The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 110. SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MILLIONS IN A GRAB.

Standard Oil's Squeeze Will Net It $50,000,000.

MAY MAKE EVEN MORE.

Octopus Means to Control the Production of Petroleum.

AGENTS SNAP UP NEW FINDS

Secret Working Behind the Skyrocket Rise in Prices.

SHORT WORK WITH CERTIFICATES

The Standard Oil company is engaged now in the most stupendous operation ever undertaken in its career—to take from the pockets of the American people, through the medium of oil, a sum of money the immensity of which is not realized by the mere expression of it in figures; to acquire as part of its possessions the desirable oil-producing territory of the United States east of the Missouri River, and in so doing to constitute itself supreme and absolute owner of an indispensable lighting and fuel material in this country as it is now dictator of its distribution. Subordinate to the main object is a purpose to wrest heavy profits from advances not alone in the bi-products of oil, but possibly in other properties in which the Standard is interested. There are signs that the gigantic plan will succeed. By the advances made so far in the price of refined oil the Standard has added $50,000,000 to the value of the product it absolutely owns and will sell to the people. That is to say, that is the Standard's profit, but probably not all that has been made up to this time out of the frenzied advance in crude oil, which, unless the best information is incorrect, it has manipulated.

The story of the deeply-laid plan to accomplish this result, as developed by the researches of intelligent men in the oil country, is interesting, particularly so to the large classes in America who must pay for its success.

Sell Their Oil to the Standard.

The oil territory of this country, east of the Mississippi River, so far as developed, underlies part of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and sections of Ohio and Indiana. The quality of the oil in the first named fields is superior to that of the Ohio and Indiana district. The residium in refining the latter is capable of only limited uses, while the bi-products of Pennsylvania oil are valuable. Among them long and costly experimentation has developed and perfected aniline dyes, paraffine for candles, and for insulating telegraph wires, wax for guns, and other commercial articles. Pennsylvania oil always fetches higher prices than Lima oil, as the Ohio product is called. From its beginning the Standard has operated most largely in the Pennsylvania field, chiefly because of the greater profits that were to be made in handling that oil, the bi-products of which are said to be as valuable as the oil itself. The Standard has been the buyer and refiner of the oil. Though there are now and have been independent refiners they are small elements, and the Standard is practically the market to which producers go to sell their oil.

Some geologists, and particularly a school of them led by a Morgantown, W. Va., professor, within a comparatively few years have found followers to the theory that the presence of oil may be accurately determined by certain rock indications near the surface. There are instances of the theory having been proved, but many of the great producing oil fields have been located by haphazard. Practically the discoveries are made by men who drill into ground that their experience and observation induces them to think is "likely." There is as much of a lottery about it as there is in gold mining.

Do Not Furnish Enough.

In consideration of the many chances against striking oil at the end of an expenditure of perhaps thousands of dollars in boring for it, and also because of its apparent disbelief in the soundness of any searching system of searching for the fluid, and probably for other reasons, the Standard has left to others the business of drawing oil from the ground and devoted itself to controlling the subsequent sale of it. It frequently has purchased wells and leases in territory that was first developed but its main business has been to refine crude petroleum purchased at prices fixed by itself. For several years past these have ruled on an average too low to induce as much prospecting as in former times. Excepting the McDonald, Sisterville, and Mannington fields, and perhaps a few others, new territories have not been found for several years. The product of these has been insufficient to keep pace with the demand in the ratio the Standard desires. The figures of the visible supply for a number of years are instructive in this particular. Feb. 28, 1892, the reserve of Eastern oil was 16,600,000 barrels. A year later at the same date it was 11,000,000. In 1894 it had fallen to 5,300,000 barrels and Feb. 28 last the stock was down to 4,900,000. The production in the Eastern district in 1893 was 30,936,000 barrels. In 1894 it amounted to 30,183,000. The shipments in the same year were 36,000,000 barrels; that is, nearly 5,000,000 in excess of the output. The difference, as is seen, was made up by drafts on the reserve supply. At the close of 1894, estimating the Ohio reserve stock at 20,000,000 barrels and the Pennsylvania reserve, as shown, at about 5,000,000 barrels, the visible supply in the country was down to approximately 25,000,000 barrels, four-fifths of it not adapted to the most profitable purposes of the Standard. Consumption had overtaken and passed production, in one section at least. It became necessary for the Standard to do something.

To Gobble What It Didn't Have.

Close observers of the company say the course it marked out to fit the exigency is clear. The Standard, they say, determined to stimulate production. It set about first to secure all the oil entering into the visible supply, which it did not own already. Probably the total was not large. Jan. 21 producers were surprised to read in various publications a circular signed by Joseph Seep, chief purchasing agent of the Standard, that thereafter the company would disregard the ruling quotations of oil in the speculative markets of Pennsylvania and pay whatever the markets of the world justified. Some of the producers preferred to store their oil when the circular was issued, and 250,000 barrels were actually stored and certificates issued for them. The majority, however, believing the Standard's then price would be lowered subsequently, hurried their oil into its hands. The effect was what the Standard expected and desired, and soon it owned practically all of the small proportion of the visible supply remaining outside of its tanks when Seep's announcement was made. It had the supply cornered.

There were men in the oil country who suspected what was intended, but the general public had no thought of it. Therefore, three weeks ago, when oil awoke from a lethargic sleep of three years and prices on the Pittsburg exchange began mounting skyward there was surprise and interest from one end of the country to the other. Oil has sold at the highest prices touched in years. The contagion of speculation has spread with great rapidity, but notwithstanding that there has not been as heavy a volume of speculation as people at a distance might suppose. There are said to be fewer than 1,000 pipe line certificates outstanding. The Standard has ceased issuing certificates. It is said to have secured part of those outstanding in the slump engineered in the market a few days ago. It is after those remaining—the representatives of the small quantity of oil yet remaining out of the Standard's possession, a quantity too small to cut a figure in the general supply.

Though the methods of the Standard have been in the direction of stamping out speculation, in this instance they have been changed. The market has been pushed up, allowed to slump, and advanced again in the same fashion that would be followed by the manipulators of a corner in grain. The object of the corner in oil has been accomplished, or the best observers of it are mistaken, and Chicago people will realize one phase of it this morning.

Profit of $50,000,000 in One Direction.

Yesterday the Standard sent out notices of an advance of 4 cents a gallon on naphtha and 2½ cents on gasoline. That means the prices to jobbers are 11½ and 11 cents respectively. Both commodities, though largely used, do not concern the public so much as kerosene. Refined oil has advanced to 9 cents in bulk—a rise of 5 cents a gallon since the Standard began to put the screws on its corner in the crude product. As shown before, the total stocks in its hands, counting the Pennsylvania and Ohio supplies, aggregate approximately 25,000,000 barrels. Five cents a gallon on this means $2.50 a barrel or $67,500,000 on the whole quantity. Deduct $17,000,000 as representing unseen expenses and contingencies and there remains $50,000,000 as the profit of the corner that can be counted in one direction. It is not all. Prices of naphtha and gasoline as said to have been boosted, and the quotations of bi-products are all firmer and in some cases have been put up. The returns from these sources, though perhaps cast in the shade by the ransom of a kingdom which is in sight from kerosene, will be large undoubtedly. There are men who do not hesitate to say the ultimate profit of the whole scheme will be nearer $75,000,000 than $50,000,000.

Big Stimulation to Prospecting.

The corner has succeeded as to its other object. It has stimulated prospecting vastly. The hills and valleys of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia are being explored by keen-eyed men for signs of oil. They are striking out into Kentucky and entering virgin territory of other States where the presence of oil never has been suspected. Dispatches tell how the Standard agents appear within a few hours at any well which makes a promising strike and straightway present offers for it. The Standard's purchases of territory within the few weeks during which the excitement has lasted have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is allowing prospectors and speculators to spend their few thousands in drilling and developing. It has no money to spare in taking the chances attached, but it is ready to absorb the new territory, which many believe exists, when it is discovered, as well as the old not yet exhausted. It is in control already of half the Mannington field in West Virginia. It is in the Sisterville and MacDonald countries heavily. It can offer sums that seem dazzling to prospectors, many of whom are comparatively poor men, but which in the aggregate are only a proportion of the money the Standard will gain by advancing oil.

Vast Outside Properties Controlled.

The capital stock of the Standard is said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. One of the company's principal purchasing agents recently said every dollar of it was invested in tank cars, vessels, pipe lines, refineries, and the equipment of the vast business which encircles the globe. Its prodigious earnings pile up so rapidly, even in normal times, that ways must be found to use the money. Vast investments are made in other properties. The Rockefellers own mines, railroads, industrial, and municipal enterprises, either outright or the controlling interest therein. They are said to have $10,000,000 invested in the iron ore mines of the Lake Superior region. They are big owners in the cottonseed oil trust and in various other companies, whose stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The story is told and believed by many on the Board of Trade that the Standard people are owners of wheat. They own $17,000,000 of the $25,000,000 stock of the Chicago gas trust. The prices of all these properties have either advanced or else are held firmly. Most of them have actually risen. In the light of these facts the remarks of John Rockefeller printed a week or two ago become interesting. He said in New York, commenting on the advance in oil, that he believed the activity would extend in other directions and that men of means were disposed to think the general situation had improved. If there was any significance in the statement it can be deduced by anybody.

STANDARD PICKS THE EXCHANGE.

Certificate Holders at Pittsburg Given a Hard Squeeze.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 19.—Oil took another slump this morning, and after opening at $2.40 it went down to $2.20 bid inside of twenty minutes. The decline was caused by the announcement that the Standard had reduced its price for credit balances 20 cents, to $2.40. There was scarcely any trading. At noon the price stood $2.25. All afternoon oil hung about $2.25, the highest point reached being $2.26. But a few minutes before closing it began to slump off and closed at $2.20, the lowest point reached during the day. The highest was $2.42. The Standard picked the exchange of about all the certificates that were left to trade on. Everybody who could sold out to the Standard. John D. Barbour, a prominent broker, expressed the situation in this way: "The Standard wanted to squeeze out the certificate holders, and it has done it. There is not a bit of ammunition left for the exchange.

Oil City, Pa., April 19.—Credit balance oil, which had advanced steadily from $1 to $2.66 a barrel, broke today for the first time. The enormous blocks of oil that poured into the Sheep agency Thursday caused a natural reaction and lowered the price 20 cents a barrel. The speculative market opened weak, and when the decline in credit balances became generally known there were several lots of long oil thrown upon the market. Certificates opened at $2.41; highest, $2.41; lowest, $2.20; closed, $2.20. Sales, 147,000.

Findlay, O., April 19.—[Special.]—Ohio oil remains firm at $1.25 and $1.27 today despite the drop in the Pennsylvania price. The feeling among the largest producers is one of confidence that the price will be maintained at about the present figures. The City of Findlay refused an offer of $4,000 from the Standard to give up the contract it has for fuel oil at the city gas pumping station which holds till November.

Anderson, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—Reports sent out of this city concerning the discovery of oil in this part of the State are untrue and in the interest of speculators. There is not a drop of oil flowing from any well in this (Madison) county.

DO NOT FEAR ARREST.

THUGS TURNED OUT BY JUSTICES AS FAST AS POLICE BRING THEM IN.

Since Monday 111 Arrests Have Been Made by Officers of the Desplaines Street Station and Not One Fine Was Imposed—One of the Reasons Why the West Side Is the Abiding Place of Most of the Tough Element of the City.

Chief of Police Badenoch was credited with issuing an order yesterday to Inspector Lewis to clean up the West Side and arrest every crook and thug in sight. As a matter of fact no such order was issued by the Chief, but what crooks there are on the West Side took it for hard fact and sought tall timber. The streets were practically deserted by the tough element, but they were to be found about their resorts the same as usual. There appears to be pretty good reason for that, too.

Any one who wants to know what is the matter with the West Side—why it has become the resort for all the crooks who have been chased out of the other districts of the city—has only to consult the books of the Desplaines Street Station to find out. Since Monday the police of that station have arrested 111 men and women. Out of that number Justice Doyle discharged seventy-one. One lone man was held to the Criminal Court; the others took continuances. Not one solitary fine appears on the books as assessed against any one of the 111. Another noticeable fact is that only one arrest was made on a warrant. That means that the other 110 were actually caught by a policeman in the act of committing some misdemeanor.

A policeman does not want to arrest anyone just for the fun of the thing. The arrest of a man means he has to appear in court in the morning and lose just so much sleep. Consequently a policeman will settle a disturbance quietly if he can. From Monday night to Thursday afternoon the police of the Desplaines Street Station were unable to do this in 111 cases. Most of those arrested were put behind the bars for disorderly conduct, which in the police code covers any offense the Desk Sergeant cannot readily find in the ordinance book.

There were, however, a few offenses the Sergeant was able to find and here is how he entered them in a few instances, all of these being discharged by the Justice: Abandonment, carrying concealed weapons, assault, shooting within the city limits (this was the case of a man who turned his revolver loose in the streets), larceny, making threats to kill, burglary, and assault and battery.

Not Encouraging to the Police.

Nobody around the Desplaines Street Station is making any complaints. It is not police etiquette to make complaints about the action of Police Magistrates, but the detectives and policemen hardly feel encouraged to make arrests. Nobody probably knows what the exact condition of the West Side is any better than Chief of Police Badenoch. For many years he has had a place of business within a block of the Desplaines Street Station. He personally was responsible for the effective cleaning up of the lower end of Washington boulevard, and he consequently knows something of Inspector Lewis' troubles. The Chief of Police not only has not issued any orders to that official, but expresses himself as well satisfied with the administration of affairs on that side of the river. Eight men from the Central station are and always have been assigned to the West Side, and with those from the Desplaines Street Station they have kept things in fair shape until the Hopkins administration. All the disorder which now exists on that side of the river was permitted by the Hopkins administration and in some instances permits to run disorderly places were issued right over the heads of the police. A man named Kuchnau, who wanted to run a big concert hall and saloon at Halsted and Van Buren streets, applied to Inspector Lewis for a permit. He was refused flatly. Thereupon he went to Mayor Hopkins, got what he wanted, and flaunted it in the face of the Inspector.

Tour Made by Inspector Lewis.

Last night, between 10 o'clock and midnight, Inspector Lewis and Capt. Gibbons made the rounds of the district. Starting from Desplaines Street Station they went up Madison street to Morgan, and down Halsted street to Harrison. There can no longer be any doubt that both the Captain and the Inspector know of the existence of tough places, for they went into every one of them. In many instances the report that a general clean up was to take place had operated as a check on the class that frequents the Madison street joints, but plenty were running wide open. In one tough place four drunken women sprawled over the bar in front of the saloon at 9 o'clock. An alleged piano player was performing at the back while a dozen couples danced. In another place booths painted to represent houses and bearing appropriate inscriptions were found. All of these places were somewhat subdued last night, but this was said to be only because they feared a raid. Last night a man blinded with blood and with a great cut clear across his face was hustled out of one place. He was followed closely by two policemen in uniform, who hustled him along to the next post. Inside this place a tough young man in shirt sleeves boasted about how he had "done up that guy." In probably the worst place on the street most of the inmates are known to the police, but inside the saloon they are safe from molestation. Under the rule of Justice Doyle the police have to let them alone.

The city ordinance reads that any one committing any disorderly act "in the streets or elsewhere" shall be arrested. Justice Doyle, so the police say, construes "elsewhere" to apply only to an alley or to some place outdoors. This means that the police have no right to enter a place where disorder is going on unless they are called on to arrest the inmates. "No jurisdiction" is marked up against many cases that in other police courts are fined $25 and costs. It is useless, the police say, for them to raid any places in the Desplaines street district, because the people arrested are invariably turned loose next morning.

In spite of the energy with which some of the crooks hunted their holes one good man was landed during the night. Detectives Welbaskey and Smith of the Central Station stood at Halsted and Van Buren streets watching the new electric cars. Just as a west-bound car spun by Detective Smith said something that was not exactly polite and made a jump for the car. At the same moment a well dressed young man made a jump from the car, but he landed on top of Welbaskey. He was Frank Kennedy, an Eastern pickpocket who has just decided to make Chicago his headquarters. He had hit a new scheme and was trying it for the first time when arrested. His game is to ride on a cross-town car to one of the transfer points and get there just in time to catch the homegoing theater crowd. He was on the way when he was arrested last night and reluctantly changed his route to include the Desplaines Street and Central Police Stations.

Inspector Lewis and Capt. Gibbons were met in a saloon and concert Hall at Van Buren and Halsted streets. In answer to a remark the Inspector said: "Well, I know that just as well as you do, but I can't help it. This place applied to me for a license, and I refused it. The proprietor got one from Mayor Hopkins, and that permit is still in force. Three of the concert halls on the West Side are running on unexpired permits issued by him. The only thing I can say in their favor is that they keep women out."

ARRESTED FOR A CIGAR SWINDLE.

William Edwards Charged with Fraud on Several Tradesmen.

William Edwards, who recently was employed by Siegel, Cooper & Co. as a drapery cutter, was arrested last evening by Detectives Bretternitz and Hermann and locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station with four charges of obtaining goods under false pretenses against him.

For three days the detectives have been after Edwards and last night he was identified by the proprietors of the four stores who had been taken in by his glib tongue. Edwards, who is 25 years old, would represent himself as a member of a mandolin club which was giving an entertainment. He would select two boxes of the most expensive cigars and ask to have them sent to a certain house. When the messenger brought the cigars Edwards would say he wanted three boxes and send the messenger back under the promise he would pay the bill when the third box was brought. When the messenger returned Edwards usually had disappeared. He gave the name of Smith.

Complaints of these swindles have been coming in daily to the Cottage Grove Station, and Lieut. O'Brien detailed two detectives on the case. Bretternitz disguised as a hod-carrier, while his partner dressed as a business man with a glistening silk hat, started to look for their man. After two days' work they located Edwards and his wife in the Masonic Temple shortly after 6 o'clock. They were on their way to the Northwestern Depot and were going to Milwaukee.

George W. Tucker, No. 2402 Cottage Grove avenue; S. B. Herron, No. 2600 Indiana avenue; and E. H. Briggs, Lexington Hotel, identified Edwards as the man who had worked the old game on them. The proprietor of the Palace drug store, No. 2904 Cottage Grove avenue, also identified Edwards, and said he had obtained a bottle of wine in addition to two boxes of cigars.

SMALL BOY FOLLOWS OFF A BAND.

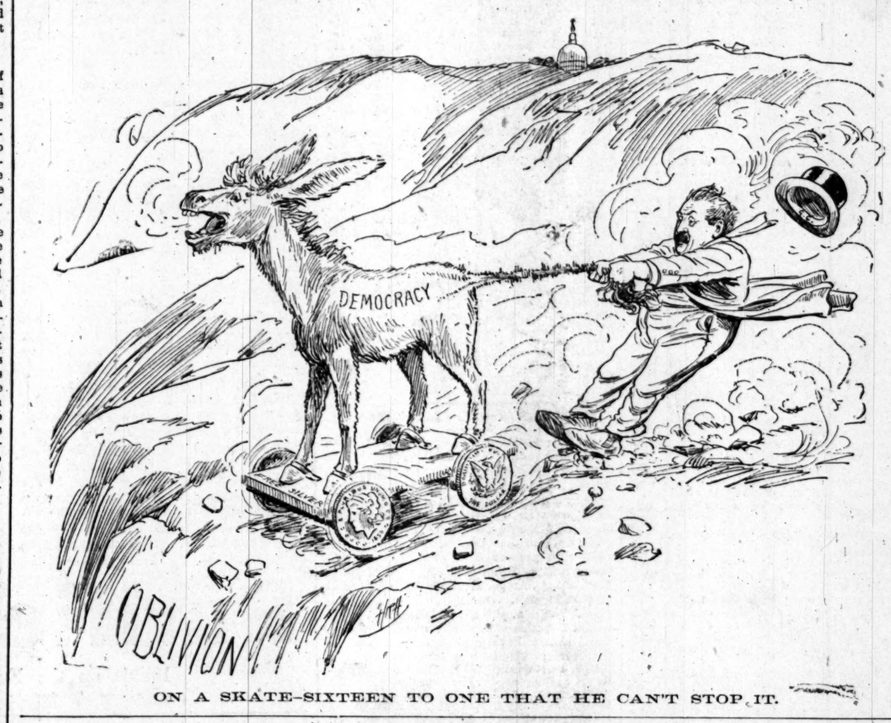
Little Joseph McCann Found by the Police Asleep on a Velocipede.

Policeman Mahoney of the Cottage Grove Station last night found Joseph McCann, 4 years old, fast asleep on a velocipede at Thirty-fifth and State streets. The little fellow was unable to tell where he lived or what his name was, and he was taken to the station and kept there until midnight, when his mother, nearly distracted, appeared and took the child home. He lives at No. 5219 State street, and yesterday afternoon he followed a street band until he arrived at Thirty-fifth street.

DANNIE NUGENT FINED AT DAYTON, O.

He Is Held to Be a Reputed Thief, but His Wife Is Dismissed.

Dayton, O., April 19.—[Special.]—Dannie Nugent and his wife were brought before the Police Judge here today charged with being known and reputed thieves. Dannie and his wife took matters coolly and pleaded not guilty. The Judge fined Dannie $25 and costs. The woman was dismissed.



ON A SKATE—SIXTEEN TO ONE THAT HE CAN'T STOP IT.

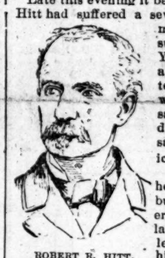
FEARS FOR HIS LIFE.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT R. HITT LIES DANGEROUSLY ILL.

At Midnight Fear Was Expressed That He Would Not Live Till the Dawn—He Suffers a Relapse and Medical Aid Is Summoned from New York—Sketch of the Life of the Popular Illinois Representative—Some of His Work in Congress.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—At midnight the gravest fears were entertained that Representative Robert R. Hitt of Illinois might not live to see the morning light. It has been known for days that the distinguished Illinois Congressman was seriously ill, but as he had been confined to the house since the adjournment of Congress and had many ups and downs in his illness it was supposed he was only suffering from an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Late this evening it became known that Mr. Hitt had suffered a severe relapse and that medical aid had been summoned from New York. Callers were not allowed to pass the attendant at the door, who was instructed to say the sick man's condition was much the same, though still critical.



ROBERT R. HITT.

Friends of the family, however, say there is but little hope of recovery, although the popularity of the Illinois leader is so great and his loss would be so deeply felt that all are inclined to hope for the best.

At midnight the sick bed was being watched with anxiety by the family and the physicians who had been summoned to consult with Dr. W. W. Johnson, the family physician.

Mr. Hitt has had such a wide experience in public affairs and has occupied such prominent positions both here and abroad that unusual interest is displayed in his illness, and his death would cause widespread sorrow in all political parties.

His position in the House was that of an acknowledged leader, and in the next House he would certainly have been Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, a position of commanding influence, and he has been considered as a possible member of the Cabinet.

Robert Roberts Hitt of Mount Morris, Ill., was born at Urbana, O., Jan. 16, 1834; removed to Ogle County, Illinois, in 1837; was educated at Rock River Seminary (now Mount Morris College) and at De Pauw University; was First Secretary of Paris Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim from December, 1874, until March, 1881; was Assistant Secretary of State in 1881; was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress Nov. 7, 1882, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. M. A. Hawk; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses as a Republican, and was reëlected to the Fifty-third Congress.

Few public men in America have had a more varied, picturesque, clever, and useful career. As a schoolboy he learned shorthand and was one of the first, if not the first, shorthand newspaper reporter in Illinois. At Abraham Lincoln's request he was engaged to report for THE TRIBUNE the famous Douglas-Lincoln debates of 1858. He was official reporter of Illinois in 1859-'60, was with Secretary Stanton for a time. In 1867-'68 he visited Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. He afterward served as secretary to Senator Morton. In 1874 he married Miss Sallie Reynolds of Lafayette, Ind. His Congressional work has been chiefly done in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and among his strongest speeches was one on "Commercial Union with Canada." He has advocated some important measures in Congress, taking a leading part in the abrogation of the statute known as the "original package" act, and in the passage of the oleomargarine act. He was chosen by the House as the Republican member of the proposed monetary conference. In the last Congress he was the Republican guide on all foreign affairs and was particularly active in thwarting President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy, besides taking the leading part in the defeat of the Bering Sea claims as pressed on Congress by Secretary Gresham.

END OF HIS LIFE DRAWING NEAR.

Ex-Senator Wilson Is Unconscious and Physicians Say He Cannot Live.

Fairfield, Ia., April 19.—Ex-Senator Wilson has been unconscious all day. Tonight his physicians say he cannot live until morning.

IN THE LABOR WORLD.

Fifty Austrian miners were disarmed at Cincinnati, Ia., and none of the miners were allowed to enter the town.

Miners at Dubois, Pa., yesterday demanded a restoration of rates, and the operators are asked to reply by May 2.

Sixty mines were represented at a convention at Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday. It was voted to continue the strike for the 69-cent rate pending the action of a conference with the railroad operators.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

Sun rises, 5:03; sun sets, 6:37.
Moon 25 days old; rises, 3:12 a. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Standard to Squeeze Out $50,000,000 on Oil
Immunity Granted West Side Toughs.
Representative Hitt Seriously Ill,
Senator Allison Talks of Silver.
2 South Town Officers "Rattled."
3 Mrs. Parnell May Die of Her Injuries.
Dr. Spranger Sensation Denounced.
4 Williams College Entertainments.
Tannhauser at the Auditorium.
Annual Reports of Women's Associations.
5 England Has Not Replied to Nicaragua.
Cleveland Learning the Typewriter.
6 Jones Identified as the Stamp Forger.
Two National League Games.
7 Form Racing Shows Itself at Roby.
Chicago Plungers Had Hit at Memphis.
Champion Sir Bedivere Dead.
8 News of the Railroads.
9 Raid on Indian Police in Nebraska.
To Investigate Assessment Frauds.
Trade Conditions of the Week.
Judges Select the Town Justices.
10 Literary News of the Week.
11 Big Advance in Wheat Lost.
New Officers for the Stock Exchange.
11 Affairs in the Insurance World.
12 Paris' Successful Woman Doctor.
13 Events in the Life of Max Alvary.
16 Some New French Fashions.
Latest Edict of the Hair-Dresser.
Gyp in Her Parisian Home.

THREAD BETWEEN HIM AND DEATH.

William Marquette Receives an Infernal Machine That Didn't Work.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19.—[Special.]—Nothing but a thread intervened today to save William Marquette, a tailor's apprentice, from horrible death by means of an infernal machine which was sent to him through the mail in a small box marked "Dominoes." Imbedded in two ounces of the loose explosive was a dynamite cartridge provided with a match head, fuse, and cap. A wooden block turning on a pivot lay behind the cap and back of the block an improvised steel trigger was strung forward and held by common pins stuck through a bit of wood. This last was connected with the sliding lid of the box by a thread so delicate that the slightest jar would set off the explosive. Seven common rubber bands drawn taut held the trigger with the tension of a hair spring. The string worked out of its poor fastenings while the boy was unwrapping the package, thus averting the tragedy. Suspicion points to an electric railway conductor as the sender. He had threatened the boy's life, it is alleged, because he had discovered criminal intimacy between the conductor and a young woman of excellent family. The package was mailed from Ridgedale.

FIND THREE FIRES IN ONE HOUSE.

Police Working on a Suspicious Case in the Rear of No. 540 South Halsted Street.

The police of the Maxwell Street Station are making an investigation of a fire discovered at 11 o'clock last night in the two-story frame building in the rear of No. 540 South Halsted street. A still alarm was sent to the engine company on Maxwell street and when the firemen arrived they discovered fire in three different portions of the house. Traces of kerosene oil were found on the floor and walls. The building is owned and occupied by J. Ambelam, an expressman.

ESCAPES A SHOWER OF BULLETS.

Man Who Shot a Town Marshal in Danger of Being Lynched.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 19.—Marshal William Gearhart of Blairstown was fatally shot at 7 o'clock this evening by Jim Cox whom the officer was trying to arrest for a minor offense. A mob surrounded Cox's house and fired at least 1,000 shots into it. The angered citizens then set fire to the place, but Cox escaped with his Winchester, exchanging shots with the crowd. If captured he will be lynched.

ST. LOUIS BOOMS THE DETROIT PLAN.

Tenders of Seventy-five Acres of Land Are Made Already.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—[Special.]—A mass-meeting to boom the Detroit plan was held at Chatsworth Hall tonight. Judge Stroher was elected President and George C. Worth, Secretary. Different property-owners sent in tenders of real estate aggregating over seventy-five acres of ground for the use of the association. Another meeting will be held next week to get the details of the scheme in working order.

JUDGE GROSSCUP MENDING RAPIDLY.

His Fever Reduced, His Physician Says the Worst Is Over.

Redlands, Cal., April 19.—[Special.]—Dr. Sherry today reports brighter prospects for Judge Grosscup. The fever is reduced and the heart action improved, indicating the worst is over.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Baldwin Bros.' bucket shop at Boston, Mass., has failed, with large liabilities.

Representative Cogswell of Massachusetts has been seriously ill, but is improving.

The heavy hardware dealers began their annual convention yesterday at Louisville, Ky.

Five hundred garmentmakers will strike today at St. Louis against the sweating system.

Sheriff Shaw was fatally shot near Kingwood, W. Va., by horse thieves. They are in jail and may be lynched.

The Kansas State Live Stock Sanitary Commission has quarantined 2,100 of Mexican cattle at Summit, Cowly County.

Gov. Clarke of Arkansas has revoked all commissions to Commissioners of Deeds outside of the State issued prior to Jan. 1, 1890.

Charles Coles, driver of the stage alleged to have been held up near Princeton, Cal., has confessed that he robbed the boxes and invented the hold-up story.

T. C. Kenyon, 61, committed suicide by hanging at Akron, O. He was connected for twenty years with the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing company.

A. T. Williams, the alleged defaulting Treasurer of Bayfield County, Wis., who disappeared in 1891, has been arrested and taken to Ashland. He denies his guilt.

Sensational stories are current in Tacoma, Wash., that Paul Schulze, who killed himself recently, was largely short in his accounts with the Northern Pacific railroad.

A lump chimney factory employing 250 hands will be established at Elwood, Ind., in connection with the McBeth company, which will soon leave Pittsburg for Elwood.

Thornton Parker, colored, was hanged at Winchester, Va., for assault on Mrs. Melton. Frank Fuller, also colored, was hanged at New Orleans, La., for murdering Henrietta Gardner.

The grand floral festivals closed at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, Cal. In the first-named place there was a big street parade, in which the Chinese presented a unique appearance.

LAST EDITION.

HE TALKS OF SILVER

Senator Allison on the Real Cause of Depreciation.

DENIES "COINS" IDEAS.

Declares the Metal Has Not Been Demonetized.

NEED OF SOUND CURRENCY.

He Explains Why the Action of 1873 Was Taken.

SILVER TALK AT OTHER POINTS.

Marshalltown, Ia., April 19.—[Special.]—Senator Allison was banqueted by the Traveling Men's Republican club of this city tonight and spoke at length upon the silver question, with special reference to statements made in "Coin's Financial School." The tickets to the banquet announced that it would be an informal talk upon finance, and after his principal address the Senator asked to be questioned upon any point connected with his subject, and so the banquet became much of a financial school itself.

The banquet at the Pilgrim Hotel began at 9:15 this evening. Covers were laid for 150

SENATOR W. B. ALLISON.

and the tables were all filled. When Senator Allison entered the hall he was heartily cheered.

President E. M. Wentworth of the Traveling Men's club presided at the banquet. The club chaplain, the Rev. James Edmonson, offered a short prayer.

It was late when President Wentworth announced Senator Allison as the speaker of the evening. The announcement was the simple statement:

"Gentlemen, Senator Allison, the senior United States Senator from Iowa," and there was no attempt to start any Allison Presidential boom. In fact the meeting apparently had nothing to do with Presidential or Gubernatorial booms, and was an earnest endeavor to learn the truth on the silver question.

Opens His Address.

In opening his address Senator Allison said:

"Gentlemen of the Travelers' Club: I need not assure you of the pleasure it gives me to meet so many of you around the festal board tonight. I recognize the great influence you gentlemen exercise upon our people, and I know that no class of men can more readily feel the public pulse than you, and no others feel more quickly the results of bad legislation.

"I have no doubt that finance is a familiar topic to you, and it certainly is to me. I have seen more bills, received more pamphlets, and read more upon this subject during the last year than ever before. You can all see that—to use a familiar expression—there is a screw loose somewhere, for we have seen our country pass in two or two and a half years from a condition of prosperity to one of panic and distress. We are told we have come to this situation solely because of the condition of one of the precious metals, and I realize that there is no more important question than that of the money we use."

The speaker then referred to the age of barter and trade which was followed as civilization progressed by the need of a common denominator of values. He said he believed the saying true that the prices of commodities in any country are governed greatly by the volume of money in that country; that it was in a degree the quantity of money that fixes the value of commodities.

Natural Money Metals.

He added that gold and silver were precious metals because of their divisibility and their non-destructibility. He referred to the fact that gold and silver were for thousands of years the money of the world, and rapidly sketched the history of the mining of these precious metals and the effect of their output as influenced by wars upon the stock of gold and silver in the world. He continued:

"It is said that in 1829 there was less than $1,000,000,000 of gold in the world. From 1850 to 1875 there was produced in the world of gold within about $200,000,000 of the amount produced from 1493 to 1850. During the 300 years prior to 1850 there was produced about $7,000,000,000 of silver, but during the twenty-five years ending 1875 there was produced nearly three times as much gold as silver.

"It is claimed that in 1873 silver began its downward course and that it was due to the action of the people by their representatives in Congress. It was believed by many that this enormous increase in gold would go on from year to year. For fourteen years, during the enormous influx of gold, the gold only passed through our country to those lands where gold and silver were the measure of value. We had then suspended specie payments, and for these fourteen years we were on a paper basis, and therefore it was that it was claimed on account of the enormous production of gold that gold and silver could never again be a measure of value. However, during this time silver and gold marched side by side at a ratio of about 15½ to 1."

Money Legislation Abroad.

The speaker then referred to the position of the German States. They adopted the silver standard. France had the double standard. In 1865 the States surrounding France agreed upon a double standard. Thus there were in Europe two international agreements. The first international monetary conference held in Paris after the Paris Exposition was referred to and its final decision on an international gold coin. They recommended to all the countries that that coin of the value of $5 should be adopted in all countries. That

proposition was presented to Congress, but was never acted upon by either House.

"After this came the Franco-Prussian war. The unification of the German Empire and the reformation and unification of the coin of that empire followed and it was decreed that the German Empire should have a common coin and that it should be gold. It has been claimed that we were the first to deal with silver, but Germany adopted a single gold standard in 1871. The reason that the money of the Bank of France fell but a little over 1 per cent discount while France was covered by desolation was because their paper money was limited."

Cessation of Free Coinage.

The speaker then referred to the cessation of free coinage of silver in the various mints of Europe and said it was the diffusion of both metals through Europe that kept them at a parity.

"It is said in 1873 we demonetized silver. It is true that at that time we changed the laws of our mints and established gold as a standard of value. I believe now that it was a mistake for Europe and for us to have changed these standards. But for twelve years prior to 1873 we were on a paper basis and it was not looked upon by our people as an important feature. No action of ours in 1873 affected the price of silver or affected the action of Europe in dealing with silver.

"The effect of our action is claimed to have been to reduce the price of all commodities and appreciate gold in the same measure that silver was depreciated. I don't believe it. Since 1873 some prices have been reduced and some advanced. Gold and silver until put in shape of money were commodities and are governed by the laws of supply and demand; and just that thing happened to silver and gold as happened under these laws to other commodities. In every country of Europe in 1873 the mint was open to silver, and in 1877 not a single mint in Europe was open to silver except for fractional coins. We were then upon a paper basis, and could exert no influence upon supply and demand. From that time the supply of silver increased, and with an increased supply and no demand in Europe it was the most natural thing in the world that silver should depreciate."

Situation in 1894.

"The amount of silver in circulation in 1894 in Europe, where a gold standard has taken the place of a double standard, is 1,355 millions, and there are now in circulation in the United States 625 millions, while in 1873 we had not a cent. And still they claim we demonetized silver. How can we demonetize silver when we put it in circulation to that extent in twenty-two years, and this silver passes current with gold."

These statements were heartily applauded. The Senator continued that it was necessary to have both metals on a par with each other, and he predicted that an international agreement was surely coming. The address throughout was listened to carefully and made a strong impression on the hearers.

Congressman Lacey and Col. Henderson made short speeches at the close of Senator Allison's address.

The banquet tickets were a unique feature, being closely printed on tint with dollar marks equal in number in gold and silver. The Traveling Men's Republican club of this city is a permanent political organization among traveling men, holding regular monthly meetings, and doing capable work for the Republican party. Its officers are:

President, E. M. Wentworth; Vice-President, S. J. Kropp; Secretary, W. H. Shove; Treasurer, A. E. Myers.

Among those present tonight besides Senator Allison were Congressman John F. Lacey of the Sixth District, Congressman Henderson of the Third District, and a number of Republican politicians from different parts of the State, though strangely enough not a single candidate for Governor was present. Congressman Cousins of the Fifth District was expected, but was detained by death in his family. Senator Allison arrived at noon and during the afternoon he and Col. Henderson visited the Soldiers' Home, where 300 of the inmates listened to short addresses by both.

GOV. WAITE DESERTS THE POPULISTS.

Declares He Has Been "Turned Down" and Joins the Republicans.

Denver, Colo., April 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Waite has gone back on the Populist Woman's League and taken sides with those of his party who assisted in the election of a Republican ticket in Denver this spring. There were two meetings this evening and the result was the Governor cast his lot with the ex-office holders. The Governor could not stand defeat and openly declared he was out for blood and wanted revenge on the men of his own party whom he charged with turning him down at the fall election. He was invited to the straight Populist camp and was dragged in by sheer force of arms by a dozen able-bodied women, but he succeeded in making his escape. In the adjoining room Waite came out openly against the party machine, which he said was run in the interest of the disgruntled, led by his enemies. Having read himself out of the ranks the Governor organized an independent league, and expelled all the recognized Populist members. Then he went to the straight "middle of the road" Populists and told them with much glee what he had done. Henceforth his Excellency will be recognized as a Republican by the party which he served to elevate into prominence.

THREE DELEGATES ARE APPOINTED.

One Known to Be a Silver Man, the Others Non-Committal.

Waukegan, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Central committee met this afternoon in company with representatives from various towns to discuss the question of holding a convention to elect delegates to the monetary conference. It was decided not to hold a convention but to appoint the three delegates there and there. Representative P. H. Delany, Daniel A. Grady, and James Finney were the delegates chosen, and they are uninstructed. Delany is known to be for free silver. Grady and Finney are non-committal.

Virginia, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—Cass County Democratic Central committee met today and called the county convention for May 25, when delegates to the State monetary convention will be selected.

SAYS THE OLD PARTIES WILL SPLIT.

Republicans, He Thinks, Are for Gold Generally—Silver Clubs Formed.

Denver, Colo., April 19.—Gov. McIntyre and Senator Teller are leaders in a movement already started to push the organization of non-partisan silver clubs in the West in accordance with Gen. Warner's suggestion. Senator Teller expressed the belief that the Republican national convention would nominate a man who would advocate a single gold standard. He said that the single standard men were organizing, no matter whether they had formerly been Republicans or Democrats, and they would act in harmony in the future. He advised the organization and concentration of silver forces without delay.

WILL BE GOOD THING FOR COLORADO.

Effect of the Chinese Indemnity to Be Paid to Japan.

Denver, Colo., April 19.—A special dispatch to the Times from New York announcing that the indemnity of $150,000,000 to be paid by China to Japan is to be in silver and made in six annual payments created a stir in this city. President H. H. Moffatt of the First National Bank says:

"It will make silver steadier for some time to come and by creating a demand will make the price still higher. It will be a good thing for Colorado."

Other bankers and those interested in the silver mines express the same opinion.

FREE SILVER HAS FEW FRIENDS.

Poll of the Legislature in Minneapolis on the 16 to 1 Ratio.

St. Paul, Minn., April 19.—[Special.]—According to a poll of the Legislature made today the free silver coinage craze has not a strong hold on that body. Among Republicans there is little free coinage sentiment, at least on the American Bimetallic League basis of 16 to 1. The prevailing sentiment was in favor of international agreement and a large use of silver on some basis arranged with the other commercial nations. Following is a summary:

Republican representatives—For free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, 4; against it, 31; undecided, 4; in favor of free coinage of our own product, 2; in favor of free coinage regardless of other nations, 4; in favor of an international agreement, 24.

Republican Senators—For free coinage, 16 to 1, none; against it, 8; in favor of an international agreement, 6.

The Populists, of course, are all for free coinage, 16 to 1.

The Democrats, as far as interviewed, are opposed.

SAYS DEMOCRATS ARE FOR SILVER.

Senator Mitchell Thinks the Party Will Win on the Platform.

New York, April 19.—Senator John H. Mitchell of Oregon is at the Marlborough Hotel. He said last night:

"I am afraid the Democratic party will make concessions to the silver men in the platform adopted at the next national convention. If it does, despite all past mistakes, it will sweep the country. If neither party gives silver the recognition it deserves a new party will spring up that will sweep the country like wildfire."

Senator Mitchell, in commenting on the silver convention in Denver, said:

"I do not think much good will come of that gathering. It is almost impossible to build up a party upon one issue, whether it is silver or tariff. It was done upon slavery, but that was another question. I prefer to wait and see what the old parties will do. If the Republican party does not coincide with me I prefer to do my share to educate it instead of breaking away from it. I think one result of this Denver convention will be to make the Republican party realize fully the gravity of the situation and may lead to its adopting a more liberal policy toward silver at the next Republican National convention."

W. T. BAKER IS THE MOST FAVORED.

Will Probably Be the Next President of the Iroquois Club.

While no recommendations have been made by the Committee on Organization it is generally conceded in Iroquois club circles that William T. Baker is probably as strong a man for President of "the Honest Money League" as could be chosen.

"There is no question," said an influential member, "as to Mr. Baker's position and no one understands the money problem better than he."

Others are spoken of, but the majority of the members appear to be in favor of Mr. Baker. To prevent the Democratic party throwing itself upon a free silver platform is the Iroquois club's object in forming this honest money league. The fight is already growing lively. The free silver advocates are already mixing wormwood and gall in their denunciation of the Iroquois braves because the latter have, for the last two years, as they declare, treated "the machine" with contempt and derision and have voted against its candidates. Here is what an officer of "the machine" said yesterday:

"What right has the Iroquois club to set itself up as the organized embodiment of true Democratic principles? What has it done for Democracy? Last fall half its members voted the Republican ticket and this spring two-thirds of them did the same thing. I tried to collect money from its members for campaign expenses this spring, but only five of them could be induced to contribute a cent."

At the club, which is thronged at lunch time these days, were heard some amusing expressions when the braves were told how they were esteemed by the machine. One old warrior said he would be willing to wager that 90 per cent of the fellows howling for free silver didn't know what it meant. Another one thought it would make interesting reading to get an opinion from each Democratic County Central committeeman as to what he understands by the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Otis S. Favor said he had been collecting a few statistics and was satisfied there was not 5 per cent of the members of the club in sympathy with ex-Judge McConnell.

The Organization committee will meet at 10 o'clock this morning and complete its report to be made to a general meeting at the Palmer House this afternoon.

It was conceded that ex-Judge S. P. McConnell's resignation as President of the club will be promptly accepted at the special meeting next Tuesday night.

There never has been a cordial feeling between the Iroquois club members on the local machine. The machine leaders look upon the folks who eat their dinners at the Iroquois club as being in politics simply to go to national conventions.

TO CALL A SILVER CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee This Afternoon.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Executive committee this afternoon to issue a call for the county silver convention May 4 and also to investigate the charges that have been made against Frank Murphy, Central committeeman in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The complaints of anti-silverites that they have no hopes of being given a fair show at the primaries in trying to elect honest money delegates to the county convention will also be acted upon. The primaries will be held according to the rules of the Central committee, which provide that where there are no protests the two committeemen of each ward shall arrange the districts and appoint the judges and clerks. When protests are made the Executive committee looks after the matter.

MORE OFFICIAL HEADS TO FALL SOON.

Mayor Swift's Return Will See the Taxeaters Decrease Still More.

The impression prevailed about the City Hall that Mayor Swift will make a lot of appointments next week when he returns. It is probable, however, that he will spend the first few days after he gets home in going over the reports of the various heads of departments. They have been taking stock, as it were, during the absence of the Mayor, and were instructed to be ready to report when he returned. There is no doubt but many of the superfluous tax-eaters will be recommended for discharge and that the recommendations will receive the Mayor's approval.

At the direction of Commissioner of Public Works Kent Obstruction Inspectors Spellman, Kenny, and Cummings were discharged by Superintendent of Streets McDonald yesterday.

J. N. Soderholm, one of the editors of the Hemlandt, a Swedish journal, is being strongly indorsed for Superintendent of the Water Office. He is supported by Alex J. Johnson, editor of the Kuriren, and H. O. Oppendale, editor of the Norden. Superintendent Crossette, it is understood, will ask to be relieved today.

BUSINESS PART OF ARDMORE BURNED.

The Loss Is $800,000 and Sixty Houses Are Destroyed.

Ardmore, I. T., April 19.—The business portion of Ardmore for six blocks on Caddo street north and south of Main street, were destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. One hundred and fifty business houses were destroyed. The loss will aggregate $800,000. The United States Court and jail were also destroyed. The prisoners were transferred to the Baptist church, where they are now under guard. The court records were partly destroyed. The Masonic Temple was burned, and families are camped in the streets. Mr. Neil was so badly burned in the face, hands, neck, and breast that he cannot recover.

The city has no fire company or waterworks. Twenty-six livery horses were roasted alive. A list of the heaviest losses with insurance follows:

Noble Bros., $30,000, insurance $12,600; J. B. Spraggin & Co., $35,000, insurance $16,000; W. O. Duston, $35,000, insurance $25,000; Williams & Brothers, $15,000, insurance $6,600; D. F. Whittington, $30,000, insurance $16,000; A. J. Kiskiie, $20,000, insurance $12,000; Riner & Serrell, $15,000, insurance $9,000; Frank Green & Co., $12,000, insurance $9,000; Randall & Co., $15,000, insurance $9,000; Fielder Bros., $12,000, insurance $7,500; Kearney & Wyse, $12,000, insurance $3,500.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 19. — The fire which broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in the building occupied by the New York Biscuit company at No. 210 North Front street caused a damage of $300,000. Foreman William Sergeant of Engine Company No. 32 was so badly hurt by falling walls that he died at 10:45 this morning.

TAKES THEM TO TASK

SOUTH TOWN ASSESSOR THOMAS REBUKES HIS ASSOCIATES.

Declares He Will Make a Fair and Equitable Assessment Regardless of Soreheads—Where the Suggestion for Increased Valuations Came From—Action of Justices Cutting Down Salaries May Now Be Shelved—Alleged Inequalities in the Pay of the Different Assessors.

Assessor Thomas declines to be governed by the wishes of his associates in office in fixing the assessments on South Town property. He declares he will make a fair and equitable valuation regardless of the promptings of those who want to have retaliatory measures adopted.

There is a great deal of uneasiness and dissatisfaction among the newly-elected officers of the South Town over the attempt of the Town Board to limit their compensation and patronage within the letter of the statutes. Ever since Justice Everett unexpectedly introduced rules to this effect at the meeting of the board Wednesday afternoon but little else has been talked about in the town offices at the corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue. The men most worried are Supervisor Sherlock and Town Clerk Wright, and it is from them that the suggestion of carrying the war into Africa by making an increase in assessments has come. Both are old officeholders, but are new in elective offices. Assessor Thomas has given them to understand he will take care of the Assessor's office without their assistance.

"Boys" Are Badly Rattled.

Assessor Thomas said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday afternoon:

"The matter of raising the valuations of South Town property has never been discussed at a regular meeting of the board. I, as Assessor, am the only man who can fix the values, and I don't propose to surrender my rights. The boys at the South Town office are badly rattled about not getting the salaries they expected, and are indulging in all kinds of wild talk. Whenever they chance to meet it is the absorbing topic. I have advised them against this, and today told Supervisor Sherlock I considered his interview on the subject in bad taste, especially at the present time. As for myself I am not worrying about the salary. You may say for me—and I wish you would make it emphatic—I propose to run my end of the business in a fair and proper manner. As I have said before the election, I have no revolutionary tactics in view. I am not worrying over the matter. It is a secondary matter with me."

It is the opinion of some that the selection of Justices of the Peace having been made the new rules providing for a strict enforcement of the law so far as it applies to salaries and patronage will be shelved. The Justices, however, are not yet out of the woods. The new officials will be allowed to go ahead on the old plan with the understanding that there shall be no stuffing of pay rolls or other ultra bad practices.

Advised to Ignore the Statutes.

Ex-Senator Gibbs, attorney for the Supervisor, has advised Mr. Sherlock to ignore the statutes as far as the payment of bills is concerned.

"It is preposterous," says Mr. Gibbs, "to think the business of the South Town can be tied up at the whim of the Justices. Under the new rules nothing can be done until it first has the approval of of the board. We know by experience how easy it is for men who have interests to serve to block business by staying away and thus breaking a quorum. The thing is so ridiculous I have advised Supervisor Sherlock to go ahead and pay whatever pay rolls and other bills are presented to him with the proper affidavits, provided he has the funds on hand to meet them."

At the next meeting of the board an elaborate statement will be presented, showing the West Town Assessor is paid $7,500 for assessing $48,000,000 worth of property; the North Town Assessor gets $5,000 for his work on $17,000,000 worth, and the Lake View Assessor $3,500 for turning in $6,000,000 worth. The old South Town valuation is $82,000,000, or $20,000,000 more than the other three towns together, and for this reason it will be claimed Mr. Thomas should be paid at least $10,000 for his year's work.

LAKE VIEW ART CLUB EXHIBITION.

The Work of Twenty Enthusiastic Artists Is Represented.

The Lake View art clubs opened their annual exhibition yesterday under very favorable auspices. The fine weather brought out crowds of women and men to view the collection. The North Shore club, where the exhibition is being held, was transformed into a veritable art palace, over 100 pictures being hung. These represent the work of some twenty enthusiastic women, covering a period of two years. The exhibition was omitted last year, as the club devoted much of its time to studying art at the World's Fair. The collection includes portraits, landscapes, marines, animals, flowers, and many groups. It is a rule of the society that no picture is available for the exhibition unless done from life, and it must represent independent, original work. Pictures done under a master are not admitted. Considering the restrictions, the exhibit reveals a vast amount of talent and faithful work. Many of the landscapes and marines portray scenes in the vicinity of Chicago, notably, "Birches at Rogers Park," Helen Afeld; "Landscape Near Chicago," Olive C. Howard; "North Superior Street in 1887," Margaret S. Lockwood; "Lake Shore Boat-House," Mary O. Williams; "Sketch at Riverside," Mary G. Youngiove.

In sculpture Miss Maud Tilt, who is one of the promising pupils at the Art Institute, has on exhibition two portrait busts and an interesting bit. "A Kodak Girl," which represents a breezy young woman in the act of taking a snap-shot.

One room at the exhibit is set apart for decorated china and art embroidery. Among the contributors in this section are Mrs. H. W. Chadwick, Mrs. Henry F. Spread, Mrs. F. S. Shoen, and Margaret S. Lockwood. Tea and refreshments are served during the afternoon and evening. The exhibition continues for ten days. The officers of the society, which is now in its tenth year, are Mrs. Thomas Howard, Mrs. Afield, and Mrs. Charles Pierce.

Yesterday was "social day" with the Ceramic Association. For once the sketches on the wall, even those of Charles Dana Gibson, looked dull and dispiriting in contrast with the living social groups which surrounded them. The society listened to a talk on conventionalized designs in friezes by Mr. Millett of the Art Institute. This will be the broader field of work which the society takes up next year under a master.

A new case of decorated china was yesterday placed in the south corridor of the Art Institute. It is the work of Mrs. Florence D. Koehler of the Ceramic Association. The principal piece is a jar in an original design of the lotus, conventionalized and combined with borders of old Chinese cloisonne. Other pieces are in pink, blue, and green enamels, XVIII. century style.

HENRY L. WYMAN TO BE A NAVAL CADET.

Young Man of Evanston Appointed by Congressman G. E. Foss.

Henry Lake Wyman of Evanston received his appointment to the naval academy from Congressman George Edmund Foss. Mr. Wyman was born in Evanston 16 years ago and has lived there ever since with the exception of two years, when he lived at St. Genevieve, Mo., where his father was interested in quarries. He is at present in his third year at the Evanston High School. He was for three years a member of the "Back Lot Society," a famous club composed of Evanston school boys founded by Volney W. Foster, a public spirited citizen of Evanston. Young Mr. Wyman has charge of several delivery routes of papers and has several boys to assist him. He hopes in time to become a naval architect.

THINK THERE WILL BE BLOODSHED.

Much Feeling at Lexington Over the Trial of Lynchers of Thomas Blair.

Lexington, Ky., April 19.—[Special.]—Arguments in the case of the commonwealth against Dick Forman and James Roach, on trial at Mount Sterling for lynching Thomas Blair, were begun today. Conservative citizens fear there will be bloodshed after the trial is over.

WHISKY TRUST IS LOSING MONEY.

Creditors Would Like to Have Receiver McNulta Ousted.

How much longer the receiver of the whisky trust is to be permitted to conduct the affairs of that corporation at a loss is the question which a pool of creditors purposes to ask the United States Court. The matter has been placed in the hands of a prominent legal firm in the city and will be shortly in legal form before Judge Bunn.

The charge made by the creditors is that Receiver McNulta has lowered the price of spirits until the trust is operating at a loss of from $2,500 to $2,800 daily. On top of this he has secured permission to borrow $350,000, and thus further increase the indebtedness. It is charged that when Receiver McNulta was appointed he reported that the trust was losing $2,000 daily. The price of spirits at that time was $1.25 a gallon. It is now below that figure, and it is claimed the loss is now correspondingly greater. It is further indicated that the receiver with the authority of the Federal Court is conducting the corporation on more vicious trust lines than did Greenhut.

When Receiver McNulta took hold steps were at once taken to manage the concern on business principles and consequently at a profit. To do this the receivers organized a bigger trust by taking anti-trust distillers into a business agreement to boost prices. The new organization was called the Spirit Distilling Association. In a short time the price was pushed up to $1.29 a gallon and it was announced the whisky war was over. But the receiver wanted to manage affairs in a way that was not agreeable to the anti-trust distillers. Now the bubble has burst and the war is worse than before. Agents of the trust are cutting prices to such an extent that the anti-trust distillers have ceased to compete, except to the extent necessary to hold trade. Both trust and anti-trust distillers are now said to be losing money.

The daily output of the trust runs, it is said, between 75,000 and 80,000 gallons. The anti-trust product is about one-fourth that amount.

The new Board of Directors of the trust yesterday elected officers as follows: President, S. M. Rice of New York; Vice-President, J. M. Hutton of Cincinnati; Secretary, J. M. Mott of Chicago; Treasurer, W. L. Moyer of Chicago. Mr. Moyer is Assistant Cashier of the American Trust and Savings Bank, and Mr. Mott is in the packing business. Mr. Hutton is a banker and broker. Mr. Rice, the new President, around whom interest naturally centers, is 42 years old, and has been connected with the spirit trade for seventeen years. Rice is the principal author of the reorganization plan, and had a considerable share in the reorganization of Reading.

The new officers will not take hold until the property is taken out of the courts. The headquarters will remain in Peoria.

SONS OF REVOLUTION IN EVIDENCE.

They Elect Officers, Banquet, and Wax Eloquent on "Patriots' Day."

Boston, Mass., April 19.—The Sons of the American Revolution were the lions of the hour in Boston today. The meeting was presided over by a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland, and there were present delegates from all over the country. From Illinois were Thomas Floyd Jones, Arthur Leffingwell, and Samuel Clifford Payson. During the year West Virginia, Virginia, Texas, Washington, Kentucky, Tennessee, Montana, South Carolina, and Alabama have applied for admission to the society. The membership at present is 4,192, a net gain of 998. Savannah was selected as the place for the next meeting.

Davenport, Ia., April 19.—[Special.]—The Iowa Sons of the Revolution held its annual meeting today and elected officers as follows: President, the Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry; Vice-President, S. F. Smith; Secretary, the Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt; Treasurer, E. Ballard; Registrar, H. H. Hills; Chaplain, the Rev. S. N. Watson; Historian, the Rev. William Salter; Delegates to the General Society, Bishop Perry, the Hon. B. M. Curtis, Artemus Lamb, A. C. Putnam, and W. P. Brady. Bishop Perry banqueted the members in attendance in the evening.

Acton, Mass., April 19.—Five thousand people gathered here today to participate in the celebration of Patriots' day. The features of the day were the dedication of three bowlders on the outskirts of the town which mark spots of historic interest in the Revolution and the marking of the graves of 100 Revolutionary soldiers with the tablets of the Sons of the American Revolution. A celebration was also held in the historic old town of Lexington, where the first gun of the Revolutionary War was fired, 120 years ago.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—At the Windsor Hotel this afternoon a reception was given by the Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society, to the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Twelve hundreds persons were in attendance. A superb silver loving cup was presented to the Revolutionary Daughters by the Revolutionary Sons. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew made the presentation, and Mrs. Donald McLean acknowledged the gift. Gen. Horace Porter made the closing speech. "We Sons of the Revolution should stand shoulder to shoulder with you Daughters," he said, "but unless you abandon the prevailing style of sleeves it is hard to see how we can do so."

ARBOR DAY OBSERVED IN SCHOOLS.

Many Trees Planted by Children Throughout the State.

Arbor day was celebrated yesterday morning by the pupils of the Normal School. The program was brief. The exercises were held in the assembly hall and opened with a song by the pupils. Then Col. Parker read a few appropriate selections and he was followed by the pupils, who recited poetical quotations on the day and the use of trees. Col. Parker delivered an address on the origin of Arbor day. It was decided not to plant the senior class trees until June 8. In the public schools that have assembly halls the children from the seventh and eighth grades gathered in the afternoon and appropriate exercises relating to trees and flowers took place.

The day was observed throughout the State including the following points:

Aurora—Aurora will have an Arbor day of its own some time during May, which will be observed by the schools.

Bloomington—All the city public schools were closed today on account of Arbor day and the teachers attended and took part in the exercises of the meeting of the County Teachers' Association.

Cairo—Arbor day was ignored here. Trees are too far advanced to stand transplanting. Many are in half foliage and would die if moved.

Dwight—Three hundred trees were planted by public school children today in a tract of land of thirty-four acres donated to the village in 1891 by David McWilliams for park purposes. S. T. K. Prime was in charge of the arrangements and christened the tract Renfrew Park.

Galesburg—Knox College observed Arbor day and all the college classes planted trees. Addresses were made and original songs rendered.

Ottawa—The children of the public and parochial schools observed Arbor day, and a number of trees were planted with appropriate exercises.

Princeton—Arbor day was celebrated today by the various schools of this city by tree planting and rendering programs to which the public was invited. The senior class of the High School has prepared an extensive program, which was postponed until May 3.

Piano, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—The pupils of the schools fittingly observed Arbor day by planting trees in the school yard and holding appropriate exercises at the M. E. Church.

Quincy—Arbor Day was observed by the schools here with appropriate exercises. The studies were suspended in all of the schools and in most of them the children planted trees or shrubbery in the school yard.

Rockford—Arbor day was celebrated quietly here. Some of the city schools had exercises, but as the city has large numbers of shade trees the ceremony of planting new ones was not observed.

Springfield—There was no formal observance of Arbor Day here and few trees were planted. In the public schools the last recitation hour was devoted to a discussion of trees with a view to interest the children in them.

Freeport, Ill., Pastor Talks to Oregon.

Portland, Ore., April 19.—The First Presbyterian Church of this city voted last night to extend a call to the Rev. Edgar P. Hill, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Freeport, Ill., to succeed Dr. Arthur J. J. Brown, D. D., who leaves here May 1 to accept the Secretaryship of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

Arrested for Arson.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 19.—[Special.]—Edward Meredith and Charles Nock were arrested tonight charged with arson. Wilhelmine Koepple, the complainant, says the men were around her barn on the Chicago road south of the city, Wednesday night. The barn was burned that night and she charges the men with having set it on fire.

It is remarkable how many people there are who have That Tired Feeling and seem to think it is of no importance or that nothing need be done for it. They would not be so careless if they realized how really serious the malady is. But they think or say "It will go off after a while."

We do not mean the legitimate weariness which all experience after a hard day's work, but that all-gone, worn-out feeling which is especially overpowering in the morning, when the body should be refreshed and ready for work. It is often only the forerunner of

Nervous Prostration

with all the horrible suffering that term implies. That Tired Feeling and nervousness are a sure indication of impure and impoverished condition of the blood. The craving of the system for help can only be met by purifying the blood. Hood Sarsaparilla is the one great blood purifier. It expels all impurities, gives vitality and strength, regulates the digestion and makes the weak strong.

For the Blood and Nerves.

"In the spring I felt very much run down—no strength or appetite. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my appetite improved and I did not have that tired feeling. For a year past I have not been so I could hold a book or paper in my hand without trembling. Now my nerves are perfectly quiet. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is a grand medicine for the blood and nerves." H. R. SQUIRES, East Leverett, Mass. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Scrofula taints lurk in the blood of almost everyone. Even in its worst form scrofula can be cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is proved by the following and hundreds of other cases:

"I write to tell what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. My case was scrofula in its worst form. A large tumor gathered under my chin on the left side and continued to grow until it was as large as a hen's egg. I had it lanced and had to keep a poultice on it all the time. I had tried many remedies, but my trouble lingered and I had about given up when I happened to read about Hood's Sarsaparilla. I concluded to try it, and after taking almost seven bottles I am again enjoying the best of health. The sore is completely healed, Hood's Sarsaparilla effecting a permanent cure." CLARENCE ALLEN, Oil City, Kentucky.

To speak of "Spring Medicine," always suggests Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's. As a spring medicine Hood's Sarsaparilla is practically alone in the field and is absolutely without an equal. It is a modern medicine, originated by experienced pharmacists of to-day, under whose careful supervision it is still prepared. It is prepared by a Combination, Proportion and Process peculiar to itself, and by which it is given Peculiar and unequalled curative power. It combines Economy and Strength.

"I have received more benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla than from all other medicines or remedies. For years I suffered terribly with a cankered stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and general debility. Life was a burden. On taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, together with Hood's Pills, my health began to improve. Formerly anything I ate caused me great distress. Now I can eat heartily and am greatly improved in flesh and health. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. GRACE PARRISON, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Saved From Consumption.

"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla saved me from consumption. Before I had finished the first bottle I could see a change in my health. I kept on taking it and gained strength and the color returned to my face. I also grew fleshy and felt like a new person. I have not seen the time for years that I felt as well as I have since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. HANNAH FARROW, Lummisville, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I cannot begin to tell how thankful I am for the health Hood's Sarsaparilla has brought me. Since taking it I am a new woman. I was at death's door and my friends thought I could not live. I was crippled with rheumatism and my body was very much bloated. I have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now keep it in my house as I would not feel safe to be without it; it gives me instant relief. I am now 50 years old but feel much younger since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I gladly recommend it and do all I can for Hood's Sarsaparilla in return for the benefit I have received." MRS. A. LYNCH, Pettingell's Corner, Me.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every spring and have found it the best blood purifier and a positive cure for that tired feeling." MATTIE SMITH, Stamford, Ct.

Purifies the Blood

Builds up the Nerves and Makes the Weak Strong. It is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the Public Eye Today.

NEBRASKA BANK CLOSES ITS DOORS.

State Banking Board in Charge of the Institution—Other Failures.

Beaver City, Neb., April 19.—The Furnas County Bank failed today and is now in the possession of the State Banking Board. No statement of assets and liabilities has been made.

St. Joe, Mo., April 19.—[Special.]—Francis Hyde, Vice-President of the Central Trust company of New York, filed papers in the United States District Court here today in a suit asking that a receiver be appointed for the St. Joseph Lighting and Traction company. This includes the electric railways and lighting plant. It is alleged three payments of interest have been defaulted. The indebtedness is placed at $1,750,000.

A document making serious charges against the First National Bank of this city was filed in the United States Circuit Court this morning by David L. Newberg of New York. Mr. Newberg, in his amended petition, charges that the First National Bank was irregularly organized by the consolidation of the Schuster-Hax and Saxton National Banks. Mr. Newberg, as a stockholder in the old Schuster-Hax National Bank, asks for an order from the court for an examination of the affairs of the First National and the methods employed in the consolidation.

Grand Forks, N. D., April 19.—[Special.]—The assignment of the North Dakota Milling Association is one of the largest failures in the Northwest for years. The liabilities will amount to $375,000, of which $150,000 is owed in New England, $25,000 to New York banks, $115,000 to banks in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, $25,000 in Red River banks, and miscellaneous debts amounting to $30,000. The mills will all be closed at least a month before starting up again.

BOY STAMP COLLECTORS TROUBLED.

They Fear Uncle Sam May Swoop Down on Their Albums.

Local stamp dealers are not greatly troubled over Uncle Sam's threat to invade the sanctity of boy collectors' stamp albums in his fevered search for counterfeits. They say he tried to do it once before and hurt his fingers some. It seems all the better class of stamp albums have pictures of stamps, rare and otherwise, printed in them both as a guide to collectors in determining varieties and as a sort of catalogue. These illustrations never show any signs of perforation and are not colored, but according to a recent decision of the secret service branch of the Treasury they are counterfeits just the same. As the same department once construed the law to apply to a forty-foot bill board that had an alleged picture of a $2 bill painted clear across it some of the children are getting nervous. The men who make albums are not. It appears just before Christmas the secret service people swooped down on C. F. Rothfuch's store in Washington and confiscated almost his entire stock of albums. A week later they were only too glad to return them with many apologies. The holiday season had passed and Rothfuch is now seeking to recover by law the amount he says he lost by being deprived of his stock in trade at Christmas time. The Scott Stamp and Coin company of New York, the biggest concern in the country, is leading the fight against Uncle Sam's decision.

TO POOL THEIR INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Two Companies to Extend Their Joint Interests in Fifteen States.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 19.—[Special.]—Secretary Cramer tonight confirmed the report that the Milwaukee Mechanics' Fire Insurance company and the German Insurance company of Freeport, Ill., have perfected an agreement to pool their business in fifteen Western States. The name of this new insurance combination will be the Western Underwriters' Agency. Each company will share alike in the gains or losses. To carry out the combination a general office will be opened in Chicago in charge of William Feiler of St. Louis as general manager. The two companies for the last six years have had a similar arrangement confined to Cook County, Ill. This arrangement has proven so satisfactory it is proposed to extend it. The new arrangement will go into effect May 1, on which date traveling men will be sent out over the States enumerated for the purpose of establishing agencies. The first policies under the combination will not be issued until June 1. There will be no changes in the office of the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance company in this city. Both it and the German of Freeport will transact their business as usual. The advantage of the arrangement is that by the combination a large risk may be written in a single policy, for the fulfillment of which both companies will be alike responsible.

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

That Old Piano

at your home has outlived its usefulness, and you, no doubt, realizing this fact, want to trade it for a modern instrument—in which case we wish to say we were never better equipped to thoroughly satisfy you in such a trade than we are at the present moment. Our stock embraces such world-famed makes as

Knabe— Fischer— Hazelton—
Blasius— Hallet & Davis— Krakauer—

—a line unequaled by any house in America. We will allow you the full value of your old piano, in the trade, and you can suit yourself as to terms of settlement on the balance.

We have excellent facilities for repairing, tuning, and MOVING Pianos—but advise our patrons to get their orders in at earliest moment for work of this kind.

LYON & HEALY—Wabash Avenue and Adams St.

Does Your Underwear Pinch because it's shrunk? If washed with

WOOL SOAP

'twould always stay the same size. Same is true of blankets and all woolen goods. Cleans carpets so they look like new. ABSOLUTELY PURE—excellent for the BATH.

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Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

SCHWARZ'S DYE HOUSE
DYEING AND CLEANING
ladies' and gentlemen's garments; also household goods of every variety. Write for instruction pamphlet and price list. Goods called for and delivered. RECEIVED AND RETURNED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS
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SEED POTATOES. ROSE BURBANKS.
Oregon and Washington stock.
Hardiest varieties—finest flavor.
Price one dollar per bushel.
Wm. H. Thompson & Co., 166 S. Water-st., Chicago

The Birth Of a Child.

On such an occasion you cannot make a more appropriate gift than a selection from our stock of birth month silverware—Bowls, Cups, Plates, Spoons; designs for every month.

SPAULDING & CO.
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Gold and Silversmiths,
Cor. State and Jackson Sts.

Teeth extracted painlessly without gas by our late scientific method; applied to the gums without pain. All work done as reasonable as possible for good work. We keep our work in repair. No students. References, those who have had teeth extracted and work done: W. T. Jones, 1035 W. Adams-st.; Mrs. Misner, 6409 Harvard-av.; Mrs. Snearly, 214 44th-pl.
NEW YORK DENTAL PARLORS,
182 State-st., opp. Palmer House. Tel. main 3660

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The Most Enterprising Newspaper in the United States.

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Red Noses Whether from drink or thin skin showing the veins thoroughly cured by Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, Champlain Building, Chicago.

Spring Medicine," Hood's Sarsaparilla As a spring medi- ...rilla is practically ... and is absolutely ... It is a modern ...d by experienced ...day, under whose ...it is still prepared. Combination, Pro- peculiar to itself, given Peculiar and ...power. It com- ...Strength. ...more benefit from ...than from all other ...s. For years I suf- ...cankered stomach, ...a and general debil-

...rilla

...n. On taking Hood's ...with Hood's Pills, ...mprove. Formerly ...d me great distress. ...ly and am greatly ...d health. I cheer- ...ood's Sarsaparilla." ...N, Cazenovia, N. Y.

...onsumption. ...arsaparilla saved me ...Before I had finished ...d see a change in my ...king it and gained ...lor returned to my ...y and felt like a new ...en the time for years ...I have since taking ..." MRS. HANNAH ..., New York.

...ood ...e ...y.

...iano ...you, no doubt, ...ern instrument ...e never better ...trade than we ...es such world-

...Hazelton— ...Krakauer— ...ca. We will ...the trade, and ...on the balance. ...OVING Pianos— ...r work of this kind.

...and Adams St.

...irth ...hild. ...an occasion ...make a more ...gift than a ...rom our stock ...nth silverware ...Cups, Plates, ...signs for every

...G & CO ...orated) ...ilversmiths, ...d Jackson Sts.

...Tribune ...THE NEWS. ...rising Newspaper ...tes.

...CTURER AT LOW PRICES ...eats PRIZE ...PAPER ...MADISON ST.

BLOW MAY KILL HER.

MRS. DELIA PARNELL PROBABLY A VICTIM OF A FOOTPAD.

Mother of the Dead Irish Leader Found Bleeding and Unconscious on a Road Near Her Home at Bordentown, N. J.—She Cannot Explain What Has Happened and Because of Her Old Age May Not Recover—General News from the Eastern Metropolis.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—Just before 9 o'clock last night Mrs. Delia Tudor Stewart Parnell, the aged mother of Charles Stewart Parnell and who lives at Ironsides, overlooking the Delaware River near Bordentown, N. J., was found bleeding and unconscious by Charles Casey, son of the farmer who has charge of the farm at Ironsides. Mrs. Parnell had been murderously assaulted, it is believed by a highwayman, who robbed her of a black satchel and a small sum of money. The thief had torn open the satchel and had scattered its contents around on the ground.

Mrs. Parnell was in a highly hysterical state when help reached her, and was so wrought up by the assault she became unconscious. She has not recovered her senses since and continually calls for her purse. That and the feverish cry for water are the only intelligible words that have escaped the poor old lips.

While descending a hill which marks the boundary of the property formerly occupied by Mrs. Parnell's father, young Casey found Mrs. Parnell lying beside the fence with her face covered with blood. By her side were two small pieces of board, a piece of fence paling about three feet long and a brick. Help was obtained and she was carried to the house of Farmer Casey. Dr. W. H. Shipps, who was hastily summoned, made an examination and found that besides several bruises about the face the woman had a lacerated wound on the right side of the head, from which the blood flowed freely.

It has been learned that the old lady while in this city visited the hardware store of Samuel E. Burr and tendered him a $10 check in payment of a bill of about $2. After receiving her change she left for home, walking along the railroad tracks, where the assault was doubtless made.

Two tramps, giving the names of John Devine of Philadelphia and John Brennan of Newark, were arrested on suspicion today by Marshal Jobes. They were discovered loitering about the Ironsides property, but as they proved to know nothing of the assault they were released.

A suspicious looking man was seen last evening loitering about the vicinity of the scene of the assault. He wore a light overcoat and a black derby hat, had smooth face, and was about 22 years of age. He has not been seen since the assault. The assailant or assailants did not get a large amount of money.

When the news of the crime became known this morning it caused much excitement throughout Burlington County. Many men volunteered to aid in the search for the assailant or assailants. Mrs. Parnell frequently came to this place at night and remained until a late hour. She was here last night.

Mrs. Parnell's house stands on a hill about one mile from Bordentown and is known as "Ironsides." It is a big, old, two-story frame structure and was built by her father, Commodore Stewart, many years ago. It is as dreary a place as one could imagine. The aged woman has no close acquaintances in Bordentown and previous to 1890 had been living in destitution. In that year the attention of Congress was called to her straitened circumstances and the government granted her a pension of $50 a month. At that time she lived alone in the bleak house, the only other person about her 300 acres being a gardener. The rooms of the dreary old building are most desolate.

During 1888 and 1889 in a fit of desperation the aged woman stripped the house of its furniture in order to obtain food and the rooms have never been refitted up. The paper on the walls hangs in shreds. Mrs. Parnell had often expressed a desire to go abroad before the death of her favorite son, Charles Stewart Parnell, but she never appealed to him for assistance. She was once asked why she did not ask her son to aid her, and replied: "He is at the end of his means."

How well she told the truth is history. She never talked of her situation and no one has ever heard her utter a complaint. At one time she wrote to Mrs. Carslake of Trenton, saying she would have to leave her home because she was unable to pay the rapidly-accumulating taxes, but friends came to her assistance, and later the pension was obtained for her.

BIG CUSTOM SWINDLE IS CHARGED.

Uncle Sam Said to Have Lost $100,000 Through Importer O. L. Sypher.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—Another extensive and surprising case of undervaluation of imported goods it is said has been discovered here. Through it the government is supposed to have lost upwards of $100,000. It is alleged O. L. Sypher, an importer of antique furniture, doing business at Fifth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, has been importing goods at greatly undervalued rates. This undervaluation, it is alleged by the customs people, covers a period of years, and was carried on through the aid and collusion of a number of officials in the appraiser's stores.

The first information of the affair came to the Collectors some two weeks ago, and an investigation has been in progress since. The customs officials heard meanwhile that Mr. Sypher had engaged passage for Europe on one of the liners sailing today. They sent for him, and he admitted he had intended going abroad on what he termed one of his regular trips, but said he had decided to postpone his departure until after the customs case was settled.

Collector Killbreth, Appraiser Bunn, Col. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, and representatives of Sypher were in conference in the Collector's private office in the Custom-House today for several hours. It is understood the charges in this case were made by L. A. Todd, formerly head salesman for Sypher & Co. He had worked in the house fifteen years, leaving the service a month ago. The method by which the firm profited the most, this informant said, was that used in importing silverware, which was handled in large quantities. A great lot of old silver tankards, candelebra, ornaments, tableware, etc., would be purchased abroad, and then instead of importing it as so many pieces of antique silverware, on which there is a considerable duty, it would be invoiced and passed by the assistant appraiser and examined as so many ounces of silver, worth 4 shillings 6 pence an ounce, nothing going to show that it was anything other than silver bullion. At Todd's suggestion a search of the custom-house records was made and proof of the information which he had given was found.

MRS. VANDERBILT WILL NOT TALK.

Refuses to Discuss the Rumor of Her Engagement to O. H. P. Belmont.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Vanderbilt is in Paris. A cable dispatch received today says she did not seem surprised when asked if the rumor that she is about to marry O. H. P. Belmont is true. She merely declined to answer the question. Mr. Belmont has long been Mrs. Vanderbilt's devoted cavalier.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 19.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—An examination of the records in all the proper offices in London shows no license to marry has been applied for by O. H. P. Belmont or Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt. Friends of both here and in Paris positively deny the report that they are to marry.

MOST OF HIS LIFE SPENT IN PRISON.

H. W. Adams, Released from Sing Sing, Arrested on a New Charge.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—Henry W. Adams, a clever diamond thief, was released from Sing Sing Prison this morning after six years' imprisonment. Just as he was leaving the prison Deputy Sheriff John Troy of Detroit arrested him. Requisition papers were shown and Adams went along with Troy. He was taken to Detroit on the 6 o'clock express tonight.

Adams, 61 years old, has served the greater part of the last forty years in prison. He is wanted by the Michigan authorities for stealing $7,350 worth of diamonds from Burt & Hurlburt, diamond dealers, in 1888. He is also wanted in Chicago for a similar crime. His record shows in 1853 he served six months in Sacramento Penitentiary and six months in the San Francisco Jail during the same year; later he served two years in Sing Sing Prison and two years and a half in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, which term began in 1859.

In 1875 he put in one year in the Providence (R. I.) Prison, and when released was arrested and taken to Charlestown, Mass., where he served two years. He was released from that prison and again arrested and taken to New York, and in 1877 was again sent to Sing Sing to serve four years. In 1881 he spent six months in prison in Philadelphia. In 1883 he was taken back to Charlestown, Mass., and put in five years. In 1888 he was returned to Sing Sing, where he has just completed his sentence.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT AMERICA.

Report That He Will Come Over for the Yacht Races.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—In a letter received by a gentleman prominent in Newport society from a friend abroad, the Prince of Wales is quoted as having informed the writer he would visit the United States during the races for the America's cup and pass two weeks at Newport.

The Prince of Wales has visited America only once and that was in 1860. It is impossible to imagine the glory which would illuminate Newport should the royal gentleman appear there. The splendor would probably exceed anything this country has known. Still New York displayed no end of enthusiasm when the Prince visited the city in October, 1860. The Prince reached America on the man-of-war Hope, landing at St. Johns, Newfoundland, accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, Lord St. Germans, Gen. Prince, and Gen. Teesdale. President Buchanan invited him to visit the United States. He consented to come as Baron Renfrew. He went to Chicago and shot prairie chickens.

He visited Boston, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Washington. He took off his hat beside Washington's tomb and planted a chestnut tree there. In Philadelphia he occupied a box in the Academy of Music, which has been known since as the Prince of Wales box. The south side of the Academy is 90 per cent more fashionable than the north because it commands a better view of the box. In New York he staid at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and walked to Trinity Church to attend Sunday services. A lunatic tried to shoot him. But the great event was the ball in his honor at the Academy of Music. Such nimble dancers as Horace Greeley, William M. Evarts, A. T. Stewart, John Jay, Peter Cooper, and David Dudley Field attended that ball. There were issued 2,500 tickets at $10 each. The Prince danced with Miss Lillie Mason, afterwards Mrs. Howard Cutting, Mrs. Gould Hoyt, and Miss Russell. Many women fell on their knees before him and begged him for a dance.

OPEN WAR ON DEPARTMENT STORES.

Brentano's to Meet Competition on Books on Their Own Grounds.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—One of the biggest book stores in New York, Brentano's, has declared war on the department stores which sell at retail, and hereafter will meet all these stores on their own ground. Two great department stores will shortly add to the competition. The proprietors of this store say:

"The publishers will not like it. They do not like the department stores, and some try to keep books out of such hands. The trade in this city will be increased, but they will all have to come to low prices or go out of business."

Every firm and dealer who sells books at retail in New York was startled when the announcement was made this afternoon. At George P. Havens & Sons' the head of the department was dumfounded by it. He thought it the most important departure the retail book trade had known. Dodd, Mead & Co. could scarcely believe it, and they didn't like it. Some of the smaller dealers even swore about it. Harper Bros. were pained over the reduction. One of the firm said so. Macmillan & Co., Appleton & Co., the Scribners were all very sorry to learn of the radical departure. They were not angry about it, but regretful.

GOLD FLOWING INTO NEW YORK.

Banker Says It Indicates Better Business Conditions.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—About a week ago a number of the large city banks having numerous country correspondents began to receive small amounts of gold from the latter. This inflow has steadily increased. One of the leading bank Presidents, in speaking of the matter today, said: "Our country correspondents are finding it necessary to increase their balances here and are shipping gold for that purpose. During the recent gold excitement these banks guarded all the gold they could carry, and in some cases more than they could handle. I don't know how general this Eastward movement of gold is, but to my mind it indicates a little better business condition, an opening up of industry all over the country."

ROLLIN LARRABEE WINS A WIFE.

Former Chicagoan Makes Miss Bertha Curtis His Bride.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—Miss Bertha Curtis and Mr. Rollin Larabee, formerly of Chicago, and a brother of Mrs. John De Koven, were married at Trinity Chapel at high noon today. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. Harry Street and Mr. William Larabee were the ushers and Miss Theodosia Curtis the maid of honor.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Three Chicago Boys on a Globe-Trotting Tour Arrested.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—Jacob Moisard, 17, George Rado, 16, and Mark Sheldon, 19, all of Chicago, were arraigned before Justice Voorhis in the Tombs Police Court this morning. They had been arrested by Patrolman Lovsna of the Oak Street Station at 1 o'clock yesterday morning acting suspiciously in front of No. 64 Catharine street. Moisard and Rado said they were stable boys, and Sheldon claimed to be a horse trainer. He said he was traveling around the world and was the temporary guardian of the boys. Sheldon promised to send his companions back to Chicago. Justice Voorhis discharged the trio, saying: "I will give you the choice of being reformed here or going back to Chicago. The great and good Parkhurst has been there telling them exactly how to reform the city, and if you go back you will be just in time to reap the benefit."

Horses Stampeded by a Live Wire.

A new engine for the Brooklyn bridge was on a big truck being hauled to the bridge terminus from a river pier in Brooklyn today. Sixteen horses were attached to the truck. At Washington street the smoke stack of the locomotive struck the trolley wire, breaking it and causing it to fall. Andrew Murphy, one of the helpers, received the first shock. In an instant the whole locomotive became charged with an electric current. All of the De Kalb avenue cars going up-town stopped and one end of the broken wire hit the leader of the sixteen horses. He fell dead. The wire charged the tracks, shocking the other horses and causing a stampede. Two horses were knocked down and Driver Hennessey was thrown from his seat.

To Sail for Europe Today.

Following are among the passengers who will sail for Havre tomorrow on the French steamer La Gascogne: Miss H. Genevieve McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Conyngham, Mr. and Mrs. Bamon Fernandez, R. L. Field, R. H. Green, Mr. and Mrs. F. Morselein, Milton H. Madera, Mrs. Charles V. Mapes, W. S. Bram, Mrs. M. H. Downing, Mrs. M. Madelein Colin, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles S. Lester, Miss Josephine Pomeroy, Mrs. Dillon Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Miss Nelda Wright Robinson, Mrs. W. R. Steward, and Mrs. J. Hood Wright.

Suit Over a Ruined Painting.

Boussod Valadon & Co., dealers of this city, have sued in the Supreme Court J. N. H. Hatrick, the former President of the Omaha Art Association, and others to recover $30,000 damages for the destruction of Bouguereau's painting, "The Return of Spring." It was ruined going to or returning from an exhibition in Omaha in 1891.

Slight Drop in Price of Beef.

Another reduction of a quarter of a cent a pound was made today in the price of the inferior grades of beef. Butchers say that does not indicate that the arbitrary increase of price is broken. The sole reason for this decrease of one-half a cent since Thursday, it is asserted, is the sudden greater demand for prime quality beef.

Griffo to Meet Lavigne May 14.

The manager of the Seaside Athletic club has secured the Griffo-Lavigne glove contest. The men will box fifteen rounds at catch weights. The date selected is May 14. Articles of agreement were signed this afternoon.

Mail and Express Not to Be Sold.

The reported negotiations for the sale of the Mail and Express are declared off. The syndicate is said to have tendered a lump sum in cash for the property, but the holders put up their price and negotiations fell through.

SAY IT IS A SLANDER.

FRIENDS OF DR. SPRANGER AND WIFE DENY SENSATIONAL STORIES.

The Grave Charges Made by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling Against the Former Wife of Her Dead Son Are Denounced on All Sides—They Are Thought to Be Born of a Spirit of Vindictiveness or of a Diseased Brain—The Doctor and His Bride Now in California.

Baltimore, Md., April 19.—[Special.]—Society people here were greatly surprised today to learn of the grave charges made by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling of New York against Dr. Francis X. Spranger Jr. and his wife. Young Mrs. Darling before her marriage to Dr. Spranger spent some months in Baltimore and became very popular. Mr. Charles B. Tiernan, a prominent lawyer here, is an uncle of Mrs. Spranger. He and other members of the family here pronounce the story of Dr. Spranger making love to Mrs. Darling while attending her husband professionally before his death a fabrication. They say the doctor's intentions toward the widow and his declarations of love for her were entirely unknown until some time after her husband's death. Dr. Spranger and Mrs. Darling were married in this city on the 6th of last month, at Corpus Christi Church. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Tiernan. Owing to the delicate health of her son, Tiernan Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Spranger went to California. They are paying an extended visit to the doctor's father in Santa Cruz County. When Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Mrs. Spranger's former mother-in-law, heard of her marriage, she was greatly incensed. She had, it is said, obtained from her daughter-in-law considerable sums of money during the long illness of her son. When Mrs. Darling arranged for her second marriage she determined, it is stated, to cease all intercourse with her former mother-in-law, and this is said to be now the occasion of the latter's vindictiveness.

CARD FROM MRS. SPRANGER'S LAWYER

Cautions the Public Not to Believe the Sensational Charges of Mrs. Darling.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Friends of the family here place absolutely no credence in the New York story of the alleged poisoning of Edward Irving Darling by his wife, now married to Dr. Francis Spranger. Mrs. Darling was formerly Miss Beatrice Gay Klingle, daughter of a well-to-do-citizen, and at his death she inherited a comfortable fortune. Her husband fell from a building four years ago, and after that accident his nervous system was terribly shattered. He smoked incessantly and drank freely, and when he died last year the physicians gave the cause of death as the excessive use of stimulants. Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, who makes the charge in New York now, was opposed to the marriage in the first place. People here say the poisoning story is simply preposterous, as young Darling's habits, although brought on by the fall, were too well known to be questioned by any but a fond mother. Mrs. Spranger's attorney, William Birney, this afternoon published the following card, which reflects the general sentiment of the poisoning case, whatever may be thought of the subsequent marriage to Dr. Spranger:

The absence of the accused lady on a wedding tour in California imposes on me the duty of cautioning the public to place no confidence in the sensational statements published in the morning papers. From facts in my possession obtained in a long and intimate relation to the principal parties as attorney and confidential adviser, my judgment is that the statements are as imaginary as anything in Rider Haggard's novels. WILLIAM BIRNEY.

The Star speaks of the charges as having resulted from a family difficulty. Mrs. Spranger's step-mother lives here, but refuses to discuss the matter. She and Mrs. Spranger's other relatives do not place credence in the stories.

THINK MRS. DARLING IS CRAZY.

Dr. Spranger and His Bride Are Favorably Known in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., April 19.—[Special.]—The story which the elder Mrs. Darling tells of Dr. F. X. Spranger and his wife, implicating them in the death of her son by poisoning, was exploited by her when she was in Detroit at the time of her son's death, over a year ago. The matter was investigated by Prysecutor Frazer and others at that time, and the conclusion reached that the charges were baseless. It was believed that grief over the death of her son, whom she idolized, had affected her mind, and it had since been supposed the matter was dropped. Investigation established the fact that young Darling and his wife had not lived happily together while in Detroit. He used intoxicating liquors to excess, and as a result was frequently forced to seek medical treatment. The wife finally declared she was unable to live longer with Darling and consulted a lawyer with the intention of procuring a divorce. Before that step was taken the husband was seized with the illness which ended fatally. The younger Mrs. Darling bore an excellent reputation while living in Detroit, and no stock is taken by her friends and acquaintances in the sensational story which is now made public. Young Dr. Spranger is also well and favorably known. He has an office at No. 33 Miami avenue, is a member of the Michigan Athletic Association, and a graduate of the State University. His friends simply laugh at the sensational charges preferred by the elder Mrs. Darling. Prosecutor Frazer said today:

I first heard from the elder Mrs. Darling early in 1893, when I first went into office. At that time she began writing me letters from Mount Clemens, where she was with her son. She wrote that young Darling was being poisoned and asked for advice as to the best course to pursue. After her son's death she called upon me in person. She claimed the young man had been poisoned with antimony and that she had a dying statement made by him. She also inclined to the belief that his wife was crazy. She thought the young woman had a hand in the poisoning and said she was afraid she might also poison the children. I finally made up my mind she was not quite right. I could find no proof whatever in support of her statements. The only thing I could find against Dr. Spranger was that he had attended the young man. I afterward had a letter from an Assistant District-Attorney of New York and told him what conclusions I had reached. What I could not understand was the mother's motive.

Word from Mount Clemens tonight is to the effect that Dr. Richard Lenscherer, who was Darling's physician there at the time of his death, says Darling had consumption when he went there and died of that disease.

HIS MOTHER WILL ABIDE HER TIME.

Says She Has Evidence, Which the District Attorney Is Investigating.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—The charges made and the evidence collected by Mrs. Florence D. Darling, who believes that the death of her son, Edward Irving Darling, was due to slow poisoning, are being investigated by the District Attorney's office here. Assistant District Attorney Battle said today he was not ready to be quoted upon the matter. Opinion is divided as to the truth of Mrs. Darling's sweeping and sensational charges. She is a bright, clever, active woman, prominent for years as an author, a poet, and a manager of organizations. Tonight she said: "Edward never drank to excess. The affidavits in the District Attorney's possession show whisky was ordered for him by Dr. Spranger. The District-Attorney has samples of the whisky, of pellets containing drugs, and of medicines which were administered to my son. He told me before he died that he had had certain medicine analyzed and that the chemist reported that it contained antimony. My son's ante-mortem statement of twenty-nine pages is in the hands of the District-Attorney."

It was learned today that Darling's wife had tried to secure a divorce from her husband in Detroit after her alleged infatuation for Dr. Spranger developed. Her grounds for the action alleged drunkenness, desertion, and non-support. Mrs. Darling, the mother, says she stopped this action, and that subsequently the wife vitiated it by joining her husband in this city. It was then, Mrs. Darling declares, that the wife determined to use poison to secure her freedom to marry Dr. Spranger.

Grace and strength combined in Andrews & Co's new metal chair and stools.

FALLING BEAMS KILL THREE WORKMEN

Fatal Accident at Chicago Ship Building Company's Yards.

Three men were killed and six injured at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by the collapse of hoisting machinery in the Chicago Ship Building company's yards at South Chicago.

The dead are:

BLAKE, HARRY, One Hundred and Fourth street and Ewing avenue.
HARVEY, PATRICK, No. 9950 Avenue K.
McCALLUN, WILLIAM, One Hundred and Ninth street and Ewing avenue.

The injured are:

CONLY, JOHN, Ewing House, fatally.
HAND, J. J., Superior avenue and Eighty-eighth street, fatally.

Slightly injured are:

CARVER, FRANK, Colehour.
HANDPKE, WILLIAM, 14 years old, Avenue K and One Hundred and Fourteenth street.
PINE, HARRY, Ewing House.

Each of the last three was injured slightly about the head and arms and was able to walk to his home.

The hoisting apparatus was used in the construction of the steel merchant steamer Arcadia for John Corrigan. The beams were sprung above the half completed vessel at intervals of fifty feet from stem to stern. They were held in place by wire guy ropes fastened to stanchions on the ground at the ship's side. One of the small guy ropes broke. Under the increased strain on the remaining stays one of them snapped, and with it a heavy cable gave way. The bow beam fell as its supports were weakened and knocked the other three girders down one after another. Thirty men were at work on the decks under the girders. The accident happened without warning and but a moment or two passed between the breaking of the first rope and the time when the girders were lying in a confused mass on the decks. Injured men were struggling beneath the wreckage and others were hurrying to assist in the work of rescue. Blake and Harvey were at work riveting the plates on the deck, and were struck by the same pole. It crushed in their chests and caused instant death. The other injured were scattered over the deck. The wreck smashed the tools of the workmen and broke and twisted the iron plates that were lying about ready for use.

The dead bodies were taken out of the yards in a patrol wagon and were sent to Krebs' morgue in South Chicago. They will be held there until the Coroner's jury is impanelled and hears the story of the accident. The injured were placed on an Illinois Central train and were sent to the City Hospital.

Supt. Babcock said the accident had been caused by a disobedience of orders on the part of the employé who spliced the rope.

Of the injured John Conly, who lived at the Ewing House on One Hundred and First street, may recover. His legs and arms were broken and physicians say his spine is injured but recovery is not impossible. He was a member of the ironworkers' crew and was standing near the men who were killed. J. J. Hand, whose injuries are also said to be fatal, is suffering from a fractured spine and broken limbs. Fatalities are not expected to result in the other cases. Many others besides those whose names were given were slightly injured by flying fragments, but were not serious enough injured to prevent their caring for themselves.

At the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where McCallion and Conly were taken, it was found that the former's injuries were much more serious than was at first suspected. Beside a compound fracture of the leg McCallion was suffering from internal injuries, which caused him intense pain. Everything possible was done for him, but he died at 7 o'clock last evening.

KILLED IN A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

Richard Burke Stabs Fatally William Condon, a Companion.

Richard Burke, during a drunken quarrel last night at No. 4806 Justine street, stabbed and instantly killed William Condon. Burke, with Gilbert De Normandy, William Donnigan, and Edward Green, was locked up at the Stock-Yards Police Station to await the Coroner's investigation. The men who were arrested were all concerned in the quarrel and are all young, unmarried men employed at the packing houses. Burke submitted quietly to arrest. As he was being taken to the patrol box he took the weapon he had used from his pocket and handing it to the officer said, "I did it with that." In the street where the fight occurred the officers found another pocket knife which it is supposed belonged to Condon. Burke was found to have a bad cut on the left side and also one on the right hand. It is thought these were inflicted by Condon. Condon's body was taken to the county morgue.

FALLS UNCONSCIOUS IN THE STREET.

Ex-Gov. A. G. Porter Stricken with Apoplexy, But Will Recover.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter, who is now 70 years old, had a stroke of apoplexy on North Meridan street at 6 o'clock this evening and was found unconscious on the sidewalk. Mr. Porter had started to walk from the Denison Hotel to his residence on Capitol avenue, a mile distant, when a rush of blood to the brain overcame him. Mr. Porter partly regained consciousness before the ambulance arrived at his home, and late tonight his recovery was assured unless there should be a relapse. Gov. Porter went to Congress in 1858 and continued in Congress through the war. He was elected Governor in 1880 over Franklin Landers, and was appointed Minister to Italy when Gen. Harrison became President. Since his return from Italy he has been living quietly at his home here.

SICK MAN IS PERCHED ON A FENCE.

Says He Has the Smallpox and Police Take Him at His Word.

While Policeman Jeremiah Sullivan was patrolling his beat on West Thirteenth street last evening a man approached him and announced that he had the smallpox. Sullivan hastened to put the width of the street between himself and the stranger and motioned the latter to follow him at that distance to the West Thirteenth Station. Arrived there the sick man attempted to follow the officer to the office, but was commanded to go to the alley beside the station, where he seated himself on a fence and from that point carried on a conversation with Desk Sergeant Dunn through a window. The city physician was called up by telephone, but two hours later had not arrived, and the smallpox patient was still sitting on the fence.

UNEARTH A COUNTERFEITING GANG.

Salvation Army Leader Arrested for Passing the Bogus Coin at Butte.

Butte, Mont., April 19.—[Special.]—E. L. Spalding, a Salvation Army leader, was arrested today on the charge of counterfeiting. It is said Spalding put in circulation the stuff after it was coined in a secret tunnel near the city by a gang of ten men, several of them with a national reputation as counterfeiters. A young man named Haidlow gave the information, but he has disappeared, and the officers believe he has been made away with. A request has been sent to Washington for the assistance of a secret service officer in ferreting out the counterfeiters.

SATOLLI IN SYMPATHY WITH THEM.

Writes a Letter on the Manitoba Separate Schools Agitation.

Winnipeg, Man., April 19.—Archbishop Langevin said today his first pastoral, to be issued from the pulpits of his diocese Sunday, will deal with the school question and other matters of importance to the church. He said Ablegate Satolli has written a letter sympathizing with the clergy and laity of the archdiocese in their struggle for separate schools, and hopes the time is near when their rights will be restored to them.

Think Balthorpe Was Poisoned.

St. Joe, Mo., April 19.—[Special.]—A mystery surrounds the death of J. E. Balthorpe, the lawyer of Quincy, Ill., who became suddenly ill on the night of April 10, soon after leaving this city for Omaha and who was removed from the train at Forest City, where he died. The father of the dead man arrived here from Quincy today and is making an investigation. The attending physicians say the man was poisoned. Balthorpe had $175 and a gold watch when he left St. Joe, which are missing.

Gen. R. M. Stevenson Weaker.

The condition of Gen. R. M. Stevenson, the Pueblo (Colo.) newspaper publisher, who has been ill at the Victoria for several days, was not much changed yesterday.

THE VOICE OF THE FACULTY
SPEAKING IN NO UNCERTAIN SOUND
IN PRAISE OF THE FAMOUS
Londonderry Lithia

From Wm. Hailes Jr., Prof. Pathological Anatomy, Histology, and Fractures and Dislocations, Attending Surgeon Albany and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N. Y.

"A superb natural table water, a gentle, efficient medicinal water, potent for the ills that overworked and badly cared for kidneys are subjected to and *particularly acceptable to that large class of individuals to whom we as physicians are called upon* to prescribe whose *evening dissipation will not bear the morning's reflection.*"

From G. Frank Lydston, M. D., Prof. of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphiology in the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons:

"I take great pleasure in indorsing the claims of the LONDONDERRY LITHIA WATER. It is in my opinion the *best* of the *natural waters* as an *anti-lithic*—as a remedy in *calculous affections* and the *uric acid* diathesis. I have used it largely in my practice, in which, as you are aware, I meet with numerous cases requiring such waters. I have used it with excellent results in my own person."

From W. H. Heath, M. D., Attending Surgeon Sisters' Charity Hospital, Attending Surgeon Genito-Urinary Dept., Erie County Hospital, Clin. Prof. Genito-Urinary Dept., University Buffalo.

"I have used the *Londonderry Lithia Water* in my practice for many years. I can without hesitation testify to its value and efficiency in conditions of *deficient excretion, lithæmia, uric acid diathesis,* etc. In my judgment *natural mineral waters* are of greater utility than those artificially prepared."

From Morris H. Henry, M. D., M. A., LL. D., Ed. Am. Jour. Syph. and Derm., Author Treatise on Gout and Rheumatism, etc., New York:

"I have advocated its use, prescribed it for some years past, and used it in my own case for many months. It is in my judgment the *best of all spring waters* of an alkaline nature containing *lithium* and other *uric acid solvents,* now before the profession and the public."

Our pamphlet, "As Others See Us," contains sixty pages like the above, and establishes the supremacy of "**LONDONDERRY**" over any water yet discovered. We have thousands of testimonial letters from the public, but we never print any of them. In fact, we feel that a hundred years of continuous use and an annual consumption never approached in the history of mineral waters should count for something with all who require a remedy for **GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, DYSPEPSIA,** or any **URIC ACID** trouble, or with the great army of consumers who enjoy a pure, delicious, sparkling table water. Beware of cheap and worthless lithia waters offered as substitutes for the genuine "**LONDONDERRY.**"

STILL AND SPARKLING. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GROCERS.

EDDIE BALD BREAKS A RECORD.

Great Bicycle Racing at the First L. A. W. Meet of the Year.

San José, Cal., April 19.—San José has justified the claim to the fastest track in the world. The city celebrated the opening of the Garden City cyclers' new three-lap cement track in good style. The day was a holiday. It was the first meet of the season sanctioned by the L. A. W. There were not less than 4,000 people out, among them wheelmen from all over the State. Eddie Bald of Buffalo again demonstrated he is a champion bicyclist in the way he won the two-mile scratch Class B. Every one was in anxious expectancy of the final heat in the two-mile race, in which were entered Edwards, of whom much was expected, Foster, Terrill, Harbootle, Coulter, and Bald. The riders were paced by tandems. Zeigler failed to qualify.

It was a race from the crack of the pistol until Bald passed the tape with another world's record to his credit—4:15 1-5 for two miles, the former record being 4:21 3-5 made by Zeigler in Denver.

Bald took the lead for the first mile. The pick-up by the second tandem was beautiful, and it was seen from the pace set that a record was sure to be made. On the second mile Edwards took the lead, with Foster second, and the others close up. On the last lap Foster came with a rush that caused the crowd to go wild with excitement. But in the last hundred yards Bald came from the rear with a rush that carried him over the tape a half wheel ahead of Coulter of Toledo, O., who was lapped by Edwards, with Foster a close fourth. The other races were well contested. The summary:

Mile, novice—First heat: Clark, Peppin, Bergana. Time, 2:32 1-5. Second heat: Kell, Smith, Carroll. Time, 2:45. Third heat: Jamison, Belloli, Collins. Time, 2:37. Fourth heat: Starters disqualified; not within time limit. Fifth heat: Rogers, Bronson, Fred Smith. Time, 2:47 1-5. Final: Jamison, Clark, Knell. Time, 2:37.

Mile invitation, Class A—First heat, Moody, Reid, Bates; time, 2:34. Second heat, Jones, Byrne, Chapman; time, 2:29 1-5. Third heat, Sherman, Frazier, Dickman; time, 2:33 1-5. Finals, Jones, Moody, Byrne; time, 2:38.

Two-mile scratch, Class "B," First heat—Harbottle, Edwards, Castleman. Time, 5:11 1-5. Second heat: Bald, Terrill, Osen. Time, 4:52 4-5. Third heat: Foster, Coulter, Wells, Zeigler. Time, 4:59. Final: Bald, Coulter, Edwards, Foster. Time, 4:15 1-5. Beats world's record, 4:21 3-5.

Mile handicap, Class "B"—Edwards, scratch; Osen, 15 yards; Castleman, 35 yards. Time, 2:11 2-5. Second heat; Zeigler, Barbe, Foster. Time, 2:11 2-5. Final heat: Wells, 35 yards; Zeigler, scratch; Castleman, 35 yards. Time, 2:37 4-5.

Mile handicap, Class A—First heat—Sampson, 40 yards; Jones, scratch; Navlet, 100 yards. Time, 2:16 4-5. Second heat—Mott, 150 yards; Metcalf, 100 yards; Moody, 25 yards. Time, 2:16 4-5. Third heat—Smith, 130 yards; McFarland, 50 yards; Baler, 70 yards. Time, 2:17 1-5. Fourth heat—Sherman, 40 yards; Belloli, 60 yards; Dieckman, 50 yards. Time, 2:18 2-5. Final—C. Smith, 150 yards; Sampson, McFarland. Time, 2:13 4-5.

TWO INAUGURAL SERMONS TOMORROW.

Presbyterian Congregations Will Listen to Their New Pastors.

The Rev. Arthur Little of Washington, D. C., pastor-elect of the First Presbyterian Church, La Grange, and the Rev. D. B. Loux, pastor-elect of the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church, will each preach their inaugural sermons tomorrow in these churches.

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, the new pastor at the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church, is in Pittsburg, Pa., attending the convention of the Young Women's Christian Association. He is scheduled to speak on "The Peril and Protection of Womanhood."

The Rev. C. A. Lippincott, recently of Joliet, has assumed his new duties as assistant to the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., of the Second Presbyterian Church. He will deliver a sermon before the Men's Sunday Evening club of that church tomorrow night.

C. N. Hunt of Minneapolis, known as the lawyer-evangelist, is in Chicago, and commencing tomorrow night will assist the Rev. Kittredge Wheeler in a series of gospel meetings at the Fourth Baptist Church, Ashland avenue and Monroe street. There will be a large chorus, with soloists, to assist in these meetings and all the West Side churches have been invited to participate in the services.

TO AID THE UNEMPLOYED AT PULLMAN

Entertainment Will Be Given by the Homeseekers' Association.

An entertainment will soon be given under the auspices of the Homeseekers' Association, the proceeds of which will be turned over to the fund already started for the benefit of the Pullman employés now out of work. This was announced at a conference yesterday afternoon between representatives of the association and two members of the Bureau of Labor and Transportation, Messrs. Strong and Vischer. A plan has been suggested to have such of the unemployed as can do so go to the Southern States and assume the responsibility of engaging in general farming, and aid has already been guaranteed from several sources. The Bureau of Labor and Transportation is one of these sources, and yesterday the idea of giving an entertainment was heartily indorsed.

A Steinway square in good order will be sold for $100, at 257 Wabash. Don't miss seeing it.

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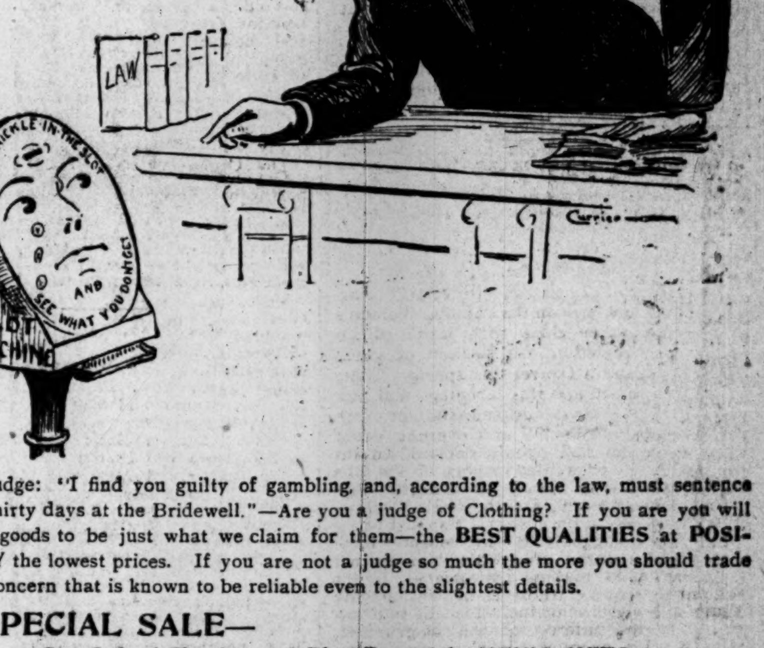

Judge: "I find you guilty of gambling, and, according to the law, must sentence you to thirty days at the Bridewell."—Are you a judge of Clothing? If you are you will find our goods to be just what we claim for them—the **BEST QUALITIES** at **POSITIVELY** the lowest prices. If you are not a judge so much the more you should trade with a concern that is known to be reliable even to the slightest details.

SPECIAL SALE—

Our Oxford Cheviot and Blue Peacedale MEN'S SUITS, in all sizes, Indigo and Wooded Colors through and through............. **$15**

We are displaying the greatest array of Spring Suits for Men in the city—silk lined and serge lined—from **OUR OWN TAILOR SHOPS** and **BROKAW'S.**

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

"NEW POINT COMFORT"
Pennoyer Sanitarium,
KENOSHA, WIS. (between Chicago and Milwaukee).
An Ideal Invalid's Hotel with luxurious accommodations and homelike comforts.
Rest and Health. Specially recommended as a Winter Resort for those who may not be able to go South, or who may require the advantages of a perfectly equipped health institute.
Beautiful Architecture. The building is new, modern, and thoroughly sanitary, is heated with hot water, has a solarium, large recreation room, elevator, etc. **Healthful Location**—The climate is fine; artesian wells supply the house with water of rare purity and valuable mineral properties.
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NELSON E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.
Insane and objectionable cases are not received.

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NATURAL THERMAL WATERS.
Similar in analysis to those of the Arkansas Springs; a specific in cases of RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCIATICA, and NERVOUS diseases. PERFECT CLIMATE, mild, dry, and equable. Fine baths, with trained attendants. Dr. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of Carlsbad, resident physician. Through Pullman from Cincinnati.
MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL.
UNEXCELLED IN THE SOUTH. Send for circular. References: Drs. E. J. Doering and E. M. Hale, Chicago.

SUMMER IN A COTTAGE.
Spend your summer at Lake Bluff, 30 miles north of Chicago, on the highest bluffs of the North Shore. Excellent express train service. Cottages for rent furnished, $100 to $300 entire season.
F. W. CORNISH,
97 Washington-st., Chicago.

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A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Dry, tonic air; Saratoga waters; lawn tennis, croquet, etc. Massage, electricity, all baths and all health appliances. New Turkish and Russian baths. Send for illustrated circular.

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Parts 1, 2, and 3
Closed Out at Half Price.
The World's Fair in Colors.
This series was printed exclusively for "The Tribune." It includes all the views issued with the Sunday paper during the Fair and many others. In addition are scores of pen and ink sketches and a valuable history of the Fair.
Nothing like this series has ever been put on the market, each colored plate being lithographed from water color sketches by Charles Graham.
The black and white pictures were sketched by "Tribune" artists, and illustrate nooks and corners of the Fair as no photograph could do.
5 Cents Without Coupons
For Sale in Room 4, Second Floor, Tribune Building.

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Provides unequaled attractions for summer sojourn. Rooms in best location at good prices. Rooms in good location at fair prices. Rooms in fair location at low prices. Rapid transit to business center.

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THE WESTMINSTER,
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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.
Special Students admitted.

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Summer School for Boys for Study or Recreation. Excursion on Schoolship around Lake Ontario and the Thousand Islands. Excursion on Schoolship along Atlantic Coast. Apply to Col. Wm. Verbeck, President.

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PRIVATE COACHING IN ENGLAND A series of drives through the finest scenery in the West of England and Wales, including the Lake Country, Snowdon, the Wye, Devon and Cornwall, Derbyshire, the Thames and Surrey. Also a two weeks' drive arranged for Goodwood, including the South Downs, Brighton, Hastings, Canterbury, Gad's Hill, etc. Personal attention of the manager throughout. Circulars on application to HAROLD GOLDTHWAITE, P.-O. Box 2751, New York.

TO THE YOUNG FACE
Pozzoni's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

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N.-Y., 26 Barclay St. After May 1, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

We want everybody in Chicago to know that we make anything in **BRASS or ALUMINUM**
THE TURNER BRASS WORKS, 122 Kinzie St.

WILLIAMS BOYS HERE

ENTERTAINMENT BY COLLEGE GLEE, BANJO, AND MANDOLIN CLUBS.

Social Functions Given in Honor of the Representatives of the Beloved Institution Among the Berkshire Hills—The Alumni Association to Meet at the University Club April 25—Sons of the American Revolution Observe Patriots' Day at the Auditorium.

An appreciative audience greeted the Williams College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs at Central Music Hall last night and the young men from Massachusetts kept it a delighted audience. They found inspiration in the large and fashionable crowd and they gave a fine performance. The Mandolin club gave a delicious blending of the music of the mandolin, flute, violin, and guitar. There wasn't much of the rollicking element in the performance. But there was one song which set forth "how sweet this life would be" if tacks when they were sat upon would not hurt and if flowers were cheap as dirt and if preachers wouldn't preach so long and Congress would never meet again. Nearly every number was encored, and there was an excellent division of the program between the different clubs.

The performance opened with "The Royal Purple" and ran through fifteen numbers, in which "Ben Bolt," the "Mountains of Massachusetts," and "Williams" were not forgotten. The stage was decorated with palms and growing plants. The audience filled the lower floor and portions of the balcony and gallery. Among those who occupied boxes were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jacobs and Miss Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. King and Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Rickcords, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers, Mrs. Otto Matz, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Williston Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eames, Miss Steffens, Miss Robinson, Miss Hosmer, Miss Sharp, Miss Burke.

The patronesses who have extended social entertainments to the clubs are:

Mrs. George Hamlin Mrs. Malcolm Mitchell, Mrs. Thomas E. Patterson, Mrs. James T. Hoyne, Mrs. Samuel R. Wells, Mrs. Williston Fish, Mrs. Volney C. Turner, Mrs. Lyman Blair, Mrs. Otto Matz, Mrs. Henry W. King, Mrs. Thomas Maclay Hoyne, Mrs. Charles C. Buell, Mrs. Ira W. Allen, Mrs. C. E. Loss, Mrs. T. McClelland, Mrs. Temple S. Hoyne, Mrs. Clifford Williams, Mrs. R. W. Patterson, Mrs. B. F. Jacobs, Mrs. George H. Taylor, Mrs. Sharp.

Last night's entertainment closed the series of like events which Manager Harmon had booked for the season.

COLLEGE ALUMNI REUNION.

The Williams Association Will Meet and Dine at the University Club.

The Williams Alumni Association of Chicago will hold its annual reunion and dinner at the University club, No. 116 Dearborn street, Thursday, April 25, at 6:30 p. m. The special guest of the occasion will be President Franklin Carter of Williams, who will speak at the dinner. Prominent representatives from other colleges will also be present and respond to toasts. Among these are Edward G. Mason, William M. R. French of the Art Institute, and Prof. A. H. Tolman, who respectively will speak for Yale, Harvard, and the University of Chicago. Any one who has been a student at Williams, whether a graduate or not, is entitled to be present at this dinner. Tickets can be obtained of William P. Sidley, No. 1007 Tacoma Building, Chicago, and should be purchased or reserved by Tuesday, April 23. Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., among the Berkshire Hills, it may be remembered, has been the alma mater of many distinguished men, notably Garfield, Cyrus Field, and David Dudley Field.

"PATRIOTS DAY" LOCALLY OBSERVED

Massachusetts Society of Chicago and Illinois Sons of the Revolution Participate.

"Patriots' Day, '95" was celebrated with a banquet and music and speeches at the Auditorium last night by members of the Massachusetts Society of Chicago and the Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution. The wives, daughters, and sweethearts of the men also participated. The large banquet hall, brilliant in its illumination, was attractively decorated with flags and flowers. Along the west side stretched a long table elevated above forty others arranged in tiers across the room, at which sat the more prominent guests, chiefly officials of the two organizations. The array of Puritan descendants below and in front of them numbered 300.

S. N. Brooks, President of the Massachusetts Society, acted as spokesman during the feast and at the conclusion thereof he gave a brief history of the battle of Lexington, the 120th anniversary of which this occasion was in honor, and introduced Henry S. Boutelle, Vice-President of the Sons of American Revolution, as toastmaster of the evening. The toasts responded to were: "The Shot Heard Round the World," by Prof. A. W. Small; "Patriots of '76," by John Vance Cheney; "Massachusetts, the Cradle of Liberty," by the Rev. Francis H. Rowley; "Our Virginia Allies," by the Rev. E. M. Stires.

Between the speeches Toastmaster Boutelle interjected a number of pretty little stories and read letters and telegrams of regret from distinguished men who had been invited to attend the celebration, but could not come. Some of these were from Henry Cabot Lodge, ex-President Harrison, William M. Evarts, Mayor Swift, Horace Porter, Gen. Ruger and Edward S. Barrett, President of the Massachusetts Sons of American Revolution. Before the banquet a reception was held in the parlors of the hotel, where Henry L. Boltwood, Theodore A. Snively, Dr. John N. Hyde, R. O. Brown, George Lauman, Charles E. Field, E. B. Case, Charles P. Whitney, M. N. Burchard, T. M. Purple, N. A. McClary, R. B. Tobey, M. M. Gridley, Henry M. Shepard, J. L. Lombard, E. M. Adams, and Mrs. Henry M. Wilmarth did the honors as a Reception committee. Among those present were:

Judge and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Mr. F. H. Winston, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Wetherell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Porter Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Merrick, Judge and Mrs. Frank Baker, Miss Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Madison B. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Darling, Miss Katherine Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brooks, Mrs. L. W. Coy, Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. and Mrs. N. A. McClary, Mr. and Mrs. Willard T. Block, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, Mr. and Mrs. George Butters, Mrs. R. H. Washburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bartholf, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Nelson Greene, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Requa, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Currier, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Amos J. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Wise, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. John Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Morris, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Miles, Miss Alma Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hunt Towle, Miss Clara Kingsbury, Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Turner.

ENTERTAINING THE WILLIAMS BOYS.

Afternoon Teas and Dancing Parties Tendered by Society People.

Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, No. 417 Superior street, gave a dance last evening after the Williams College concert. The decorations were in the college colors—royal purple. The patronesses of the concert and the members of the Young Fortnightly were invited to meet the members of the club.

Mrs. Thomas Maclay Hoyne, No. 3369 Calumet avenue, gave a tea yesterday from 4 to 6 o'clock for the Williams College Mandolin, Banjo, and Glee club, of which her son Maclay Hoyne is manager. Mrs. Hoyne was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Thomas E. Patterson, Mrs. George A. Hamlin, Mrs. Samuel R. Wells, Mrs. Charles C. Buell, Mrs. Malcom Mitchell, Mrs. Clifford Williams, Mrs. T. S. Hoyne, Mrs. Charles Loss, and Mrs. Williston Fish. The decorations were purple hyacinths and pansies, and the Williams College color of royal purple was profusely shown in ribbon festoons. The tea tables were presided over by Miss Dexter, Miss Marie Jacobs, Miss Bundy, and Miss Henderson. Mrs. Hoyne received in a black and lavender gown. Among those present were Miss Lillian Gillett, Miss Florence Jacobs, Miss Ida Drew, Miss Buda Peck, Miss Marguerite Mitchell, Miss Ethel Page, Miss Boal, Miss Edna Boal, Miss Dora Allen, Miss Ethel Long, Miss Barnes, Miss Whitcomb, Miss Slaughter, Miss Walsh, Miss Whitehead, Miss Sharp, Miss Follansbee, and Miss Ada Badger.

EMPLOYES GIVE A MUSICALE.

Proceeds Swell Their Mutual Benefit Association Funds.

The employés of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s retail store gave a musicale last night at the First Methodist Church. The proceeds will be given to their Mutual Benefit Association. The hall was crowded with the friends of the performers. After an address of welcome by Mr. A. McLeish the ladies' quartette sang "O Rosebud Garland of Girls." Mr. H. A. Hulligan sang a topical song satirizing various of his fellow-employés. Will Davids followed with a violin solo and vocal and piano solos completed the first part. Recitations, a duet, and selection on the mandolin, guitar, and zither comprised the second part.

SLOT MACHINES CAUSE TROUBLE.

Chief Badenoch and the Rev. Rusk Are Not in Harmony.

Chief of Police Badenoch and the Rev. Dr. John Rusk, President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, do not agree as to the best way to do police business. Chief Badenoch thinks the best plan is to accomplish the end with as little ostentation as possible. Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Rusk organized a raid which resulted in the confiscation of four nickel-in-the-slot machines at No. 76 La Salle street. It is claimed the raid was made by private parties because the police refused to act. This Chief Badenoch denies. He says the Rev. Rusk recently came to him with twenty-four warrants, calling for the confiscation of slot machines and the arrest of the proprietors. He demanded immediate action and a detail of fifty officers. Chief Badenoch consulted with Supt. Ross and was informed the raids were unnecessary, as the machines could be abolished by a general police order. If not complied with then there would be time for raids and arrests. On the advice of City Prosecutor Tatge the warrants were finally placed in the hands of officers. When about half served the Rev. Rusk demanded their return and that raids but not arrests be made.

Last night the Rev. Rusk said the Police Department was evidently not in sympathy with the work of his society, hence it had been decided to act independently of the police. He intimated that the police gave advance notice of intended raids. He said warrants would continue to be sworn out and that he would see they were served.

FRED STINSON DIES IN NEW YORK.

Pneumonia Proves Fatal to the Noted Theatrical Manager.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—Fred Stinson, the theatrical manager, died here of pneumonia today. He was 47 years old. He leaves a young son. His wife died some years ago.

[The last time Fred Stinson was in Chicago—it was only a few months ago, and he was then directing the fortunes of Mrs. Julia Marlowe, Taber—a short sketch of him, accompanied by portrait, was published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. His theatrical experience was related therein from the time when he went into the service of John Stetson in Boston to the present time, when he was regarded as being particularly shrewd in managing female stars in legitimate drama. He won his reputation in this branch of theatrical business by piloting Mme. Modjeska through several of her most successful tours in this country. His experience was of great benefit to Miss Julia Marlowe, whom he guided through the shoals of her beginnings; but his contract with her was to expire at the end of this season, when she intended to go to England for an indorsement. Mr. Stinson, who was of slight physique and small stature, was known in the East by the soubriquet of "Baby Boucicault," having earned the name when, being little more than a boy in Boston, he condensed several of Boucicault's London successes and adapted them to the American stage. Owing to his extensive travels he had theatrical friends in every city in the country from one ocean to the other, and he was known to all as a bon vivant, as endowed with executive ability, and as a man who was fonder of the Shakspearean drama than he was of the profits of his calling. When young he was married to Sadie Martinot, the actress, from whom he was divorced long ago.

Charles Knox, the Hatter, Dies.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—Charles Knox, the hatter, died this morning at his home, No. 46 West Tenth street. He was conscious to the last, and his son and daughter, with the two children of the latter, were at his bedside when he died. Charles Knox was born in Ireland 77 years ago in the same parish with Robert Bonner and Alexander T. Stewart. He came to this country in 1835. For thirteen years he devoted himself to obtaining a thorough mastery of the hatters' business. In 1845, at No. 110 Fulton street, he made his first venture in business life. The business increased and he removed to No. 128 Fulton street, then to the Sun newspaper building. He remained there until 1853, when he obtained a long lease of the building on the corner of Fulton street and Broadway. Two years later he tore down the wooden structure and erected a new building. In 1865 this building was burned by the same fire that caused the destruction of Barnum's Museum, which it adjoined. Mr. Knox retired from business in 1878, and since then his son, Edward M. Knox, has continued it. Mr. Knox lived for thirty-five years at No. 46 West Tenth street. His wife died six years ago. He leaves a widowed daughter, Mrs. Robinson, and one son.

James J. Tracey.

James J. Tracey, who had been a member of the Chicago police force for nearly ten years, died Thursday night at Mercy Hospital of consumption after a long illness. Death, it is believed, was indirectly caused by an accident which happened to the officer two years ago while attempting to arrest a pickpocket on a car at Thirty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue. He was 33 years old. The funeral will be held tomorrow from his late home, No. 5439 Atlantic street.

Col. T. P. Robb.

Santa Cruz, Cal., April 19.—Col. Thomas P. Robb died this afternoon at his country home near Glenwood from the effects of grip. Col. Robb came here from Chicago. During the war he was a member of Gen. Grant's staff. He was an intimate friend of Sherman, Lincoln, and other heroes of the war. In early day he was a resident of California and was the first Mayor of Sacramento.

Secretary Carlisle's Brother Dies.

Cincinnati, O., April 19.—George W. Carlisle, brother of John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, died at his home at Independence, Ky., yesterday afternoon in his 57th year. He was an attorney-at-law, and served one term in the Kentucky Legislature. The funeral will be held Sunday. Secretary Carlisle will attend it.

Funeral of Robert Gordon.

All the officers and a large number of the members of the Waubansee club attended the funeral of Robert Gordon yesterday afternoon at the club-house, No. 355 La Salle avenue. The Rev. Charles Koerner of Holy Trinity Church conducted the services. Interment was at Rosehill.

Obituary Notes.

Frederick A. Moore, chief operator for the Western Union at Indianapolis, is dead.

Sir George Scharf, late director of the National Portrait Gallery, is dead at London.

The funeral of Charles H. Mansure, Deputy Controller of the Treasury, took place at Richmond, Mo., yesterday.

Mrs. Johanna Tracy, one of the first Irish settlers of Bloomington and a resident of that city for forty years, died yesterday.

The Rev. Joseph Fisher, aged 84, one of the most prominent Dunkards of Northern Indiana, died at Mexico, Ind., yesterday.

Col. Frank Wood of the Hotel Faurol, Lima, O., died yesterday. He was a son of William Anson Wood of Albany, N. Y., and was a well-known inventor of mowers and reapers.

Isaac C. Hildreth was buried yesterday at Calvary. Services were conducted in the morning at St. Patrick's Church by the Rev. Father T. F. Gallagher, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Murphy and Burns.

The remains of Hiram Pearson Murphy were buried yesterday morning in Rosehill. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. T. N. Morrison at the Church of the Epiphany. The Lumberman's Association adopted resolutions on Mr. Murphy's death.

Meeting of King's Daughters of Ohio.

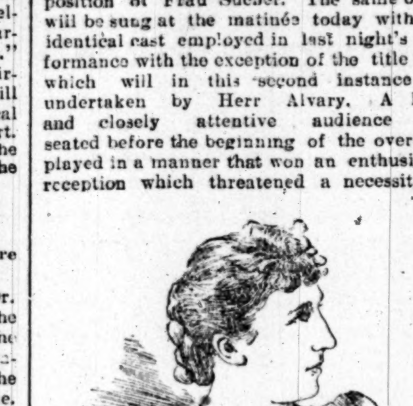
Toledo, O., April 19.—[Special.]—The State convention of the King's Daughters convened here today. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. H. H. Simon. Addresses were also made by Mrs. O. M. Horne of Columbus, Mrs. Mary Jones of Sandusky, and others. The consecration meeting tomorrow will be conducted by Miss Louise Dickinson.

OPERA BILL CHANGED

"TANNHAUSER" GIVEN IN PLACE OF "DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG."

Frau Sucher's Continued Illness Causes the Alteration in the Program—The Same Work to Be Given at the Matinee Today—The Venture Is Enthusiastically Received, and the Scenery Is Especially Pleasing—Herr Rothmuhl's Singing Artistic and Finished.

"Tannhauser" was the opera presented last evening and substituted for "Die Gotterdammerung" owing to the continued indisposition of Frau Sucher. The same opera will be sung at the matinée today with the identical cast employed in last night's performance with the exception of the title rôle, which will in this second instance be undertaken by Herr Alvary. A large and closely attentive audience was seated before the beginning of the overture, played in a manner that won an enthusiastic reception which threatened a necessity of



JOHANNA GADSKI.

repetition. Mr. Damrosch bowed his thanks and indicated that to his men the credit was due. As the performance progressed the worth of the stage management became again fully impressed. Instead of the antique makeshifts previously utilized, the scene assumed a proper aspect. The stage management has throughout the week been in the manner of a revelation after the various phases of grotesqueness which recent opera seasons have brought to view. In the Venusberg Herr Rothmuhl sang the Tannhauser music with admirable fervor and a rich, sweet quality of tone. The opening portion of the second act was marked by the same passionate delivery, although subsequently slight vocal fatigue was indicated. By the close of the act there was regained a greater freshness. The rôle of Heinrich is one for which Herr Rothmühl is better suited than for the Lohengrin, although he sang the music of both parts with equal worth. His bearing is manly, and his action has been appropriate, excepting instances last night of overdrawn emotion that might well have been spared. The Elizabeth of Frl. Gadski may also be regarded as a still more unreservedly acceptable impersonation than her Elsa. The pathos in her voice is excellently fitted to the music. She sang unusually well last night. The "Dich theure halle" was beautifully done, particularly in point of phrasing. The opening portion of the second act in the scene between Elizabeth and Heinrich was also finely given. The entrance of the chorus upon the Sängerkrieg scene was another notable improvement in stage management over the accustomed. The guests arrived in natural fashion, and the scene became one of animation instead of resembling the inmates of a paralytic hospital out for an airing. The close of the preceding act was also effectively heightened by compliance with demand and the introduction of dogs and horses into the hunting scene. Herr Fischer fulfilled the rôle of the Landgrave, and although not absorbed to any great degree in the action of the part, gave the music generally well. The Venus allowed Frl. Kutscherra a second opportunity, but her effort of the previous evening must be regarded as more acceptable in results. Frl. Marcella Lindh gave the Shepherd's Song, usually a fatal point, in a highly creditable manner. Wolfram was allowed a conscientious impersonation by Herr Oberhauser. The orchestra again played with admirable smoothness, and Mr. Damrosch may be accredited with still another reading full of thought and genuine appreciation. The two performances today will bring to a close the successful season, which from present indications might have extended with the same result for a considerably longer period. As has been noted "Tannhauser," with Herr Alvary in the title rôle, will constitute the matinée performance today, and in the evening "Die Meistersinger" will be given. In the latter opera the cast will employ Frl. Gadski, Frl. Maurer, Herr Rothmühl, Herr Fischer, Herr Lange, Herr Behrens, Herr Oberhauser, Mr. Thomson, Herr Senger.

* * *

Mr. Damrosch delivered the last of his series of four lectures on the "Ring Nibelungen" yesterday morning in Apollo Hall. Owing to the change in operas Mr. Damrosch was obliged to hold a rehearsal that prevented him from giving a second lecture in the afternoon, which he had been invited to deliver at the Chicago University.

MONEY FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Funds Held by Mr. Kochersperger That Belong in the City Treasury.

While the city is considerably embarrassed for money to meet its current expenses it is estimated that there is a sum amounting to $1,500,000 in the depositories of County Treasurer Kochersperger that should be in the possession of the City Treasurer where Controller Wetherell could get at it. Chairman Madden of the Finance committee and Controller Wetherell have both notified the County Treasurer that the city must have the taxes which have been collected for it. The law requires the County Treasurer to settle with the city every ten days. Tuesday Mr. Kochersperger turned over $100,000 to the city; all realty taxes not paid by May 1 will be subject to a penalty and it is usual for 80 per cent of the total amount to be in by that time. None of the city employes have been paid for the full month of March, and only the laborers in the sewer pipe extension service have been paid for the first two weeks of the month.

The retiring City Treasurer, M. J. Bransfield, settled with the city yesterday and turned over $36,000 as the city's share on the interest which has accumulated on the public funds during the two years he has been in office. The ordinance provided that Mr. Bransfield should retain 60 per cent. The city's share was 40 per cent, which amounted to $45,000, but the treasurer was allowed $9,000 for the three paying tellers who were sent out with the pay wagon.

The resolution of Ald. Frank Lawler providing for an increase in the pay of laborers in the employ of the City of Chicago from $1.50 to $2 per day was taken up by the committee and without discussion placed on file. The resolution, introduced at the meeting of the Council last Monday night, was sent to the Finance committee after a struggle by its author and a few supporters. The meeting of the Finance committee was, as usual, secret, and the exact action taken by the committee is not known, as the Aldermen refuse to say anything about it, except that the matter was laid over. It was learned, however, that the resolutions were placed on file and that they will likely remain there for some time.

Chairman Madden has directed that each member of the committee be furnished with a copy of the ordinance passed by the Rogers Park Village Board prior to annexation, by which J. F. Keeler, who owns the waterworks, gets a rental from the city of $400 a year for each mile of water pipe extension. It has been the policy for some time not to allow Mr. Keeler to extend his mains and an opinion is being prepared on the question of whether the city has the right to put its mains in this territory. Keeler's franchise is for thirty years. Negotiations for the purchase of the plant have been opened several times.

Rachel Spaar Explains.

Rachel Spaar of Union, McHenry County, who was said to be missing in a story in THE TRIBUNE of April 17, writes to say she was with a sick woman and merely neglected to inform her parents of her whereabouts.

SOCIETY.

Mr. and Cyrus Hall McCormick, Huron street, gave a tea yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock for Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch. Miss Marie Brema of the German Opera company rendered several delightful vocal selections. Miss Carrie McCormick and Miss Anna Chapman presided over the tea table. Among the society and musical people present were: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gorton, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. George Willits, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. Truxton Beale, the Misses McCormick and Mr. Norman Fay.

The Young Ladies' Aid Society held its annual reception yesterday afternoon at the Standard club. Three hundred members and guests attended and listened to an interesting talk by Mrs. Ford on the Niebelungen Lied. Mrs. Leo Fox, Mrs. Joseph Beifeld, Mrs. Henry Gerstler, and Mrs. Henry Adler received. Among those present were: Mrs. Charles Stettauer, Mrs. Morris Rosenfeld, Mrs. Henry Solomon, Mrs. Charles Yorndorf, Mrs. M. C. Meyer, Mrs. Arthur Einstein, Miss Austrian, Miss Kohn, and Miss Ida Wampold.

The Morton Park club gave a ball and reception last evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Weare, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gardin, Mr. and Mrs. Lot Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Frankland, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Schantz, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Corris, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Newett, Miss Alice Hawkins, Miss Laura Muir, Miss Gertrude Briggs, Miss Frances Flagler, Miss Cora Bushnell, Miss Ada McDowell, Miss Grace Lanteman, Miss Charlotte Andrews, Miss Ida Wolfe, Miss Nellie Dorr, Mr. P. B. Weare, Mr. C. C. Roberts, Mr. C. C. Rubins, Mr. W. F. Rubins, Mr. W. B. Flagler, Mr. Ralph Tilton, Mr. H. W. Rubins, Mr. Ralph Hawkins, Mr. Wallace White, Mr. O. F. Wolfe.

Wells College held a reunion and banquet at the Richelieu yesterday at 1:30 p. m. The new President of the college, Mr. Waters, Prof. McClintock and wife of Chicago University, formerly a professor in Wells College; and Miss Rheynolds, one of the deans of Chicago University, formerly a teacher at Wells, were present.

An Easter german was given last evening at 9 o'clock at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The Reception committee were Miss Adelaide M. Baker, Miss Cornelia Peeples, Miss Mary C. Buchanan, Mr. Frank Barbour, Mr. J. Benson Thomas, and Mr. Charles A. Funk.

The Marquette Minstrels gave an entertainment at the Marquette club last evening. The following program was rendered:

Overture .... Thiele's Orchestra
Opening chorus—Marquette Minstrel Song.
.... Written by William A. Lamson
Song—"Hear Dem Bells" .... By the company
Solo—"Does You Love Your Honey Boy"
.... G. E. Farrington
Tenor solo—"Swinging in the Grape Vine Swing" .... William A. Lamson
Baritone solo—"There'll Never Be One Like You" .... O. H. Carr
Song—"Keep a Knocking" .... J. B. Mundie
Baritone solo—"Hear Dem Silver Chimes" .... Arthur Dean
Song—"Standing on the Corner" .... M. J. Stevenson
Bass solo—"Out on the Deep" .... J. P. Larkins
Baritone solo—"The Sweetest Story Ever Told" .... H. A. Drake
Tenor solo—"I Am Waiting" .... R. J. Wherry
Closing song—"I's Gwine Back to Dixie" .... C. S. Berry and company
Cornet duet .... Messrs. Kimmitt and Kelly
Song and dance—"Melinda Brown" .... W. K. Gassotte
Quartet .... Messrs. Wherry, Lamson, Dean, and Larkins
Remarks .... T. G. Corlett
Whistling solo .... H. A. Hulligan
Skirt dance .... W. E. Farrington
Musical specialty .... A. E. Remick, J. B. Mundie, R. A. Hamilton
Just a few imitations .... M. J. Stevenson

The young people of St. Paul's Universalist Church gave a reception last evening at the Carleton club-house, No. 3800 Vincennes avenue, at 8:30.

The last literary meeting of the season of the Loyola club was held last evening at the residence of Mrs. J. Howe, No. 622 Washington boulevard. An interesting program was presented. Miss Onahan read a paper on "An Incident in Old Bologna"; Mr. Dillon spoke of "Moore," and Miss Roemheld played a number of selections on the violin.

A calico ball was given last evening at Kenwood club followed by a cotillon at 10:30 o'clock, which was let by S. E. Thrall.

The sixth annual ball of the F. C. B. Scotia Lodge No. 242, Knights of Pythias, was given last evening at Haymarket Hall, No. 161 W. Madison street.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Kelly have returned to Chicago after spending the winter in California and Mexico. They are stopping at the Ontario Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hewitt of No. 5040 Washington avenue sail May 11 for Europe to be gone all summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mason, Mrs. William K. Nixon, Mrs. Henry J. Willing, and Edward Isham will attend the Leiter-Curzon wedding.

Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg, No. 1923 Prairie avenue, and Mrs. Pierrepont Isham have returned from California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball leave today for New York.

Miss Magla M. Heuermann will sail from New York City for Paris May 4. She will be abroad from three to four months, and during her absence will visit most of the important potteries in Europe, including those of Sevres, Zurich, Vienna, Munich, Nymphenburg, Dresden, Delft, Copenhagen, and Worcester.

Mrs. G. S. Carmichael, No. 351 Dearborn avenue, has returned from a trip to Southern California.

Miss Grace Duncan has gone to Colorado to spend a portion of the summer with relatives in the mountains near Denver.

Miss Mary K. Bush of No. 8 Gordon terrace sailed on the Werra for a trip through Spain and Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Palmer, No. 438 West Forty-sixth street, will spend the month of May in Danville, Ill.

Mrs. Henry Tracy of Toledo, O., who has been spending some time with friends in Chicago, has gone to Waukegan for a visit of a few weeks before returning to her home.

Mrs. Agnes Barker of No. 415 La Salle avenue and Mrs. Le Verne Noyes will return from their Oriental tour through Egypt and Jerusalem about May 1.

* *

The Progressive club will hold the final reception of the season, at the Oakland club Wednesday evening, May 8.

A concert will be given at the Oak Park club this evening. One of the features will be the first appearance at the club of the Young Ladies' Glee club, made up of sixteen members selected from scholars in the Oak Park High School. Fred Hall and Mr. Harry Walker will play a duet on the mandolin and guitar. Miss Olive Whiting will play the violin, and Mrs. H. W. Rano and Miss May Plumb will each sing solos. The entertainment will be followed as usual by an informal reception. The Reception committee for the evening are Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gustorf.

Mrs. Henry Kadish and Mrs. William H. Batterman will give a sinch party for the Mizpah Benevolent Society this evening at the residence of Mrs. William H. Batterman, No. 163 Fremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Orr, No. 4450 Ellis avenue, will give a reception Monday evening, April 22 for Miss Lilian Bell.

* *

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—Englishmen here talk very enthusiastically in regard to the future prospects in a political way of the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, who is to marry Miss Leiter. They unhesitatingly give it as their opinion that he will be the future Premier of England provided his bride proves popular with the English people. In England far more than in America the influence of women in politics is paramount, as has been often demonstrated, notably in the case of Lady Randolph Churchill. As a member of the younger element of England's public men, Mr. Curzon is regarded as a bright and shining light for whom the future holds far greater honors than have been his in the past. He is at present 36 years of age, just ten years the senior of his fiancée. The statement was made some time since that in Mr. Curzon was the possible future Premier of England. At the time such a statement sounded rather more ambitious than the majority of persons in this country could believe ever likely to eventuate in fact. Now that it has been repeated by the British subjects referred to, it gains decidedly in weight and importance. If his future political greatness really does depend in such great measure upon the popularity of his bride with the English people, it goes without saying that Mr. Curzon will reach the top of the ladder by easy strides.

IT DOES A GOOD WORK.

PROTECTIVE AGENCY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAS A BIRTHDAY.

Thousands of Wronged Women and Uncared For Children Are Given Timely Aid—Reports Submitted at the Annual Meeting Yesterday and Officers Elected for the Coming Year—Annual Report of Working Woman's Home Association Makes a Good Showing.

The Protective Agency for Women and Children was nine years old yesterday. During these months thousands of wronged women and uncared for children have been given gratuitous aid. As the objects of the agency are to secure justice, give legal advice and extend moral support to the helpless, the work of these philanthropic women has been far-reaching.

Fully fifty interested women attended the annual meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Woman's club rooms. All the reports were enthusiastic and encouraging, the greatest need being named as a lack of dollars. After a brief address by the President, Mrs. Fannie Howe, the agent, Mrs. Lilian Dryer, said the agency had considered 2,496 applications during the year. This number includes every imaginable kind of complaint. The assistant agent, Mrs. Moulton, has made 624 visits to Judges and police courts. The lawyers report the consideration of 125 cases.

The agency is supported mainly by delegates, each one paying $100 yearly, from the Woman's club, the South Side club, the Friendly Aid Society, and the Kenwood Evangelical Church. Individuals or business firms also send delegates by the payment of the necessary sum. The officers elected for the coming year are:

President, Mrs. Fannie Howe; Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Cloud; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Harriet Lewis; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Rand; Treasurer, Mrs. Agnes Metcalf.

The new Board of Directors includes:

Mrs. Charles H. Conover, Mrs. Perry A. Hull, Mrs. C. C. Holt, Mrs. J. D. Harvey, Dr. Frances Crane, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. J. M. Ware, Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Mrs. E. P. Ripley, Mrs. William B. Keene Jr., Mrs. S. L. Jenks, Mrs. S. H. Crane, Mrs. William R. Sterling, Mrs. Mary E. Bundy, Miss Florence Hathorne, Mrs. Mary R. Plummer, Mrs. Adolph Heile, Mrs. John Wilkinson, Mrs. Horace M. Starkey, Mrs. G. W. Woodward, Dr. Marie Reisner, Miss Fannie E. Gray, Miss Scammon. Mrs. George Plummer was appointed Chairman of the Press committee; Mrs. William R. Sterling, Finance committee; Mrs. S. H. Crane, Court committee.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions in commemoration of the late Mrs. Francis M. Steele, one of the charter members of the agency and identified with many clubs.

WORKING WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION.

Reports at the Annual Meeting Show a Good Work Accomplished.

The Working Woman's Home Association held its fifth annual meeting yesterday. Reports showed that during the last year between 800 and 900 women had been received at the home, No. 21 South Peoria street. Seventeen surgical cases and numerous others had been treated at the free dispensary, No. 418 West Madison street, and arrangements were made to keep the free fresh air cottage at Lake Bluff open during the season. The receipts for the year were $3,162.44 and expenditures $3,041.64, leaving $120.80 in the treasury.

NO WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN INDIANA.

In a Test Case Judge Everett Says Mrs. Gougar Cannot Recover Damages.

Lafayette, Ind., April 19.—Today in the Superior Court Judge Everett held in the suit of Mrs. Helen Gougar, who sought to recover damages from the election board for refusing to allow her to vote at the last November election, that under the national and State Constitutions women were excluded from suffrage, and decided against Mrs. Gougar. The decision is important because it is a test case.

Of Interest to Women.

Under the auspices of the Bachelor Girls' club Miss Myra Pollard gave a reading last evening at Washington Hall.

The last meeting of the study class of the Political Equality League will be held this afternoon at the Woman's club-rooms.

Mrs. W. P. McCracken, M. D., will attend a meeting of the Federation of Social Science clubs to be held the 1st of May at Leavenworth, Kas.

EXCITEMENT AMONG EPISCOPALIANS.

High and Low Churchmen at St. Louis in a Bitter Quarrel.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—The Protestant Episcopal Association Society for the purpose of opposing ritualism, Puseyism, and Romanistic tendencies in the church is creating quite an excitement and a war of formidable proportions between high and low churchmen has already begun. "The Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament" and the Guild of All Saints are particularly objectionable to the new organization. So acute is the tension that the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Holland, rector of St. George's Parish, has taken up the fight for the confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament and the Guild of All Souls, and gave out for publication a scathing criticism of the new anti-ritual association, saying:

What might excuse these conspirators against their own church is their ignorance of that church's doctrine and polity. I am quite sure that none of them knows that nearly every practice he opposes has already been adjudicated by the highest courts of the church and decided to be legal. If candles on the altar are ritualistic then St. Paul's Cathedral in London is ritualistic, and Bishop Potter's private chapel in New York is ritualistic, and the broad Cameron Mann of Kansas City is a Romanizer, and all these ought to be evicted at once from the church of which these blockheads would be landlords. Poor things, poor things. They will soon wriggle out their brief spasm. But what is it in the church of St. Louis that makes it possible that only here, of all cities in America, such maggots should be bred?"

SPENCER'S THREAT OF SECESSION.

Remarkable Declaration by a Duluth Man in Minnesota's Senate.

St. Paul, Minn., April 19.—"As a result of the infamous conduct of this Senate I warn you the northern part of the State will within the next decade no longer be a part of the State of Minnesota." This threat of secession uttered by Senator Spencer today in the explanation of his vote upon the general appropriation was pronounced by all who heard it the most remarkable sentiment given expression to by any Senator during the present session.

It all came about in this way: Duluth wanted a normal school and secured the passage of a law establishing one in that city, but making no appropriation for it. The Duluth members in the House secured the insertion in the general appropriation bill of an item of $10,000 for starting the building. In the Senate after a hard fight it was stricken out and Senator Spencer in the course of his speech of explanation used the above words. Other Duluthians in the city do not agree with him.

FAYETTE COUNTY OUTLAWS CAPTURED.

Shots Are Exchanged and a Sheriff Is Probably Fatally Wounded.

Uniontown, Pa., April 19.—[Special.]—The band of outlaws which has been operating in Fayette County and which eluded all the posses which have been sent after them were brought to bay at Kingwood, W. Va., last night and are now safe in the Kingwood jail. The leader, Bill Turner, is still at large. The prisoners are George and William Smitley, Archibald Patterson, and George Harvey. They were taken only after a fierce struggle, in which Sheriff Shaw was probably fatally wounded. The final combat was a hand to hand fight in which over fifty shots were fired. Not until the bandits were crowded into a narrow corner and could fight no more did they surrender. Smitley will be held for trial on a charge of murder in case Sheriff Shaw dies.

Sherwood School Concert a Success.

The assembly hall at the Sherwood School was not large enough last night to hold the many that had tickets to the concert given for the benefit of the School Children's Aid Society. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental pieces, readings, and prestidigitation.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE FALLING.

Returns for the Last Fiscal Year Show a Reduction of $10,000,000.

Ottawa, Ont. April 19.—Trade returns for the year ended June 30, 1894, have been issued. They show an aggregate foreign trade of $230,618,000, as compared with $240,270,000 in 1893, a decrease of about $10,000,000. The exports to the United States are said to have been $7,000,000 less than in 1893. The aggregate trade with the United States, which was $90,000,000 as far back as 1874, amounted to only $88,000,000 last year. The aggregate trade with Great Britain, which was $108,000,000 in 1874, was but $100,000,000 in 1894. The decline in imports from the previous year was $5,550,000 and the decrease in duties collected was about $2,000,000. The Canadian exports of agricultural products fell off from $22,000,000 in 1893 to $17,677,000 in 1894.

TRIAL OF DEBS IS FIXED FOR MAY.

To Be Conducted by Judge Bunn in the Absence of Judge Grosscup.

Judge Bunn of Wisconsin will try Eugene V. Debs and his American Railway Union associates at the May term of the United States District Court. Yesterday Clerk Burnham received a letter from Judge Grosscup, in which the Judge said he was still ill with the grip and could not return to Chicago for several weeks. He said he was improving, but the recovery was a slow process. Judges Jenkins and Showalter of the Circuit Court agreed in the event of the continued illness of Judge Grosscup to call on Judge Bunn to conduct the Debs trial. Judge Baker of Indiana has consented to preside over the term of the District Court which opens at Peoria next week.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Fight on the Coal Question.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—The struggle between the Lake Carriers' Association and the Buffalo coal shippers over the fuel question is now on. It is understood the coal shippers will not furnish cargoes to any boat unless fuel is also bought of them, following the custom for several seasons past in this regard. The lake carriers stand pledged to an agreement not to buy fuel of hard coal shippers. Both sides are now awaiting developments, but it is expected the lake carriers' agreement will go to pieces as soon as the Chicago grain fleet arrives. There will be little chartering done until the question is settled. The outlook for heavy coal shipments during the early part of the season is not promising. Should the Reading persist in its demand for 21 per cent of the total output the result will inevitably be a go-as-you-please race, with no reduction in the output; and it is believed by the Buffalo agents that it will result in largely increased shipments to Western markets and higher lake rates. In lumber the stocks of high-grade material, both here and at Tonawanda, are pretty well exhausted, while in low grades a fair supply is still on hand. It is generally believed the rate will be exceedingly low but that receipts will be very large during the season.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The Pabst for corn to Buffalo at 1 cent was the only charter reported. The second installment of the winter grain fleet got away after midnight. The City of Venice, City of Paris, and John Owen sailed. The John Duncan sailed during the day for Port Huron. Of course no sane vessel-owner would order his ship out of port for the first trip of the season Friday, but the Duncan came from Milwaukee Thursday, which took the curse off.

CLEVELAND, O.—A large block of iron ore from Marquette and in addition all that a steamer and consort can carry to Oct. 10 was placed today at 65 cents. Furnace men are making more lively inquiries for ore than they have been, and the estimated output is now figured at at least 10,000,000 tons, most of which will come down to Lake Erie.

Around the Lakes.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., April 19.—The steamer Roanoke arrived at 6:30 this morning, the first boat of the season.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—It is expected that the Niko and Churchill, which loaded coal last fall, will get away tomorrow. Probably the Russia will also clear.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich., April 19.—Boats can get through Mud Lake now without difficulty, as there is nothing but slush and drifted ice left, but at Point Iroquois the ice remains solid.

MENOMINEE, Mich., April 19.—Vesselmen have started in the season by refusing to pay more than 35 cents an hour for loading their boats. The lumber-shovers are holding out for 50 cents.

BAY CITY, Mich., April 19.—Capt. James Davidson, who has built over three-score large wooden vessels, announced today that he will add a plant for the construction of iron and steel ships, to his present yard.

CLEVELAND, O., April 19.—The steamer State of Ohio arrived at 6 o'clock this evening only thirteen hours from Buffalo. Capt. Edwards reports the ice well scattered. The State of Michigan arrived today after being ice-bound several days.

DETROIT, MICH., April 19.—The steamer W. H. Wolf, the leader of the Chicago grain fleet, was aground at the lower end of Lake St. Clair twelve hours today on account of low water. The Wolf finally reached here at 7 o'clock tonight and will leave at daylight for Buffalo.

DULUTH, MINN., April 19.—The maintenance of a buoy patrol will be a new feature of this harbor the coming season. The location of every buoy will be ascertained by a triangular system daily. The work of placing sixty-six buoys, marking the channels in the upper and lower bays, will commenced tomorrow.

PORT HURON, Mich., April 19.—The north wind has continued to fill St. Clair river with ice, and the blockade is as bad as ever. The tug Crosby, which arrived from Menominee, had great trouble in fighting her way through the ice fields of Lake Huron and had to follow the windrows in many places, as the ice was very heavy.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—George Dunbar, Empire; J. D. Marshall, Oscoda; E. Buckley, Manistee. Salt—F. & P. M. No. 5, Manistee. Merchandise—Indiana, Milwaukee; Atlanta, Muskegon. Light—Topeka, John Duncan, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—George Sturges, I. J. Boyce, G. J. Boyce, Port Huron; Topeka, John Duncan, Kingston; City of London, Erie; John Plankinton, R. P. Fitzgerald, George W. Roby, S. S. Curry, Buffalo; B. L. Pennington, Ogdensburg. Light—M. Marshall, F. and P. M. No. 5, E. Buckley, Manistee; A. J. Dewey, Traverse Bay; C. H. Hackley, Pentwater; M. D. Ayer, Alpena; George Dunbar, Altce, Empire; Atlanta, Muskegon; J. D. Marshall, Oscoda. Cleared—Sturges, I. J. Boyce, G. J. Boyce, Port Huron; Topeka, John Duncan, Kingston; City of London, Erie; John Plankinton, Fitzgerald, Roby, Curry, Buffalo; Pennington, Ogdensburg.

Vessel Movements.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—Forbes, coal, Milwaukee.

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Cleared—C. W. Moore, Escanaba.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Sailed—Taylor, Collins, Chicago.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Charles Lockwood, 12:40 p. m.; New Orleans, 7. Wind west, light; clear.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Joys, 7 a. m.; Hickox, 10; Worthington, Jones, Martin, Bronson, noon. Up—Sawyer, 10 last night.

AN OHIO GIRL'S ESCAPE.

A VERY CLOSE CALL FOR MISS RUTH GOODENOUGH.

Romantic Story of Her Battle with an Invisible Enemy.

(From the Toledo, Ohio, Blade.)

Henry Goodenough, whose farm is in the oil belt of Wood County, Ohio, near Bowling Green, is one of the large number of Ohio farmers who has profited by the opening of that oil territory.

His pleasant home is enlivened by many children, Ruth, a beautiful girl in her eighteenth year, is the pride of the household. The pink flush on her cheeks tells of her perfect health. Yet there was a time, one year ago, when her life was despaired of.

From infancy she was a delicate sickly child. Dainties of the culinary art were powerless to tempt her appetite. One year ago her condition became alarming. Her cheeks were devoid of color, she grew thin, and to this was added heart trouble. The latter affected her periodically. She was attending school in Bowling Green, and her studies were seriously interfered with. She grew pale and could eat but little. She experienced difficulty in breathing, and was obliged to rest at frequent intervals during school hours.

Neighbors advised numerous patent medicines. They were given a trial, but had no effect. The unfortunate young lady's condition aroused comment and the anxiety of her schoolmates. Her parents had prepared to take her out of school, but just about that time they heard of Pink Pills for Pale People.

Desperate and wholly cynical, they purchased one box of the pills. That was one year ago. When the third box was consumed Ruth evinced a desire to eat. Her appetite rapidly returned. She felt a vigorous desire for exercise, color returned to her cheeks, and today she is a healthy girl. To the Blade reporter she said:

"I really do not like to have my name in the paper, but I am very glad to be well again."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are considered an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing

Dr. Williams' Medicine Comp'y, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Isn't he nice, though?

Got a Rogers, Peet & Co. Spring Suit on.

Don't it beat all what a difference good clothes make?

And as compared with the same quality made by a tailor, there's a big difference in price, too.

We make our customers doubly safe. Your money back if you want it more than what you buy.

Rogers, Peet & Co. Spring Suits, $15 to $30. Styles and fabrics guaranteed. Rogers, Peet & Co. Spring Overcoats—Covert Cloth Box Coats, Venetians, Vicugnas, Cheviots, Cassimeres—$12 to $32.

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N. W. Corner Madison and Clark-sts.

The European Hygienic Artiste and Long-Known American Complexion Specialist,

MADAME

RUPPERT

AT

HOME AGAIN

After an absence of three years, during which she has made every possible research in every civilized country on the globe in the art of treating the complexion.

Grand Lecture

AT THE

COLUMBIA THEATER

ON

Tuesday Afternoon, April 23, at 2.15

SEATS FREE.

Ladies desiring seats should call or write at once, and tickets will be sent them promptly. No seats reserved after 2:10. Prompt attendance requested.

MME. RUPPERT is the sole inventor of

FACE BLEACH,

the sale of which is greater than all other preparations combined. Price, $2 per bottle, or 3 bottles $5. Sent securely packed, free from observation, to any part of the world on receipt of price.

FACE BLEACH cures the worst cases of Pimples, Freckles, Blackheads, Eczema, Moth, etc.

Mme. Ruppert extends a cordial invitation to the ladies to call upon her at her salon any day from 9 to 6.

MME. A. RUPPERT,

235 STATE STREET,

Corner Jackson. CHICAGO.

$5,000

Will be forfeited if you cannot instantly feel the electric current as generated by this belt.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, SCIATICA, LAME BACK, ETC.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Latest patent and improvements; will cure without medicine all weaknesses resulting from over-taxation of brain, nerve forces, as nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver, and bladder complaints. Lame back, lumbago, sciatica, general ill-health, etc. This electric belt contains wonderful improvements over all others, and gives a current that is instantly felt by the wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention, after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in every State.

Our powerful improved electric suspensory is free with all belts. Send for Dr. Sanden's medical work, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN." Every man suffering the slightest weakness should read it and learn an easy, sure way to complete and vigorous health and strength. Sent sealed, free by mail. Address the inventor and manufacturer,

DR. A. T. SANDEN, 38 State-st., Chicago.

OFFICE HOURS, 8 to 6. SUNDAYS, 10 to 1.

FOR A LIMITED TIME

A HANDSOME

Leather Pocket Case FREE

IN EXCHANGE FOR 10 TEN-CENT PAPER TAGS TAKEN FROM

PIPER HEIDSIECK PLUG TOBACCO

CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR

The American Tobacco Co. NEW YORK.

Gunther's

FINE CONFECTIONS

Shipped to all points in the United States and Canada. SEND FOR PRICE LIST. AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. Address 212 State-st., Chicago.

TRELEAVEN OPTICAL CO.,

82 STATE-ST., Opp. Marshall Field's. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Opera and Field Glasses. Photographic Goods.

EYES EXAMINED FREE.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES THE KIMBERLEY LETTER.

Officials of the Department Declare They Know Nothing of the Alleged Answer to Nicaragua's Counter-Proposition—A Delay in the Transmission of the Ultimatum to Nicaragua the Only Reason for Deferring the Pressing of the Original Demands—China Not Satisfied.

London, April 19.—The officials of the British Foreign Office declare they know nothing of the letter alleged to be the reply of Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the answer of the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua to the ultimatum of Great Britain. The Exchange Telegraph company asserts the British Foreign Office is still occupied with Nicaragua's reply and that "steps would already have been taken to press home the ultimatum if it had not been ascertained that the British demand was delayed in transmission."

London, April 20.—The Graphic says President Cleveland is much too clever and practical to pursue a tail-twisting policy in regard to the British ultimatum to Nicaragua. The Monroe doctrine, it adds, is a fine thing to talk about, but it does not exist in practical politics. The supporters of the doctrine have made it difficult for foreign powers to obtain reparation when foreigners or foreign interests are assailed by local populations or authorities.

"Do they," the paper asks, "imagine we will tolerate an extension of this state of things in the minor republics of the great West?"

Managua, Nicaragua, April 19.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—It is asserted in official circles here the report that England has adopted the proposition of this country for a settlement of pending difficulties by arbitration is premature, but that negotiations for a settlement are very far advanced. Conferences between British Minister Gosling and Ministers Brea and Barrios continue and there is much telegraphing between here and London.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—No information has been received here concerning Lord Kimberley's alleged reply to Nicaragua's answer to the British ultimatum, but it is believed Great Britain shortly will proceed to collect the claim, or debt, as it is viewed from the British standpoint. That Great Britain's exercise of force will not be exerted so as to effect United States interests is indicated by the fact that neither the State Department nor Sir Julian Pauncefote has been notified of Lord Kimberley's response. It is said such notification would be given if United States interests were to be even remotely imperilled.

The British mode of action against Nicaragua is believed to be by a "pacific" blockade of all Nicaraguan ports, thus crippling the local commerce but not interfering with the United States or other foreign commerce. The latest official information received here shows Great Britain can at once bring to bear two powerful fleets for blockading purposes, one on the Pacific side and the other on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua. The two fleets —nineteen ships in all—are variously disposed, but all could rendezvous quickly for a demonstration of force. The extent of the fleets indicates the preparations for emergencies Great Britain always maintains.

MAY REFUSE TO OPEN CERTAIN PORTS.

Rumor That China Will Not Concede to Japan's Commercial Demand.

Pekin, April 19.—It is understood China has refused to concede Japan's demands in regard to opening certain ports to foreign trade. Li Hung Chang is still in a state of high fever from the effects of his wounds. Kuopa Choeg, ex-Admiral of the Namling squadron, who was dismissed last autumn, has just been appointed a Brigadier-General.

Canton, April 19.—The American missionaries are returning to Kalzum, 300 miles to the north. No danger is feared. The Chinese in Canton during the last week have been insulting to the foreigners.

Vienna, April 19.—Hata Ristaro, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, says he has heard nothing of an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan. Such an alliance, he declares, could only take the form of a separate, secret convention.

Yokohama, April 19.—The Nichin-Ichi today published the terms of the treaty of peace concluded between China and Japan. The new details furnished are that the indemnity is payable in seven years with interest at 5 per cent, but if the amount (200,000,000 taels) is paid to Japan in three years no interest will be demanded. Japan is also entitled under the treaty to the most favored nation treatment and has the right to navigate the Chung Kiang, Soo Chow, and Hongkong Rivers, to import goods of certain classes and machinery free of duty and to establish factories. A new treaty of commerce is to be concluded, to be based on the existing treaties with foreign powers. China is to comply with the customs laws of Japan, and finally part of the expenses of the occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei, Port Arthur, etc., by the Japanese troops are to be borne by China.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Shinichisо Kurino, the Japanese Minister, said today: "Whether China will change her policy is doubtful. I cannot see any danger of European opposition. The interference of Russia is simply hypothetical. Russia only wants available ports. At present she only owns Vladivostock, which is icebound four months every winter. It is only natural she should want some port useful for commerce all the year around. But she does not want them in Japan. She wants them in Corea or China."

AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE SET FREE.

Man Suspected of Complicity in the Rebellion Released at Matanzas.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—The Department of State is in receipt of a dispatch from Consul Brice at Matanzas, Cuba, saying the two American citizens, Jutso Genere and Jose M. Carabello, arrested at that place April 6, were released on the 9th inst. The men were suspected of complicity in the rebellion, and it was owing to the American Consul's good offices their case was disposed of favorably.

Havana, April 19.—The new Spanish Minister to the United States, Señor Dupuy de Lome, arrived here yesterday from Santiago de Cuba. At Santiago Señor de Lome personally investigated the stories told of the firing upon the American steamship Allianca by a Spanish gunboat, securing all the important facts in the case for transmission to his government and to guide him in his negotiations with the United States looking to a settlement of the complications which grew out of that affair between the United States and Spain. Referring to the insurrection in the Island of Cuba Señor Dupuy de Lome says:

"I find the uprising is less serious than I thought. The rebels are without ammunition and without leaders. The government is ready to send to Cuba promptly all the troops necessary to suppress the rebellion. By May 8 reinforcements amounting to 24,000 troops will have arrived here."

Santiago de Cuba, April 19.—Captain-General Campos has received delegations from the Unionist, Autonomists, and Reformist parties, who promised their coöperation in the work of suppressing the revolution. A delegation of members of Cuban negro societies also pledged their loyalty.

Senor De Lome said it had not yet been proved that the assertions made by Capt. Crossman of the steamer Allianca were correct, and it might be presumed that the events narrated by the Captain had not occurred at all to the Allianca, but to an English steamer belonging to the Atlas line.

Private advices received here are to the effect the rebels made an attack on the Town of Yuraguana, about ten miles south of Manzanillo, but were repulsed with a loss of thirty-two killed. The rebel chief Lovo has surrendered to the Spanish authorities, not wishing to comply with the order that has been issued by the insurgent General-in-Chief Maceo that all former Spanish soldiers living within reach of the rebels shall be put to the sword. Five ex-soldiers have already been killed under this order. Captain-General De Campos is expected to arrive on the 29th inst.

LEO GIVES ENGLISH HIS BLESSING.

Encyclical Addressed to the British People on Unity in Faith.

London, April 19.—The Papal encyclical in regard to the union of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, which will be published here tomorrow, is addressed to the "English people who seek the Kingdom of Christ in unity of faith." It opens with an expression of a long-cherished desire to address them in a special letter. Continuing, the Pope says:

God is our witness to how keen our wish is that some effort of ours might tend to assist and further the great work of obtaining the reunion of Christendom.

After citing the evidences of the love and care of the Roman Pontiffs for England from the time of Gregory the Great, his Holiness dwells upon the increasing need of unity among those holding the Christian faith as the means of defense against the inroad of modern errors, and continues:

The time cannot be far distant when we must appear to render an account of our stewardship to the Prince of Pastors. How happy and blessed should we be if we could bring him some proof, some realization of these, our wishes, which he inspired and sustained. In these days our thoughts turn with love and hope to the English people, observing, as we do, frequent manifest works of divine grace in their midst, how some of the religious confusion and dissension causes deep concern, how others see clearly the need of some sure defense against the inroad of modern errors, which only too readily honor the wishes of fallen nature and depraved reason, and how the number of religious and discreet men sincerely laboring for reunion increases.

The Pope turns to all England, to whatever community or institution they may belong, desiring to recall them to this holy unity. His Holiness grants to all who piously recite the prayer to the Blessed Virgin appended to the encyclical an indulgence of 300 days, and he moreover grants a plenary indulgence once a month to those who recite it daily. The encyclical, which abounds in biblical quotations, concludes by calling the blessing of God upon the English people.

AMERICAN SOCIETY DINES IN LONDON.

Inaugural Dinner Marked by the Greatest Cordiality and Enthusiasm.

London, April 19.—The inaugural dinner of the "American Society in London" was held tonight at the Café Royal, presided over by Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador. The dining hall was beautifully decorated with festoons of American flags. Over the Chairman's table was a mosaic portrait of Washington, surrounded by American flags. One hundred and fifty of the most prominent Americans in England were present, and in addition some members of the American colony in Paris, who came to London especially to attend the banquet.

Mr. Bayard had at his right hand J. B. Eustis, American Ambassador to France, and at his left Andrew Carnegie. The guests included the entire staff of the American Embassy. Mr. Bayard toasted the Queen and then the President of the United States. Both toasts were received with uproarious cheering. In the course of his speech Mr. Bayard explained the objects of the society, and said he hoped it would always uphold American traditions. Much could come of this nucleus. American citizens could see nothing but good in it. The band played Hail Columbia while the toast to the President was being honored.

H. B. Chamberlain followed Mr. Bayard, proposing a toast to the society and giving further details of its aims. He announced that some special greeting would be given to Adlai Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, on his arrival in London.

Newton Crane responded to the toast "The American Resident in London," Andrew Carnegie to "The American Binationalist," Consul-General Collins to "The American Official in London," and Dr. Pentecost to "The American Abroad." The banquet was marked by the greatest cordiality.

London, April 20.—The Standard in an editorial applauds the idea of an American society in London and compares the very different treatment of Englishmen in America to that of Americans in England.

VENEZUELANS ANXIOUS FOR A FIGHT.

Rebels Offer Their Assistance in Case of War with England.

Caracas, Venezuela, April 19.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The political prisoners confined in the rotunda, among them nine Germans, who have been in constant opposition to President Crespo, have held a meeting in which they applauded the more liberal attitude of the government and resolved to tender their services in case of war with England. There is unusual activity in the War Department. The government has accepted the offers of services from rebel bands near Coro and Areu. These bands will be enlisted and probably sent to the frontier of British Guiana. Advices come from the frontier that British Commissioner McTurk is more prudent and is exercising his influence to prevent any aggressive action on the part of the colonists. Venezuela settlers on the frontier are restless and ready for a fight.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—United States Minister Bartleman, at Caracas, has been negotiating with the Venezuelan Government to secure the reopening to American commerce of the mouth of the Orinoco, all of which were closed, with one exception, by decree. The matter was brought to the attention of the State Department through the seizure of the steamer Bolivar, of an American line, for entering one of these forbidden passes of the river. The Venezuelan Government has taken the ground that the closure of the other passes is necessary to prevent the evasion of the customs laws, but at last accounts it had offered to establish a port near the Gulf of Para, destined for the entry of foreign freight.

There is a most interesting history of the now important controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary line, contained in the published diplomatic correspondence of the State Department for the last year. The critical phase which the case has now assumed is shown by the last published letter from the Venezuelan Foreign Minister to United States Minister Hazelton dated Dec. 7 last. He recounts preceding acts of aggression on the part of the British, and then calls attention to the fact that the British were projecting a lane or road to connect the Upper Barima with the Cuyuni, passing through the contested territory. The Venezuelan Government, he says, has already served notice on the British Government that this would without doubt produce a collision with the Venezuelan authorities in that region.

The matter which I have explained to your Excellency is almost as important to the United States as to Venezuela herself. The control by England of the entrances to the mouth of our great fluvial artery and of some of its tributaries would expose to constant peril the industry and commerce of a large portion of the New World; would, in fact, bring into ridicule the famous and salutary Monroe doctrine and would establish abusive practices which in the end might make illusive for some American countries their own political entity as free and independent States. I most sincerely ask that your Excellency will be pleased to interpret the foregoing ideas to the Government of the United States.

WAS NOT CHASING THE ETHELRED.

Captain of Spanish Cruiser at Kingston Makes an Explanation.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 19.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The arrival of a Spanish cruiser at Port Antonio yesterday, close in the wake of the British fruiting steamship Ethelred from Boston, is now said to have been a coincidence, not a chase. Capt. Hopkins, master of the fruiter, thought he was being pursued into English waters and so did the spectators on shore, who were considerably wrought up about it. But the Commander of the warship explains he put in here in search of some Cuban insurgents, who are said to have escaped Saturday, heading for Jamaica. The fugitives the man of war was looking for have landed safely on the island.

HE BLAMES IT ALL ON THE CLERICALS.

Henri Rochefort's Socialist Meeting at Nice Is Broken Up.

Nice, April 19.—Five thousand persons attended a Socialist meeting today organized by MM. Rochefort, Riche, Hugues, and other Socialistic leaders. After Riche had spoken for an hour he made some insulting remarks in regard to the other men. A section of the audience took offense and howled and yelled and gave other noisy demonstrations of their disapprobation. The uproar was so great and long continued the other speakers were unable to gain a hearing. The audience finally dispersed in great disorder. Five hundred of the adherents of M. Rocheforte escorted him to the railway station singing the "Marseillaise." Rocheforte declared that although the meeting had been broken up by a few Clericals its results would be felt in future elections.

NATURALIZED AMERICANS IN TURKEY

Why Gresham Is Averse to Making Any Provisional Arrangement.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Secretary Gresham has shown himself decidedly averse to entering upon any provisional arrangement with Turkey to regulate the status of naturalized American citizens who return to that country, although he has been given much trouble to extend protection to them. The reason for the Secretary's declination is found in his desire to stop at nothing short of a formal treaty, by which the rights of this class of our citizens shall be fully guaranteed.

SUGAR VIA CAPE HORN FOR NEW YORK

Hawaiian Product Now Being Sent to the Atlantic Coast in Ships.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Consul-General Mills at Honolulu in a communication to the State Department says:

Sugar is now being shipped direct to New York from Honolulu. New arrangements have been made by the Western Sugar Refining company for this purpose. It is estimated the new deal will divert at least 30,000 tons of sugar from the port of San Francisco to New York during the present year. This will cause considerable loss to the lumber and coal laden vessels which come to Honolulu from the Pacific coast. Railroads in the United States will also lose considerable in freights, as the new sugar is being carried around Cape Horn. The first vessel leaving Honolulu for New York carrying sugar was the Kenilworth and it had aboard 3,998 tons, invoiced at $200,423. The Charmer carried 2,918 tons, invoiced at $149,175, and the T. F. Oaks is in the harbor preparing to receive a cargo.

Discovers a Charnel Cave in Mexico.

Chilpanzingo, Mex., April 19.—A sheep herder named Vincent has discovered a horrible charnel cave of human remains near the Village of Quechultenango. Over a hundred skulls were counted piled with their bones into one great heap not far from the highway leading from the City of Mexico to Acapulco on the Pacific coast. It is supposed the remains are the ghastly souvenirs of one of the numerous attacks made on travelers and whole caravans of freighters in past decades.

Had Rather Have Annexation.

San Salvador, April 19.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Ezeta Condmuez is working his literary bureau with great energy. His circulars and exhortation of the people to rise against the Guiterrez administration have gone all over the country, but apparently without awakening any response. Business men and planters especially are tired of listening to professional revolutionists. They had rather see annexation to the United States than civil war now.

Are Englishmen Forgetting Beaconsfield?

London, April 19.—Primrose day, the fourteenth anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, was celebrated today. The use of the primrose was more extensive, but the shop windows and the fronts of houses were conspicuous by the absence of decoration. The Beaconsfield statue in Parliament Square was not forgotten, but there were fewer flowers left there than usual.

Guatemala Frontier Delimitation.

Guatemala, April 19.—The peace convention pending approbation before the Legislative Assembly was approved Wednesday, and the exchange of ratifications will soon take place so that the mixed commission on frontier limits may continue its labors to complete the delimitation of the whole frontier according to the treaty of 1882.

May Deal on a Gold Basis in Russia.

St. Petersburg, April 19.—The Council of the Empire yesterday unanimously approved a decree authorizing commercial transactions of any kind to be concluded on a gold basis.

Cable Flashes.

Oscar Wilde and Wilfred Taylor were committed for trial in London yesterday, bail being refused.

Richard Croker is so pleased with the turf conditions in England he intends to have eighteen yearlings there in the fall.

Kathleen, the eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, is dead. Mr. Davitt has just arrived in Australia from England.

The elections for members of the Servian Skuptschina passed off quietly. The government scored a victory, a large majority of its candidates being returned.

Thomas L. Laford, an American civil engineer, has been killed near Zacatecas, Mexico, by another American named Gordon, with whom he was making a prospecting trip.

The dispute in the British boot and shoe trade, which commenced in the middle of March, growing out of the introduction of American machinery, etc., has been settled by compromise.

The London Times says Mr. Girdelstone, Chairman of the committee of Grand Trunk railway stockholders, is in favor of securing Sir Charles Rivers Wilson as President of the company.

ROSES FOR PROMINENT CHICAGOANS.

One in a Box, and a Scriptural Quotation Attached to Each.

A dozen boxes containing each a white rose were received at the Chicago Postoffice yesterday from Marseilles, Ill. In the same mail was a letter inclosing $1 from S. H. Dodge of that place. Mr. Dodge wrote that he was desirous that his roses reach their destinations in good condition, and the dollar was inclosed to pay further charges if there were any. The sender of the roses had a scriptural quotation on each box. One was addressed to the Mayor of Chicago, one to the County Treasurer, one to Attorney Wing, one to the Baptist minister living nearest the World's Fair grounds, one to the Methodist minister living nearest Washington Park, one to the Baptist minister living nearest Lincoln Park, one to the County Recorder, and one to Mrs. Potter Palmer. To the stations in the Washington Park district and the Lincoln Park district were given the task of finding some ministers who were entitled to the roses.

Will Investigate the Charges.

Memphis, Tenn., April 19.—The charges of Blacksmith Murphy against the manager and trainer of the Santa Anita Stable, alleging crookedness in the running of the filly Altegena, have been repeated with such persistency that the Jockey club executive committee has taken the matter up. Murphy has been asked to make his charges in writing, and Manager W. P. Sink, Trainer Brien and Jockey McClain have been summoned to appear before the committee to-morrow, when the trouble will be fully investigated.

Debts of the Colonies.

The total public debts of the self-governing British colonies amount to something like £300,000,000.

Growing Industry.

Ten years ago about 3,000 bicycles were annually produced in England. During 1894 over 60,000 were manufactured there.

Feminine Editors.

There are forty-seven papers and magazines in this country managed and edited by women.

GROVER AT THE KEYS

CLEVELAND TIRES OF THE PEN AND TRIES THE TYPEWRITER.

Saves Himself Much Time and Labor Performed Until Recently by His Own Hand—Visitors Wonder at the Requirements of Washington Etiquette—Indians to Be Dropped from the Service—Income Tax Case to Rest—Washington Notes.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—President Cleveland is coming to consider writing official documents by hand a burden. It is said he is slowly but successfully cultivating the art of dictating to a stenographer, thus relieving himself from much physical labor and saving himself much time. Nearly all his official documents are now prepared with the assistance of a stenographer instead of being written by his own hand, as was the case until recently.

Even more, it is rumored, perhaps jokingly, that the President has tried the keyboard himself once or twice, but refused to show the proof.

When President Cleveland arrived at the White House this morning from his country home at Woodley he found a large number of tourists standing upon the portico waiting to receive him. They made no attempt to bar his entrance to the mansion or to shake his hand. They appeared to be satisfied to say they had been within a few feet of the President and had a good look at him.

Old Washingtonians do not pay as much deference to the dignitaries connected with the administration as do visitors to the national capital. These daily inspections of the President as he drives in from his country home are one of the features dwelt upon by the guides who do business in the vicinity of the White House.

Ever since the President took up his abode at the Woodley House it is his custom to come into town about half past 9 or 10 o'clock daily, excepting Sunday. The guides are aware of this fact and manipulate their patrons so as to have them reach the front door of the Executive Mansion just about the time the President or any of the members of his family come in from the country.

In fair weather an open carriage is used and it is observed the President always sits on the right side of the carriage. He invariably enters the carriage first, regardless of who his companion may be. If Mrs. Cleveland happens to be with him he enters the carriage just the same and he allows her to alight before he does.

This morning he lingered several minutes at the side of the carriage giving directions to the coachman, William Willis, who appears to be fully conscious of the great responsibility that attaches to his position as Presidential coachman.

These little incidents do not escape the lynx-eyed tourists, and they do not hesitate to comment upon what appears to many of them to be a lack of chivalry on the part of the President. Not all of them understand that it is supposed to be "good form" for the President to enter the carriage first, sit on the right hand side, and leave the vehicle last.

The President looks as though the country air agreed with him for his complexion is good and the limp which bothered him so long is slowly disappearing. It is understood he takes considerable more exercise in the country than he did while he resided in the White House. Besides he does not spend as many hours at his desk as heretofore, and altogether he takes life much easier than during the earlier part of the present administration.

MORTON STILL LAYS IT TO PACKERS.

Says the Live Stock Market Reports Are Sent Out Wrong.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Secretary Morton, when asked today in regard to the report from Chicago to the effect that his agitation on the subject of high prices has led to reduced consumption of beef and a consequent break in the markets for live stock, said that so far as has been learned there had been no break in the price of beef. Notwithstanding the smaller receipts of cattle during the last two or three months, he said, the market at Chicago had been reported dull and weak and it had been difficult for shippers to obtain market quotations for their cattle. The quotations on these animals had recently been advanced from a half to three-quarters of a cent a pound, but it had not been easy for the producer to obtain the higher prices. He added:

"If supply and demand be the only influence why should the price of beef continue high and the price of cattle be suddenly lowered?

"It is now stated that Chicago and other slaughtering points will soon have all the cattle needed, and the result will be that prices will begin to tumble; but we see no predictions that the price of beef will tumble. It is not long since the packers were claiming that the price of hides was unremunerative in this country, owing to the competition with hides imported, but with falling off in the receipts of cattle the price of hides has been suddenly marked up. Is it not plain that the Chicago packers have more power over the markets than has generally been supposed?"

DROPPING INDIANS FROM SERVICE.

Before Long It Is Said Use of Poor Lo Will Be Discontinued Entirely.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—Orders have just been issued by the War Department directing the discharge of Troop L of the Eighth Cavalry, an organization of Indians which has been stationed at Fort Sill. The last named organization is counted the best of its kind ever in service. Orders were issued today directing that it be transferred to Troop L of the Tenth Infantry and be designated as such in future. It is expected that Troop L of the Third Cavalry will be disbanded about July 1. The infantry company will not be long in following it. Lieut.-Gen. Schofield has issued orders to the Third Infantry stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., to be present at the encampments of Wisconsin and Minnesota State militia next summer. It has been determined to send troops to encampments of State militia wherever requests for them are made by the State authorities.

CHINAMAN IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Lim Moon Sing Questions the Constitutionality of a United States Law.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—A case which will test the constitutionality of the act of 1894, making final the decisions of customs officials in the matter of the exclusion of Chinese aliens, was argued in the Supreme Court today. Lim Moon Sing, a Chinese merchant of San Francisco, is the plaintiff and the United States the defendant. The Chinaman makes application for a writ of habeas corpus. He left the United States for China in January, 1894, and was absent when the law—whose constutionality he questioned—was enacted. When, in November, 1894, he sought to return the Collector at San Francisco refused to permit him to land because he failed to produce the certificate from the Chinese Government required by the act of 1882. Lim Moon Sing made an unsuccessful application to the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and then appealed to the Supreme Court.

JUSTICES TO REST ON INCOME TAX.

Conference Today Expected to Result in Denial to Reopen.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—It is stated upon the highest authority that the sentiment of a majority of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court is opposed to a reargument of the income tax cases during the present term of the court. The petition for reargument is expected to be considered in conference tomorrow and if the Judges are of the same opinion then as they were today the petition will be denied, and Chief Justice Fuller will make an announcement to that effect from the bench next Monday. It is well understood by members of the court that the question will come before them again next October in new cases from various parts of the country. The circumstances surrounding the recent decision of the court are such as to warrant and encourage taxpayers in contesting the law further in the courts.

By next October there is a probability there will be a full bench of the Supreme Court, for members of the coust and court officials have recently received communications from Mr. Justice Jackson, stating that he hopes and expects to resume his judicial duties when the court convenes next fall.

Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau has sent a letter to Secretary Carlisle, in which he says:

"The aggregate amount of income tax shown by the returns will be about $14,365,000. Delayed returns and corrections, it is believed, will considerably increase this amount." The judgment of the Treasury officials is that but for the adverse decision of the Supreme Court the amount carried by the returns would have been about $30,000,000.

[Internal Revenue Collector Mize has made no effort to compile the income tax returns. Under orders from Washington the force is correcting the returns handed in before the rent and bond income features were set aside by the Supreme Court. Notices have been sent to all parties making returns before the law was changed in that respect, requesting them to send in affidavits on their income from these two sources, and the necessary changes on the returns are being made.]

MURUAGA DEPARTS FOR MEXICO.

Appointments in the Cutter Service—General Washington Notes.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, who has been succeeded by Señor de Lome, left tonight for Mexico, whence he goes to Spain. Pending the arrival of Señor de Lome the Legation here will be under the direction of Señor Segrario.

Appointments in Cutter Service.

The following appointments were made by the President today: John Donnell, Captain in the revenue cutter service of the United States; Worthily Ross, First Lieutenant; William E. Reynolds, First Lieutenant; D. Maybrick, First Lieutenant; James H. Scott, Second-Lieutenant; Edward G. Schwartz, Chief Engineer; A. L. Broadbent, Chief Engineer; Nathan Cutchin, First Assistant, and Charles F. Nash, First Assistant Engineers.

New Principle Determined.

In the case of L. J. O'Toole vs. W. P. Spicer at Watertown, Ia., for homestead entry, where both parties settled simultaneously on the land, Secretary Smith has decided that it must be sold to the highest bidder.

To Examine the Canal Route.

Col. Ludlow of the engineer corps, who has been military attaché at the United States Legation in London, will be sent as a member of the engineer commission to examine the route of the Nicaragua Canal.

Admiral Meade to Report at New York.

It is stated at the Navy Department that Admiral Meade, now at Colon, is under orders to report at New York with his squadron by May 1.

Postmasters Appointed.

The President today appointed the following Postmasters: Nebraska—Ashland, Catherine Du Bois, vice J. J. Pickett Jr.; Wilber, John E. Early, vice William H. Mann.

Treasury Statement.

Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $183,753,015; gold reserve, $90,536,532.

FINDS DURANT IS THE GUILTY FIEND.

San Francisco Jury Declares He Is the Murderer of Marian Williams.

San Francisco, Cal., April 19.—The Coroner's jury shortly before noon today rendered a verdict declaring Durant guilty of the murder of Marian Williams. Durant was not present when the jury brought in the verdict. When it was shown him after his return to the city prison his face flushed for the first time since the terrible crime of which he is accused was discovered. Miss Gertrude Taber, a stepsister of Elmer Wolff, the young man whose name had been frequently mentioned in the case within the last few days, has come forward and identified the pocketbook which was found on the San Bruno road by a clamdigger. It contained some papers, among which was a business card of Dr. Vogel, on the back of which was written the name of Miss Williams.

Mrs. Durant, mother of the accused, says she has evidence for the defense which will go to upset the bearing of the statement of Witness Hill, who testified before the Coroner's jury that he had seen a couple answering the description of Durant and the dead girl standing near the church about 8:30 on the night of the murder and who afterwards entered the churchyard.

This afternoon the police received information from a laundry that a pair of bloody trousers had been left for cleaning. The police say that the trousers are too big for Durant, but they will follow the clew.

Dr. Bartlett, who conducted the autopsy, testified today that Miss Williams died of asphyxiation as a result of having part of her clothing forced down her throat by the murderer and that the knife wounds found on various parts of her body were inflicted after death. He also testified that the girl had been outraged.

SAYS THE PASTERS WERE NOT COUNTED.

Aldermanic Contests to Be Made by Defeated Evanston Candidates.

George E. Dixon and Joseph McCallum, defeated candidates for Aldermen in the Seventh Ward of Evanston, gave notice to the Evanston Council last night they would contest the election. Dixon was defeated by F. M. Forrey by eight votes and McCallum by C. J. Lisdell by five votes. The notice of contest says 547 votes were cast in the ward, the judges returning 251 as being cast for Forrey and 243 for Dixon, leaving fifty-three not accounted for. Dixon's name was not printed on the ticket, and he used pasters, and he says he thinks the judges threw out thirty votes that were legally cast for him because they were not pasted in the proper place. The Council will itself recount the votes of the ward Tuesday evening.

HILL SAYS THERE'S NOTHING IN IT.

Denies He Is Going to Take Control of the Northern Pacific.

St. Paul, Minn., April 19.—[Special.]—Speaking this evening of the report he was to be given control of the Northern Pacific President James J. Hill of the Great Northern said:

"I'm not looking for a job. I've lots of work. There's nothing in the story and the man who wrote it is probably trying to work Wall street."

Donates Money and Time to Her Sex.

Akron, O., April 19.—[Special.]—Lizzie Smith has donated her home on South street, this city, considerable other property, and all her time and energy to a rescue home for women. She has interested many prominent charitable people in the enterprise, and Miss Grace Hunter of Canton has been placed at its head.

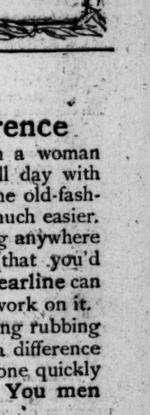
"THE HUB"
N. W. Corner State and Jackson-sts.

We Call Attention to a Sale of . . . .

Men's Suits and Spring Overcoats At $9.75

That takes place to-day—Saturday—as a happening entirely unusual—and extraordinary in its scope.

We purchased them from one of America's foremost clothing makers at a price that enables us to offer you profitably—Suits and Spring Overcoats that are in every sense of the word $15.00 values—at the remarkable figure of only..... $9.75



In Suits there are Elegant Black Clay Worsteds, Beautiful Fancy Cheviots, Durable Serges and Tweeds.

Made in single and double breasted sack, as well as in cutaway frock styles.

In Overcoats there are Fine Meltons, Stylish Kerseys, Nobby Cheviots and English Serges.

In light and dark shades—elegantly made and trimmed—all lengths—short, medium or long.

While the Quantity is Very Large—

Everyone recognizes the advantage of first selection—and if you pick on your Suit or your Spring Overcoat TO-DAY you may be sure of the very choicest bargain the lot contains.

OPEN TO-NIGHT UNTIL 10:30 O'CLOCK.

By the Way—We want to tell all the extra tall and slim and the extra large and stout men of Chicago that we can fit them to perfection in Suits and Spring Overcoats—at very moderate cost.

Quaker OATS

The Best Food

Is that which best nourishes brain, nerves and muscles. Quaker Oats does it.

Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

Oh! What a difference

in the evening—when a woman has cleaned house all day with Pearline, instead of the old-fashioned way. It's so much easier. There isn't a thing anywhere about the house (that you'd take water to) but Pearline can save you time and work on it. Saves that wearing rubbing on your paint and wood work, too. And what a difference to every one in the house when the cleaning is done quickly and easily and without any fuming and fretting! You men ought to get together and insist on Pearline.

Beware you an imitation, be honest—send it back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends 443 JAMES PYLE, New York.

FROM THIS TIME ON
ASSOCIATE THE
CHICKERING PIANO
WITH THE
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.
IN CHICAGO. Our place of business is: 220 WABASH-AV.

Repeat it to yourself, { CHICKERING PIANO, CLAYTON F. SUMMY, CHICKERING PIANO, CLAYTON F. SUMMY, CHICKERING PIANO, CLAYTON F. SUMMY. } And keep on repeating it until you have it firmly fixed in your mind.

Remember the address.....220 WABASH-AV.
East Side, between Adams and Jackson-sts.
In addition to the Chickering & Sons we carry reliable makes of lower-priced Pianos of various grades.
We give special attention to tuning and repairing.
PUBLISHERS and IMPORTERS of MUSIC and General Dealers in Music and Music Books of the better class.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

Li Hung Chang

with a million men, unable to drive the Japs from China. POND'S EXTRACT, alone and unaided, can drive PAIN from the human family.

Avoid substitutes; accept genuine only with buff wrappers and yellow labels.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., New York.

Majestic Cooking Ranges,

In the New Majestic Store. Doors wide open—everybody welcome. Rows and Rows of Majestics in Different Styles—If they Don't tempt you to buy a Modern Range nothing will.

NEW STORE,
70 Adams-st., Chicago.
Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the West Chicago Street Railroad Company up to 12 o'clock noon of April 22d for the furnishing to them, delivered at their various power stations on the West Side, for one hundred and fifty thousand tons, more or less, of Indiana or Illinois coal screenings. Deliveries to commence May 1, 1895, and to continue one year. Bidders will state in their proposals the class of screenings they propose furnishing and the price, to include delivery at the several stations as follows:
Madison and Rockwell streets,
Washington and Jefferson streets,
Van Buren and Jefferson streets,
Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street,
Milwaukee avenue and Cleaver street,
Fortieth and Madison streets,
Western avenue and Washington boulevard.
All proposals to be addressed to JNO. F. PARSONS, 50 West Washington street, Chicago, and to be marked "Proposal for Coal Screenings."

PROPOSALS

will be received by the North Chicago Street Railroad Company up to 12 o'clock noon of April 25th for the furnishing to them, delivered at their various power stations on the North Side, for one hundred thousand tons, more or less, of Indiana or Illinois coal screenings. Deliveries to commence May 1st, 1895, and to continue one year. Bidders will state in their proposals the class of screenings they propose furnishing, and the price to include delivery at the several stations as follows:
Illinois and La Salle-sts.
Elm and N. Clark-sts.
Lincoln and Wrightwood-ave.
Hawthorne-av. and the river.
All proposals to be addressed to Jno. M. Roach, Second Vice-President, 444 N. Clark-st., Chicago, and to be marked "Proposal for coal screenings."

MAKE A STRONG CASE.

WITNESSES IDENTIFY C. O. JONES AS THE STAMP FORGER.

He Is Held to the Federal Grand Jury by Commissioner Humphrey—People from Hamilton, Ont., Sure He Is the "Morrison" with Whom They Had Dealings—Missing Thomas Higgins Found in the Lake with a Cut on His Head—Other Local News.

C. O. Jones was held to the Federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Humphrey yesterday afternoon, on the charge of making counterfeit 2-cent stamps. The hearing was a brief one. Capt. Porter related the history of the stamp affair. His assistant, Daniel White, told of the location of the plant at No. 26 Carl street.

"Did you find anything there besides the tools?" asked Assistant District-Attorney Rosenthal.

Mr. White drew an envelope out of his pocket, and showing a strip of perforated paper similar to that on the edge of a sheet of stamps, he said he had found it among a lot of burned paper in the dining-room stove. The strip corresponded to the margins of the sheet of counterfeit stamps.

"And here is something else," said the officer, showing one of the counterfeit stamps. "I found this in the house."

George Smith, proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Hamilton, Ont., identified Jones as the man Morrison, who came to Hamilton April 1 and registered at his hotel. Arthur Fish, a painter and decorator at No. 22 King William street, identified Jones as the man Morrison, who rented desk room from him for the Canadian Novelty Supply Agency. Both witnesses said Jones wore eyeglasses and had a small mustache at the time he was in Hamilton.

Nathan Herzog, the cigar dealer in the Chamber of Commerce Building, testified to answering an advertisement of the Canadian Novelty Supply Agency offering to sell two-cent stamps. He identified a bundle of the counterfeit stamps as the one brought him by the express company's messenger.

Attorney L. B. Hillas asked for the discharge of Jones on the ground that there was nothing connecting Jones with the stamps. The Commissioner said there was a probable cause why the prisoner should be held and fixed the bond at $5,000. Attorney Hillas, after the trial, said Jones would prove at the proper time that he was not in Hamilton at the time alleged. While waiting for bondsmen Jones is remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

WAS THOMAS HIGGINS MURDERED?

Long Missing Man's Body Found in the Lake with a Cut on the Head.

The badly decomposed body of Thomas Higgins, formerly a member of the City Fire Department and connected with Engine company No. 17, was found in the lake at One Hundred and Third street by Joseph Sjahn yesterday morning. The body was taken to Kreb's morgue at South Chicago. A gash four inches long was discovered in the back of the head. When found the body was dressed in a fireman's uniform, and a patrol and fire-alarm key was found in the pockets of the trousers. Higgins disappeared mysteriously last November, and a message was sent out by the Police Department Nov. 20 notifying all stations to look out for him. The police are investigating the cause of Higgins' death, as they are not satisfied with the theory advanced by some that the wound on the head was caused by a propeller wheel.

GIVES A DINNER TO FORTY DANES.

Consul Andrew Petersen Returns a Compliment from Chicago Compatriots.

Consul Andrew Petersen, the newly appointed Danish Consul, will give a dinner tonight at the Union League club to forty prominent Danes, as a return compliment for the banquet given for the Consul by the Danish citizens of Chicago on his recent appointment. It being the first official dinner given by a foreign Consul in Chicago to his countrymen, the form of the invitation in Danish is interesting. It is surmounted by the Danish coat of arms, under which are the words:

Det Kongelig Danske Konsulat, Chicago.

The engraving is as follows:

Konsul Andrew Peterson
udbeder sig Ære af
Hanswelse til en Midding
Fordagen den Tyvende April 1895
Kl. 7½
Union League Club
Svar udbedes

REPORTS ON THE HADDUCK ESTATE.

Louise De Koven Bowen Gives Her First Annual Accounting.

Louise De Koven Bowen, executrix of the estate of Louisa Hadduck, rendered her first annual accounting yesterday. Out of the estate, which amounted to nearly $2,000,000, there have been paid bequests of $25,000 to St. Luke's Hospital and $10,000 each to the Home for the Friendless and the Chicago Orphan Asylum. One of the items of expenditure was the payment of $41,925 to John De Koven as fees when he resigned as a trustee of the estate in May last. The report of the executrix shows that there is included in the estate $1,100,000 worth of stocks and bonds uncollected.

The will of Leverett E. Fitts was filed yesterday in the Probate Court. The estate amounts to $118,000 and is left largely to the widow, Jane W. Fitts, who is also named as executrix. To George W. Fitts, a brother, is left $3,000 and David B. Fitts, another brother, $3,000.

The will of Charlotte E. Holmes was probated. The estate amounts to $81,000. It is left to William A. Holmes, who was appointed administrator.

Letters testamentary were issued to George W. Newcomb, executor of the estate of the late Dr. Swayne Wickersham. The estate amounts to about $30,000. The doctor willed all his possessions to his sister, Mrs. Lydia Walton, of Kennett Square, Pa.

DRAINAGE CANAL WORK FOR MARCH.

Board Hears the Engineer's Report and Transacts Other Business.

The Drainage Board yesterday heard reports from Chief Engineer Randolph on the work done on the canal during March. It shows an increase of labor over the three months preceding. In some sections there is an increase over the amount of work called for by the contract. The report was passed by the board. It was decided to pay $84,000 to the Illinois Steel company for land owned by it in Will County. B. A. Eckhart, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Finance and Engineering, presented an order that the clerk pay to the Treasurer of Will County $14,102 to be used in the purchase of the Sanger lands in Will County. Contractors will be notified to pay their men twice a month. The expenditures of the engineering department for March were $393,063, of which $11,785 was paid out in salaries; $380,124 for regular contractors' estimates; $853.52 for supplies; and $300 for extras.

ADMITS SHE HAS STOLEN SOME GOODS

Mary Pollock Arrested on Complaint of Chicago Mercantile Company.

After having robbed her employers for an indefinite time Mary Pollock was caught last night as she was leaving the store of the Chicago Mercantile company, wholesale dealers in millinery, Nos. 109 and 111 Wabash avenue. Just how much the young woman has stolen since she has been employed by the firm is not known. She admits taking some goods besides those found upon her, but will not say how long she has been robbing. Mr. Stonehill, the manager of the company, says, however, the value of the stolen goods will be large, as in two days 100 gross of sprays of flowers were taken, while smaller amounts of other goods were also missed. Detective Sergeants Lu Casey and Larkins arrested the girl. She said the stolen property could be found at her home, No. 396 West Polk street.

KILLS HIMSELF IN LINCOLN PARK.

Henry C. Switzer Commits Suicide Before People at the Resort.

Henry C. Switzer, a carpenter, No. 237 West Madison street, committed suicide in Lincoln Park yesterday by shooting himself in the head. Many people saw him do the deed. The body was taken to Rolston's morgue, No. 11 Adams street, where an inquest will be held today. Switzer lived at No. 24 South Sangamon street. Despondency caused him to commit suicide.

William P. Diehl, who took poison Thursday at No. 363 Clark street with suicidal intent, died that night at St. Luke's Hospital. He was out of work and despondent.

George E. Mannoa, a blacksmith, No. 801 North Halsted street, was found dead near one of the ponds in Lincoln Park yesterday. He is thought to have committed suicide by taking poison, and letters found in his clothes bear out this theory. His wife says he has refused to support her and has spent his money for drink.

Hope to Find Hunter's Slayer.

The police under Lieut. Kelliher of the Stock-Yards Station are as yet working in the dark in their search for the murderer of E. R. Hunter, the commission man who died a week ago today from a blow on the head by some unknown person. Lieut. Kelliher said last night the search would not be abandoned. He thinks after the matter has cooled somewhat that the police will have a better chance to find the murderer. The members of the exchange have not given up the search either, but have placed the case in the hands of a detective agency.

In Memory of a Noble Scot.

Chicago Scotchmen will honor the memory of Prof. John Stuart Blackie of Edinburg, scholar and patriot, by holding a "memorial service" Sunday evening, April 21, in the Scotch Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sangamon and Adams. The following gentlemen will deliver addresses: Prof. C. Zenos of the McCormick Seminary; Prof. H. McDonald Scott of the Congregational Seminary; J. V. Farwell, and John McLean of Pullman. Miss Caroline Baenzinger, Gaelic Male Double Quartet, and church choir will sing.

Two Murder Trials for Monday.

Two charges of murder are on next Monday's call for trial in the Criminal Court. The case of Gustav Lippold, charged with the murder of Abraham C. Kries, No. 5013 South Halsted street, will be tried again before Judge Stein. Leo Roeder, who shot and killed Attorney Claude L. Waller in the office of Brandt & Hoffman, No. 125 Clark street, Sept. 8, 1894, will be placed on trial before Judge Freeman.

Voght & Sweeney Brewery Sold.

The plant of the Voght & Sweeney Brewing company, Nos. 467-473 Twenty-sixth street, was sold yesterday in Judge Payne's court for the benefit of creditors. The property is subject to mortgages amounting to $25,000. Yesterday Attorney Allan C. Story bought the plant for $8,305. The real purchasers are Sweeney and some of the stockholders of the company.

Local Snap Shots.

The bid of E. J. Molloy, $20,600, to do the mason work on the new jail has been accepted.

Cook County Memorial Association will meet today at the Sherman House to arrange for Memorial day programs.

The Lincoln club will have a house-warming at No. 531 West Adams street tonight, to introduce its members to the new furnishings which have been put in.

The annual junior exhibition of the students of the Northwestern University was given last night at Bailey's Opera-House, Evanston. "Esmeralda" was presented.

Hamilton W. Mabie of New York delivered a lecture last night on "Methods of Myth-Makers" in the lecture hall of the Chicago Kindergarten College, No. 10 Van Buren street.

The famous Willard fountain presented to the City of Chicago during Columbian year by the children of the World's W. C. T. U., is to be dedicated at 10:30 a. m., Saturday, April 27.

Dr. Brodbeck will speak Sunday, April 21, at 7:30 p. m., on "The Plastic Arts of the Ancient Greeks" at Gallaner's Hall, No. 632 North Clark street. Illustrations will be used. Dr. Brodbeck was lecturer at the Royal School of Arts, Stuttgart, Germany.

The Englewood police are looking for Hugh Dunning, 10 years old, whose parents live at No. 751 Sixty-third street. The boy left home Wednesday with a boy named Kennedy and neither has been seen since. It is supposed that they have gone to kill Indians.

Commissioner of Public Works Kent has notified the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that he cannot grant permission to erect a large drinking fountain on the Monroe street side of the Temple. This will necessitate the application to the Council for a permit.

John Scully, No. 83 South Peoria street, who locked a boarder named Wilson in a trunk when the latter interfered with a quarrel between him and his wife, was placed in $300 bonds yesterday to keep the peace by Justice Doyle. Mrs. Scully convinced the court she was in need of legal protection.

Mrs. Mary Coudrey, wife of George W. Coudrey, who obtained a $50,000 judgment against Schweinfurth, the Rockford "Messiah," filed an amended bill yesterday in her suit for divorce. The wife now leaves out all allusions to Schweinfurth and the suit of her husband for the alienation of her affection, but makes specific charges of cruelty.

Judge Horton yesterday told the County Commissioners that unless his room was immediately placed in good sanitary condition that he would secure quarters outside the Court-House. Commissioner Kunstman said the County Board would not be responsible for rent of rooms outside. County Architect Moray promised the ventilation of the building would be in good condition by June 1.

FINDS NO BODIES FROM THE CHICORA

Capt. Napier Decides It Is Useless to Continue the Quest.

Capt. Napier of South Haven, with the aid of the steamer Sunbeam and a carriage and team of horses, continued his search for bodies from the Chicora yesterday. The beach from South Chicago to Michigan City, Ind., was thoroughly examined, but beyond large quantities of wreckage from the lost steamer nothing was discovered. From South Chicago Capt. Napier sent the Sunbeam coasting along the shore while he and a reporter for THE TRIBUNE drove in a carriage along the beach. Four miles from South Chicago the searching party found a large number of life-preservers belonging to the Chicora. Further along the after gangway and gang plank and a hatch belonging to the main deck were found. When nearly twenty miles from South Chicago the wreckage became so scarce that Capt. Napier sent the carriage back and went aboard the Sunbeam. The boat meanwhile had picked up in the lake a barrel of flour, part of the Chicora's cargo, a bag of flour, and a large section of bulkhead. On reaching Michigan City Capt. Napier decided further search was useless.

Whiting, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—Wreckage from the Chicora has been drifting into Whiting all day. Among the most important parts is a section of the pilot wheel. It appears to be from a six-foot wheel and is undoubtedly from the Chicora.

LETTER CARRIERS TO PARADE MAY 30.

Postmaster Accepts the Invitation of the Decoration Day Committee.

Chicago's 1,200 letter carriers resplendent in their new summer uniforms, and with the best band that can be procured, will form one of the interesting divisions of the Decoration day procession of May 30. Yesterday Postmaster Hesing notified the Decoration day committee of the acceptance of its invitation to the letter carriers to parade. By an order of the Postmaster, also issued yesterday, the annual inspection of the letter carriers will be had on the morning of May 30 at their respective stations.

Awnings.

Geo. B. Carpenter & Co., Fifth avenue and South Water street, have made awnings in Chicago for fifty years. Their work is unexcelled. Telephone Main 1561.

Our new minette $1 per dozen photos are having a great run. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Fimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851 has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. No sufferer should fail to give it a trial.—GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st., agents.

All lovers of delicacies use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to secure good digestion.

ONLY TWO BIG GAMES.

OFF DAY FOR MOST OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS.

Bostons Defeat the Washingtons in Their Initial Contest at the Hub—Pittsburgs Are Avenged on the Colonels—Capt. Anson at St. Louis Declares Himself to Be Proud of the Chicago Team and Says the Men Are All in Fine Condition—Minor Ball Games.

Only two games were played in the National League yesterday, one of these being the initial struggle of the Boston and Washington teams to open the season at the "Hub." The Bostons won handily, though the Senators played a fairly strong game. The other contest was between the Louisvilles and the Pittsburgs, and the latter team avenged its defeat of the day before. By the loss of the game yesterday the Colonels also lost half their percentage and now stand with the Pittsburgs at .500. By defeating the Washingtons the Bostons take a place to which they are accustomed among the leaders. The standing of the clubs:

Clubs.	*Played.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Per cent.*
Chicagos	1	1	0	1.000
Brooklyns	1	1	0	1,000
Philadelphias	1	1	0	1,000
Cincinnatis	1	1	0	1,000
Bostons	1	1	0	1,000
Louisvilles	2	1	1	.500
Pittsburgs	2	1	1	.500
New Yorks	1	0	1	.000
Baltimores	1	0	1	.000
Clevelands	1	0	1	.000
Washingtons	1	0	1	.000
St. Louis	1	0	1	.000

Pittsburgs, 9; Louisvilles, 1.

Louisville, Ky., April 19.—The Pittsburgs had no trouble in defeating the home team today. Knell pitched the first three innings and the Pirates took so kindly to his curves that Luby was substituted. The ex-Chicagoan succeeded in keeping hits well scattered, but the game was already lost. Hatfield was struck on the arm by one of Hawley's swift in-shoots and had to retire, Glasscock taking his place. Shugart's throw from deep center, catching Stenzel at the plate, was a feature. The weather was fair and the attendance 1,500. The score:

Louisvilles.	R	B	P	A	E	*Pittsburgs.*	R	B	P	A	E
Sweeney, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	2	0	4	1	Genins, rf	0	1	1	0	1
Shugart, cf.	0	1	4	1	0	Stenzel, cf	0	0	4	0	1
Welch, c	0	1	5	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	5	2	0
Pfeffer, 1b.	0	1	11	0	2	Smith, lf	1	0	4	0	0
Clark, lf.	0	0	1	0	1	Bi'rbau'r, 2b	1	0	6	4	0
Hatfield, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Clingm'n, 3b	3	2	2	1	1
Glassc'ck, ss.	1	3	1	1	0	Cross, ss	2	1	2	2	1
Preston, 3b.	0	0	2	1	2	Sugden, c	2	4	3	2	0
Knell, p	0	0	0	2	0	Hawley, p	0	1	0	1	0
Luby, p	0	0	0	3	0						
Totals	1	9	24	12	6	Totals	9	10	27	12	4

Louisvilles	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Pittsburgs	0	2	4	0	1	0	2	0	*	—9

Earned runs—Louisvilles, 1; Pittsburgs, 3. Two-base hits—Welch, Glasscock, Clingman, Sugden. Stolen bases—Sugden, Cross. Double plays—Beckley to Cross to Beckley; Shugart and Welch. Base on balls—Off Knell, 2; off Luby, 2; off Hawley, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Hatfield. Struck out—Welch, Pfeffer, Cross, Hawley, Genins. Left on base—Louisvilles, 6; Pittsburgs, 4. Time—2:20. Umpire—McDonald.

Boston, 11; Washington, 6.

Boston, Mass., April 19.—The Boston team opened the home season this afternoon at the South End grounds by defeating Washington, 11 to 6. The beautiful holiday brought out a crowd of 15,000 enthusiasts, who overflowed the stands and made ground rules necessary. The visitors gave Stockdale excellent support, but lost the game in the seventh inning, when four doubles and a single gave Boston seven runs. The score:

Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E	*W'shingt'ns.*	R	B	P	A	E
Lowe, 2b	1	2	1	2	1	Nicholson, ss	1	1	3	6	1
Long, ss	2	2	3	1	0	Joyce, 3b	1	2	0	2	1
Duffy, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Abbey, cf	1	1	5	1	0
McCarthy, lf	1	2	4	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	H'ss'maer, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Collins, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Maguire, c	0	0	1	0	0
Nash, 3b	0	1	5	1	1	C'rtw'ght, 1b	1	3	14	0	0
Ganzell, c	1	1	4	1	0	Crooks, 2b	1	1	2	4	0
Stivetts, p	3	2	1	4	0	Stockade, p	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	11	14	27	10	2	Totals	6	11	27	16	2

Bostons	0	0	1	0	1	1	7	1	0	—11
Washingtons	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Washington, 4. Two-base hits—Stivetts, Collins (2), Long, Nash, McCarthy, Joyce (2), Cartwright (3), Crooks, Stockdale, Selbach. Home runs—Long, Abbey. Double play—Nicholson to Crooks to Cartwright. Bases on balls—Tucker, Lowe, Selbach, Joyce, Stockdale. Struck out—Abbey. Time—2:05. Umpire—Keefe.

National League Games Today.

Games are scheduled in the National League today as follows:

Chicagos at St. Louis.
Bostons at Washington.
Brooklyns at New York.
Pittsburgs at Louisville.
Clevelands at Cincinnati.
Philadelphias at Baltimore.

ANSON IS PROUD OF HIS TEAM.

Chicago Captain Says His Players Are in Good Shape—Bill Lange's Opinion.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—[Special.]—Capt. Anson took his extra players out to the ball park this afternoon. They were Stratton, Moran, Abbey, and Donohue. Abbey pitched while the others batted. Anson himself was the only one who could touch Abbey. Then the Captain got into a sweater and started around the bicycle track.

"We have a team that I am really proud of," said Anson later. "My infield has been braced with fast and sure young players in Stewart and Everett, while Dahlen—well, he will take care of short. St. Louisans saw my outfield yesterday—Ryan, Lange, and Wilmot, with Decker to fall back on—the greatest in the business. My pitchers are in good shape. Hutchison I have never seen so far advanced this early."

"This year every player has confidence in the other," said Lange tonight. "We are hitting the ball like sixty. Anson is in better shape than he was late last year. Following the example set by all the old players in the League he has made a young blood of himself by parting with his mustache."

Ann Arbor, 20; Wabash, 6.

Crawfordsville, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—Wabash College and the University of Michigan ball teams played here today before a large audience. The University of Michigan won by hard batting. The score:

Wabash	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—6
U. of M	3	7	1	2	0	0	4	3	0	—20

Batteries—Michigan, Watkins, Galleys and Holmes; Wabash, Semple and Whittington. Hits—Michigan, 18; Wabash, 10. Errors—Michigan, 4; Wabash, 5. Earned runs—Michigan, 8; Wabash, 3.

Terre Haute Wins from the Indians.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—The Terre Haute nine defeated the Indianapolis Western League nine today by heavy batting. The score:

Terre Haute	5	5	0	0	0	0	7	0	2	—19
Indianapolis	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	—9

Batteries—Woodside and Welch; Nicol, Pastorins, and McFarland. Base hits—Terre Haute, 15; Indianapolis, 16. Errors—Terre Haute, 4; Indianapolis, 8.

Lafayettes Defeat the Jacksonvilles.

Lafayette, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—The Lafayette league club defeated the Jacksonville, Ill., club today. Heavy batting made the game exciting. The score:

Lafayettes	1	1	0	2	4	0	1	1	5	—15
Jacksonvilles	0	0	2	0	6	1	1	1	1	—12

Batteries—Gagen and Rafert, Knepper and Belt. Base hits—Lafayette, 16; Jacksonville, 19. Errors—Lafayette, 2; Jacksonville, 5.

Peorias Defeat the Joliets.

Peoria, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—The Peorias defeated the Joliets today in the first of a series of five games. It was the first time the visitors played together. The score:

Peorias	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	*	—12
Joliet	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Batteries—Hansen and Siesler; Leitinan and Stein.

Lake Forest Baseball Dates.

The Lake Forest University baseball nine opens its season today with the Perdue team of Lafayette, Ind. Other dates are as follows:

April 24—Rush Medical at Lake Forest.
April 27—Evanston High School at Lake Forest.
May 1—University of Chicago at Chicago.
May 4—Rush Medical at Chicago.
May 8—University of Iowa at Lake Forest.
May 11—Northwestern at Lake Forest.
May 16—Notre Dame at Notre Dame.
May 17—St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wis.
May 25—Wabash at Crawfordsville, Ind.
June 1—Northwestern at Evanston.
June 5—University of Chicago at Lake Forest.

Northwestern and Chicago Today.

The first of the series of five games between the Northwestern University and University of Chicago ball teams will be played at Evanston at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The teams will bat as follows:

Northwestern.	*Chicago.*
Ward, ss.	Nichols, p.
Kedzie, 2b.	Clark, cf.
Hansen, c.	Jones, c.
Griffith, p.	Adkinson, 2b.
McWilliams, 3b.	Hering, ss.
Sickles, rf.	Abells, 1b.
Leesley, lf.	Bowers, rf.
Witter, cf.	Winston, 3b.
Jenks, 1b.	Grant, lf.

MORE ABOUT THE SILVER QUESTION.

Exposure of Harvey's Falsehoods in His "Coin" Book.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The plan of demonstrating a social or religious theory by writing a work of fiction and making the imaginary facts come out in accordance with the theory has heretofore been worked very hard. Edward Bellamy has proved in his mind that community of property is the ideal state by imagining a community in which everything is lovely.

[His book had a tremendous sale at first. Everybody was reading and talking about it. A year later his whole scheme had played out. All sensible people discovered that it was folly and humbug. Just the same happens to all nonsensical and charlatan schemes.—Ed.]

Naturally by this romance method of reasoning whenever any one attempts to dispute the statements of Montana Harvey, alias "Coin," he is easily dumfounded by whatever the 16-year-old juvenile instructor chooses to say. The argument starts from a basic assertion—that is given far more than its real importance—to the effect that among the first things done by the fathers of the republic was to make 371¼ grains of silver the unit of values, that "this continued to be the law up to 1873"; that "silver fixed the unit," and that the unit "has not been disturbed while the quantity of metal in the gold coin has been changed." Two representatives of the business world in Chicago are, according to the fiction, overwhelmed by this assertion. This shows the ease with which antagonists can be conquered in the imagination; for in real life, whatever a youth who undertakes to instruct the world might take it into his head to say, adults who entered the discussion of the monetary problem would be likely to inform themselves that by the law of 1785 the silver dollar was fixed at 375.64 grains of fine silver; by the act of 1792 it was made 416 grains of the fineness of 892.4 thousandths; and by the act of 1837 it was made 412 grains 900 fine. In the coinage laws prior to 1873 the weight and fineness of the silver coin was changed three times, and that of the gold coin was changed three times.

The Bosh "Crime of 1873."

The eminently successful method of knocking down men of straw which Montana Harvey uses appears in the dealings of the supposed argument with "the crime of 1873," which is held up to the public opprobrium in this, as in all other free silver propaganda. At the inception of this branch of the subject an antagonist, "Young Mr. Medill," objects that he is told by his father that only 8,000,000 silver dollars were coined prior to 1873, and they failed to circulate, indicating that there was not so much of a "demonetization" of a coin of which there was but $8,000,000. "Coin" [Harvey] triumphantly answers that the correct statement is that there were but 8,000,000 silver dollars coined, but that in the same period of eighty years $97,000,000 was coined in dimes, half-dimes, quarters, and halves, and that beyond that million and a quarter worth per year the United States permitted Spanish, Peruvian, Mexican, and Bolivian dollars to pass as legal tender. This triumphant marshaling of silver currency prior to '73 caused the young journalist to "turn red in the face and hang his head," according to Montana Harvey.

It was certainly a wise precaution to provide an extremely young journalist to be confuted by that argument, for a journalist just arrived at maturity would be misplaced in his profession if he did not see the obvious answer that if the silver in the form of dimes, half-dimes, quarters, and halves met the needs of the people, the "conspiracy of 1873" was harmless. For it continued that form of silver coinage exactly as before.

The ideal state produced by coining $97,000,000 of fractional silver, or twelve times the coinage of silver dollars, in nearly eighty years, was continued by coining $64,000,000 of fractional silver in twenty years since 1873, or at a rate eight times greater. Between youthful disputants this would be a complete demonstration that, according to the juvenile logic of "Coin," the ideal condition prior to 1873 was made actually millennial by the coinage since that date.

Coinage of Gold Prior to "The Crime" of 1873

But debaters of mature years, instead of 16-year-old boys, who wish to obtain the thorough knowledge necessary to accurate conclusions, will find a good deal more in the same connection, which by the fictitious method of reasoning is utterly ignored. The peculiar style of education in "Coin's Financial School" takes care to say nothing about the amount of gold coinage prior to 1873. Yet that information placed side by side with the silver statistics is most important. During the eighty years which the Nation is represented by "Coin" as having been so poor it could coin only 8,000,000 silver dollars, and that $97,000,000 fractional silver served the needs of the people for eighty years, it coined $1,097,000,000 in gold (1,097 millions). For every dollar of what Harvey's juvenile instructor holds to have been "the unit of value prior to 1873," it coined $137 in gold. This is a fact utterly ignored by the advocates of the free silver schooll; but it shows the Nation was practically on a gold basis prior to 1873 for eighty years, though theoretically on the bimetallic basis; and that the only general use of silver was as fractional currency, then as now. Why does Harvey's romance pamphlet conceal this very important fact? [Only a dishonest rascal would be guilty of doing it.]

Cheating Creditors as a Hard Times Remedy.

It is one of the singular features of the free silver craze that it is based on the belief that an arbitrary reduction of the money standard from 100 cents to dollars worth 50 cents would benefit the people by lessening the actual payment of debt and retaining the purchased, and borrowed, and unpaid property. Yet a very slight knowledge of the statistics of debt in this country would show the fallacy of the assertion. The debtor whose farm or home is mortgaged is the one whose case appeals to the popular mind; yet the debt of that class is but one-eighth the total of all indebtedness in the country—"Coin" makes it one-sixteenth by his characteristic statistical inaccuracy. The largest single item of debt is that of the railway corporations; and the reduction of the standard would make a present of about $3,000,000,000 to those corporations at the cost of the ordinary investors in their bonds. Such a reduction in the purchasing power of the unit of value would take away approximately one-half of the deposits of every depositor in the savings banks of the country for the benefit of the borrowers of these banks. It would make a similar reduction from every life-insurance policy for the enrichment of the capitalist in the life-insurance companies and the men who borrow life-insurance funds. It would cut pensions in two; filch half from every workman who had saved something from his wages; and depreciate every investment by which widows and orphans are supported. Yet that great infliction on every industrious person who has made a little provision for his family, and from which the great corporate speculators and manipulators would be the chief gainers, is held up as the ideal popular benefit!

An International Agreement.

This nation wasted a good many years and some hundreds of millions of its credit in proving that although it coined over fifty times as many silver dollars as it did prior to 1873, it could not, by itself, sustain the price of silver. The trouble was in international cessation of silver coinage, and the remedy can only be attained by international bimetallism. So long as the United States was bearing this load Europe was well content. Hardly more than a year after the United States refused to load itself further with silver, Germany, heretofore an obstacle, has taken steps toward bimetallism, and the bimetallic party in England has shown more strength than ever. Unless the free silver fever, of which "Coin's Financial School" is a vagary rather than an expression, interferes to make the United States the dumping ground of the silver of the world, the prospect for attaining the true solution in international bimetallism is hopeful.

An international agreement by which silver and gold are placed together on a ratio expressing their true value will overcome all except the most extreme factors of change. That consummation will not be advanced by such one-sided statements, such fictitious demonstrations, and such bald misrepresentation of opposing argument as those which characterize the educational fictions of "Coin's Financial School."

KENNAN'S LECTURES IN CHICAGO.

Interesting Talks on Russia and Siberia by the Noted Traveler.

This evening at Central Music Hall George Kennan, the traveler and author, will lecture on "Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus." Mr. Kennan will appear in Caucasian costume. Tuesday night, April 23, Mr. Kennan will deliver his new lecture, "Sketches of Personal Adventure in Siberia," and Thursday, April 25, his thrilling narrative about "Russian Political Exiles" will be given and illustrated with stereopticon views.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—Forecast for Saturday:

For Illinois—Fair, warmer; southerly winds.

For Ohio—Fair; warmer in northeast portions; winds shifting to southerly.

For Indiana—Fair; warmer in extreme northern portion; southerly winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair, warmer; southeasterly winds.

For Upper Michigan—Increasing cloudiness; probably showers in extreme western portion; warmer in eastern portion; southeasterly winds.

For Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness; warmer in extreme southwest portion; southeasterly winds.

For Minnesota—Showers; warmer in extreme northeast; cooler in extreme western portion; southerly winds.

For Iowa—Partly cloudy; warmer in central and eastern portion; southerly winds.

For Missouri—Partly cloudy; warmer in northeasterly portion; southerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours
Abilene	30.02	78	80	S. E.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	29.88	68	72	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Boston, Mass	29.92	52	60	S. E.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.12	40	46	W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill	30.14	66	70	N.	Fair	
Charleston, S. C	30.16	56	66	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	60	70	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Chicago	29.18	50	54	E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O	30.14	64	66	N.	Clear	
Cleveland, O	30.14	54	58	W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia	30.14	62	66	S.	Clear	
Denver, Colo	29.92	64	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.12	62	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich	30.12	64	68	S.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	29.92	70	80	Calm.	Fair	
Duluth, Minn	30.02	48	62	E.	Fair	
El Paso, Tex	29.84	83	82	S. W.	Fair	
Erie, Pa	30.12	48	60	W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex	30.14	66	70	S. E.	Clear	
Grand Haven	30.18	46	54	N. W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis	30.14	60	66	S.	Clear	
Helena, Mont	30.02	50	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Huron, S. D	29.92	66	70	S. E.	Fair	Trace
Indianapolis	30.16	64	68	N. E.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.16	58	66	N. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo	30.12	66	68	S. E.	Fair	
Knoxville	30.12	62	66	E.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis	30.12	62	66	W.	Cl'udy	
Little Rock, Ark	30.12	68	74	S. E.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich	30.02	52	64	N.	Fair	
Memphis, Tenn	30.14	68	72	E.	Clear	
Miles City	29.78	70	72	N.	Clear	
Milwaukee	30.18	52	60	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Minnedosa	29.80	60	72	E.	Cl'udy	
Montreal	29.92	56	68	N.	Clear	
Moorhead	29.86	64	68	S.	Fair	.28
New Orleans, La	30.14	70	72	N. E.	Clear	
New York City	29.90	66	68	N.	Clear	
Omaha	30.08	64	66	S.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	50	58	W.	Clear	
Palestine	30.12	72	78	S. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D	29.80	72	76	S. E.	Fair	
Pittsburg	30.08	62	70	N.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.16	44	62	N. E.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.88	70	74	N.	Cl'udy	
Rapid City	29.78	68	76	N. W.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis	30.16	64	70	E.	Fair	
St. Paul	30.06	62	66	S. E.	Fair	
Salt Lake City	29.84	70	72	N. W.	Fair	
Santa Fe	29.92	60	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Sioux City	30.02	64	70		Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.16	62	66	S. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.12	64	70	S. E.	Clear	
Toledo	30.14	64	66	E.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 49 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 51; 10 a. m., 53; 11 a. m., 53; 12 m., 53; 1 p. m., 52; 3 p. m., 50; 6 p. m., 50. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.74; 6 p. m., 29.64.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, Prussia, Hamburg; Normannia, Hamburg.

St. Johns, N. F.—Arrived, steamer Assyrian, Glasgow and Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Havre—Arrived, La Touraine, New York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, April 19, 1895:

Dearborn-st., bet 50th and 51st, e f, 46x100, March 30 [H. H. Gage to S. Schlatt]	$2,760
63d-st., 1,287 w of Crawford-av., n f, 1,331x1,293, April 10 [J. D. Ellsworth to H. K. Love]	24,000
Same ppty, April 15 [H. K. Love to N. Thomasson]	32,000
Union-st., 300 s of 39th, w f, 25x124, April 12 [A. Frett et al. to J. J. Frett]	1,350
73d-st., n w cor Hoyne-av., s f, 100x125, April 15 [S. P. Johnson to R. V. Masolonski]	2,000
66th-st., 150 e of Eberhart-av., n f, 25x124, April 18 [M. in C. to L. Glass]	1,005
South Park-av., 166 s of 60th-st., e f, 50x120, April 15 [W. W. Ingram to S. L. Ingram]	10,000
Drexel-av., 237 s of 56th-st., e f, 25x100, April 18 [I. W. Hawn to C. R. Cowan]	3,000
Sangamon-st., 275 n of 60th-st., w f, 37½x125, April 13 [N. G. Osterberg to M. M. Maher]	6,000
Greenwood-av., 112 n of 54th-pl., w f, 50x164, April 12 [K. Eichengreen to W. Lister]	4,375
Calumet-av., n e cor 50th-st., w f, 50x128, April 15 [P. R. Chandler to J. R. Taylor]	7,500
Arthur-st., 28 s of 17th, e f, 27x113, April 16 [C. Coleman to J. T. Donlan]	4,000
Hamlin-av., 175 s of W. 18th-st., w f, 25x116, April 15 [L. Buchen to P. H. Ludings]	1,600
Harrison-st., 50 e of W. 45th, s f, 25x125, April 1 [G. Nine to J. W. Walsh]	2,000
Emerson-av., 168 e of Robey-st., n f, 24x92, April 18 [A. A. Rowland to H. Pearse]	2,906
Carroll-st., 39 w of Sacramento-av., n f, 50x149, Jan. 8 [F. B. Martin et al. to W. E. Martin]	3,600
Walnut-st., 25 w of Francisco-av., n f, 25x150, April 16 [J. A. Fulton to D. A. La Pointe]	3,200
Premises No. 209 Division-st., 21x100, April 2 [P. Closius to E. Levin]	4,350
Mendell-st., 375 m. or l. n w of Canal-pl., s w f, 50 ft. to Chicago River, April 15 [W. K. Thomas to W. Dreiske]	4,518
Bissell-st., 251 s of Belden-av., w f, 24x124, March 22 [F. J. Boardman to J. M. Roach]	3,000
Wellington-av., 100 e of Ravenswood park, s f, 50x125, April 17 [F. T. Murphy to G. Kordik]	1,025
Park-av., 172 s of W. Noble, e f, 75x123, April 17 [H. Bornemann to M. D. Owen]	1,500
Roscoe-st., 195 e of N. Clark, s f, 50x125, March 21 [E. Weber to J. L. Swenson]	6,250
Woodsides-av., 75 s of Cornelia, e f, 50x125, April 17 [M. Arlin to H. G. Zander]	6,000
Winthrop-av., 200 s of Claremont, w f, 100x150, April 9 [S. A. Rising to G. F. Mills]	11,500
Kenmore-av., 500 n of Ardmore, w f, 50x150, April 9 [G. F. Mills to S. A. Rising]	5,000
Halsted-st., bet 122d and 123d, w f, 25x123, and other property, April 15 [Amer. T. & S. Bank to J. C. Coombs]	4,400
Stewart-av., 200 n of 122d-st., e f, 25x125, and other property, April 15 [Same to same]	3,400
Blue Island-av., 140 s w of Morgan-st., n w f, 25 through to Morgan, April 16 [J. Mollier to H. Nieburger]	8,000
61st-pl., 259 e of Madison-av., n f, 45x125, March 21 [G. L. Beman to M. T. Sponset]	6,500
Austin-av., 77 e of Curtis-st., s f, 40x116, April 10 [G. H. Peck to D. J. Fellows]	28,000
Escanaba-av., 55 s of 89th-st., e f, 25x138½, April 18 [W. Kubiszak to M. Brzykcy]	2,500
Jackson-st., 90 w of Oakland-av., n f, 22x125, April 18 [L. Gans to A. D. P. Murphy]	7,500
Premises 1498 Fulton-st., 25x147, April 1 [N. Boothby et al. to Dr. P. Schmitt]	10,000
Division-st., 96 e of Ayers-av., s f, 24x125, Oct. 1, 1894 [J. E. Nelson to J. Davis]	1,300
Racine-av., 266 s of Fullerton, w f, 25x124, April 15 [E. Olgen to J. Driesen]	7,000
Graceland-av., 763 e of Halsted-st., s f, 150x231, m or l, March 16 [L. R. William to R. S. Greenlee]	46,000
Premises 58 Mohawk-st., April 18 [M. J. Schneider to F. Feilen]	1,500
Buffalo-av., 105 s of 90th-st., w f, 50x140, April 19 [C. & C. C. & D. Co. to J. R. Cameron]	2,800
71st-pl., 50 e of Jefferson-av., s f, 50x125, April 20 [I. P. Stout to J. A. Orf]	2,000
Wood-st., 225 s of 34th, w f, 25x125, April 17 [J. White to C. T. Albrecht]	1,700
Clarence-av., n w cor Waveland, e f, 90x50, April 16 [M. in C. to N. Dill]	1,589
Clarence-av., 94 n of Waveland, e f, 40x50, April 16 [Same to same]	2,026
112th-st., 254 w of Armour-av., n f, 37½x125, April 18 [C. A. Sandstrom to I. S. Shander]	3,000
71st-pl., 140 w of Madison-av., n f, 33 1-3x125, March 22 [F. F. Bennett et al. to K. M. Walsh]	5,000
Oglesby-av., 61 n of 71st-st., e f, 35x100, m. or l., April 19 [M. J. Sullivan to D. M. Hayes]	4,450
Union-av., 222 n of 67th-st., w f, 37x219, April 18 [J. G. Barnschein to W. Merkle]	3,775
Laflin-st., 107 s of 66th, w f, 25x124, April 18 [E. D. Hosmer et al. to M. O. Franks]	1,450
Ashland-av., 56 n of 60th-st., w f, 25x122, and other property, Aug. 2, 1894 [B. F. Jacobs to M. W. Pierce]	1,500
South Park-av., 39 n of 69th-st., e f, 17x68, April 17 [C. B. Thompson to M. F. Eads]	4,500
Hermitage-av., 159 s of W. Congress-st., e f, 18½x104½; Indiana-av., 404 s of 14th-st., e f, 50x175½, April 18 [G. Cooke to A. G. Cooke et al.]	50,000
S. Chicago-av., 48 n w of Jefferson, s w f, 175x125, und ¼ inst, Jan. 17 [C. H. Eulette to A. W. Axtell]	2,500
Halsted-st., n w cor 85th, e f, 37x125, Dec. 20, 1894 [J. Dreier to A. Beyerlein]	2,300
Vernon-av., 148 n of 71st-st., e f, 50x123, and other property, April 19 [L. T. Barbe to A. J. Lichtscru]	4,800
Clarence-av., 25 s of Grace-st., w f, 25x120, April 19 [E. C. Richter to M. J. Kirtzman]	6,200
Sangamon-st., 50 n of 73d, w f, 50x124, Feb. 5 [J. D. Vail Jr. to H. E. Myers]	4,500
Humboldt-st., 166 s of Palmer-av., w f, 19x90, Feb. 20 [same to same]	4,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

F. Porter, 2-story and basement brick flats, 98 W. 41st-st	$2,900
C. A. Perkins, three 2-story and basement brick flats, 16-17-21 Huron-st	7,000
Thomas Ryan, two 2-story frame flats and barn, 1850-1852 Milwaukee-av	5,200
M. L. Lang, four 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 667-673 Harding-st	12,000
W. L. Gooken, 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 219 St. Louis-av	2,500
W. Santen, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2226 Wilcox-av	3,000
E. R. Stege, 2-story and basement brick store and flat, 701 S. Wood-st	5,500
F. Dostal, 2-story and basement brick stores and summer garden, 1511-1515 W. 12th-st	9,000
R. Bonncen, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1016 W. 21st-st	4,000
D. Dorr, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1096 Taylor-st	4,000
Mrs. M. Newman, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 134-136 S. Peoria-st	9,000
P. Fallow, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1292 Washington-st	3,000
August Schuuzel, 3-story and basement store and flats, 435 California-av	7,000
P. Lane, 3-story and basement brick flats, 3812 Armour-av	3,000
Charles Schkoskie, 2-story frame store and flats, 4636-4638 Ashland-av	4,000
George Dechler, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6424 Langley-av	3,200
H. Broke, 2-story frame dwelling, 7028 Parnell-av	2,000
O. Muelzenmayer, 2-story frame store and flats, 1225 Clybourn-av	3,000
E. Stickney, 3-story and basement brick rectory, 128 Rush-st	8,000
W. Walter Quinn, 3-story and basement brick apartment house, 636-642 Pine Grove-av	30,000
H. Rom, 2-story and basement brick flats, 307 Troy-st	2,000
Hannah Steinhaus, 2-story frame dwelling, 56 Clara-pl	2,600
Same, 3-story frame store and flats, 350 Fullerton-av	5,600

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., APRIL 19.—[SPECIAL.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses for the incorporation of the following new companies:

Richland Coal Mining company, at Calhoun; capital stock, $1,000; to mine coal; incorporators, W. P. Johnson, F. A. Pruett, E. R. Lindsey, James Lester, G. W. Foster, Daniel Ely, and Henry Eyler.

Harvard Telephone company, at Harvard; capital stock, $2,500; to operate telephones; incorporators, John C. Blake, John F. Rahan, and H. D. Crumb.

Welsh-American Printing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, J. T. Jones, John Edwards, G. G. Williams, and John O. Davis. Address John C. Williams, No. 49, 115 Dearborn-st.

Buyers' and Merchants' Benefit Bureau, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for advertising; incorporators, Henry T. Jones, Albert R. Verdier, and M. C. Hampton.

Hammond Beef and Provision company, at Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; to deal in general provisions; incorporators, J. S. Smith, E. A. Allen, and G. Crocket.

Automatic Burner Air Pressure company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for manufacturing; incorporators, Peter Keller, R. H. Rudolph, and Otto C. Ulrichs.

The Twenty-ninth Ward Independent Political club, at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Fred Hohn, William Vahl, William Stecy, and others.

The Great Western Canal Construction company, at Chicago, certified to a decrease of Board of Directors from eleven to seven.

The Illinois Safety Heating company, at St. Charles, certified to increase of capital stock to $200,000.

The Amena Hotel company, at Chicago, certified to increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000.

The Holstein Building, Loan and Homestead Association, at Chicago, certified to an amendment of by-laws.

The Bureau of Information on Frauds, at Chicago, certified to the dissolution of its organization and surrender of its charter.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Julius Gouzakowski, Susie Donasch	21—18
Godhold Theime, Moren Pallesen	38—30
James Sexton, Susie Cleary	27—24
Joseph Cosgrove, Rose Gillin	50—47
Robert Curtis, Fannie McCulley	32—24
Benjamin Blake, Johanna Rickel	19—23
John Landgrebe, Annie Reicherdt	26—21
Wilhelm Jaeger, Margrethe Gutknecht	50—36
Edward Doherty, Bridget Owens	23—26
Jay Butler, Lizzie Mattes	24—24
William Dunning, Josephine Coughlin	22—18
Terence McCrory, Julia McGrath	25—30
George Sidle, Daisy Richardson	38—21
Aug. Almerantz, Cecilia Stendahl	30—30
August Muchenfelder, Annie Velder	29—22
William Gothann, Augusta Glouch	21—18
Luigi Ruffolo, Mary Gillalto	30—17
Richard Parmentier, Anna Spelman	42—39
August Konsoer, Emma Peters	25—21
Carl Gustafson, Annie Larson	26—26
Josef Repetny, Minnie Malava	28—20
John Torgersen, Lizzie Oldenberg	26—17
Henry Glogwarts, Minnie Manzke	22—18
Ragnar Thorson, Nellie Nilson	27—27
John Olson, Tillie Anderson	28—30
George Wolfe, Ida Schroeder	23—21
Ezra Jackson, Katie Gibbons	30—28
Peter Zelnes, Emma Hlusicka	22—18
William Looney, Ethel Tully	19—18
Edward Keenan, Alice Benyon	21—20
Albert Pollock, Paula Miltenberg	29—21
James Hatten, Etta Rout	29—25
John Reidy, Olivia Dowdell	27—20
Isaac Foreman, Daisy Frank	31—21
Paul Schussman, Bessie Thompson	21—20

DEATHS.

BARTH—Pauline, wife of Alexander Barth, April 19; aged 55 years 2 months and 5 days. Funeral at 9:30 o'clock Sunday morning from late residence, 3208 Calumet-av. Burial at Mount Mayriv. Special train 12 o'clock from Union Depot.

BAYLIES—April 19, 1895, Harriet A., wife of Judge R. N. Baylies, aged 42 years. Funeral from the family residence, 4800 Grand-blvd., Sunday at 2 p. m. Des Moines and Rockford papers please copy.

BULGER—Ruth Bulger, aged 2 years 9 months and 8 days, daughter of Martin and Mary Bulger, from County Wexford, Ireland. Funeral Sunday from residence, 23 Troy-st., at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

ELLIOTT—April 19, David B. Elliott, age 58 years. Funeral Paris, Ill., Tuesday, April 23, 1895. Hamilton, O., papers please copy.

GRIFFITHS—William, beloved husband of Ellen Griffiths. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. from the late residence, 61 Willow-st., to Rosehill Cemetery. New York papers please copy.

KLEINHAUS—Charles Kleinhaus, beloved husband of Mary Kleinhaus, nee Bartenbach. Funeral from late residence, 2407 N. Western-av., cor. Belle Plain. Interment Rosehill Sunday, April 21, 2 p. m. Milwaukee papers please copy.

McCRACKEN—April 18, 1895, Frank G. McCracken, aged 31 years. Funeral from 5725 Washington-av., Sunday, at 3 p. m., to Oakwoods.

NIELSEN—April 16, 1895, Dr. Niel J. Nielsen, aged 37 years. Funeral Sunday from his residence, 39 Ray-st., at 1:30 p. m., to Oakwoods.

O'BRIEN—Sister Mary Concepta O'Brien, in the 34th year of her age, at the Convent of Mercy, 2884 Wabash-av., of consumption.

PETERS—Theo. J. Peters, beloved husband of Christine Kolmar and son of Mathias and Magdalena Peters, aged 33 years and 8 months. Funeral from his late residence, 1333 Oakdale-av., Sunday, April 21, at 2 p. m., to Rosehill.

RYAN—Patrick, beloved husband of Dora G. Ryan (nee Gavin) and brother of Mrs. Michael Coffey and Michael Ryan. Funeral from his late residence, 3839 35th-st., Saturday, April 20, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Elizabeth's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

VANNATTA—William, April 19, aged 64 years. Brother of Mrs. David Robinson and Mrs. T. C. Penington. Funeral Sunday, 9:30 a. m., 3812 Elmwood-pl. Burial at Princeton, Ill.

ULLMANN—Delia M. Ullmann. Funeral from the residence of A. A. Bigelow, 2026 Michigan-av., at 1 o'clock Saturday, April 20. Burial private.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT COACHman, German, trustworthy and reliable, wants to change place; 12 years in city, 3 and 4 years in each place; No. 1 references; state wages; can call evenings; satisfaction guaranteed. Address O 638, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 18 TO 21 YEARS, who has had good education, to act as stock bookkeeper in wholesale house. Good reference as to character required. Address O 635, Tribune.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, A BOY of 16 or 17 years; well educated. Address O 636, Tribune office.

TATTERSALL'S—State and 16th-sts.

Second Week of Unqualified Success.
TWICE DAILY UNTIL APRIL 28.
Today at 2:15. Tonight at 8:15.

RINGLING BROS.' WORLD'S GREATEST SHOWS.

Three-Ringed Circus—Roman Hippodrome—Million-Dollar Menagerie—Libertai's Band.

Achille Philion, the sensation of Europe; the Dacomas, Parisian aerial vaulters; the Landauer Troupe, Germany's nine flexible models; Eddy Family, England's high-class acrobats; Mlle. Elena, the most superb horsewoman extant, and a score of famous bareback riders, including Mike Rooney, Orrin Hollis, Julia Lowande. The grandeur and magnificence of Rome's famed Maximus reproduced. The thrilling hippodrome races of the Cæsars. Enchanting! Edifying! Exciting! Largest complete classified zoo of wild animals in existence. Two families of nursing baby lions. "Trilby," the baby elephant; giant giraffe, monster hippopotamus. Reserved Seats—50c, 75c, and $1. Box Seats, $1.50. Gallery, 25c. Sale of Reserved and Box Seats now open at Lyon & Healy's and at Tattersall's. Tel. 528 South. Carriages at 4:30 and 10:30.

ROBY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

RACING. Five or More Races Daily. Rain or Shine, at 2 P. M.

Booking on Foreign Races. Admission 50c.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK.
P. & F. W. R. R. (Union Depot), stopping at 22d-st., 41st-st., and Englewood, at 12:25, 12:45, 1:15, and 1:40 p. m. Regular train at 2 p. m.
Lake Shore R. R. (Van Buren-st. depot), stopping at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Englewood. Regular train at 12:05 p. m. Special trains at 12:40 and 1:20 p. m.
Returning trains leave at 4:20 p. m. and immediately after the races. Last train after foreign races. Fare round trip on special trains 25 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager
MAT. TODAY. Immense Success of
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
OTIS HARLAN as "Hot Stuff."
FIRST PRODUCTION IN THIS CITY.
Every Night. Matinees Wed. and Saturday.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Every Night. Matinee Today at 2.
JOSEPH ARTHUR'S LATEST SUCCESS,
☆ LINSEY ☆ WOOLSEY. ☆
A STORY OF LOVE AND .. HYPNOTISM.
Sunday Evening—Second Week "Linsey Woolsey."

HOPKINS'—State-st., Near Congress.
Our Unsurpassable Easter Week Bill Has Broken All Local Amusement Records.
TODAY—LAST TIME—1 TO 11 P. M.
Susanna Schaeffer, The Star of the Original Schaeffer Family.
HENRI CAZMAN—BELLE STEWART—GRANJEAU AND MAY—ETC., ETC., ETC.
—ESCAPED FROM SING SING.—
HOPKINS' STOCK COMPANY. Splendidly Staged. PRICES—10 CENTS, 20 CENTS, 30 CENTS.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
Musee and Variety Theater—Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. The Leading and Fashionable Vaudeville Theater of the city. Continuous Stage Performances; Solid Refined Variety this week. 80 Artists, BILLY RICE'S MINSTRELS, BRONZE STATUES, THE MARRETTA SISTERS, and others. The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago. Prices—10, 15, 25, 35, 50c.

ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER CIRCUS & GERMAN
Water Carnival
Wabash-av. Twice daily, 2 and 8 p. m. 25c to $1. THE GREATEST SUCCESS ever seen in America. This week, the Great Cornetist LEVY, Prof. Wood and his Trained Ponies, BRONZE STATUES, etc. Over 200 people. Best and Greatest Show in Chicago.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Mgr.
MATINEE TODAY.
—THE—
PASSING SHOW
CANARY & LEDERER'S Spirited, Sparkling and Vivacious Travesty. 110 Comedy Stars 110
Seats for next week now on sale.

THE AUDITORIUM.
WAGNER OPERA IN GERMAN.
Under the Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH.
Matinee at 2—TANNHAUSER.
Frl. Gadski, Frl. Kutscherra, Frl. Lindh, Herr Alvary, Herr Lange, Herr Schachner, Herr Oberhauser, Herr Behrens.
Tonight—DIE MEISTERSINGER.
Frl. Gadski, Frl. Maurer, Herr Rothmuhl, Herr Fischer, Herr Lange, Herr Behrens, Herr Oberhauser, Mr. Thompson, Herr Senger.
Grand chorus of 80 voices: New York Symphony Orchestra of 85 musicians.

THE AUDITORIUM.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 25th,
APOLLO CLUB AND EUGENE YSAYE.
Popular Program. Box office now open.

AUDITORIUM.
Saturday, April 27, at 8 O'Clock,
—CELEBRATION OF—
Grant's Birthday.
NINETY MINUTES OF PATRIOTIC ORATORY. SIXTY MINUTES OF PATRIOTIC MUSIC.
GEN. O. O. HOWARD,
LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS,
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Leading Boy Choir of 48 Voices.
CLARENCE EDDY, Organist.
Dramatic Effects in Martial Music, Salute to the Colors, 100 Armour Mission Cadets, etc.
This will be the first public celebration in Chicago of the dead hero's birthday.
Under the auspices of the Press Club of Chicago.
Ticket sale opens Monday morning at Auditorium and Lyon & Healy's. Highest priced seats, $1.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—One Concert Only.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.
GILMORE'S FAMOUS BAND
VICTOR HERBERT, Conductor.
Soloists—Frieda Simonson, the marvelous child Pianist; Louise Natali, the American Prima Donna; Victor Herbert, Solo Violoncellist. Popular Prices—50c, 75c and $1. F. WIGHT NEUMANN, Mgr.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
George Kennan
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30,
"Mountains and Mountaineers of the Caucasus."
Evenings of April 23 and 25: "Sketches of Personal Adventure in Siberia," "Russian Political Exiles" (Illustrated). Reserved seats, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
Tonight at 8:15. Mat. Today at 2.
MISS
MARIE BURROUGHS
In Pinero's Play..... The Profligate.
April 22—Last Week of Miss Burroughs.
Mon., Tues., Wed. Mat. and Wed. Night—"Judah." Thur., Friday Eve., and Sat. Mat.—"Romeo and Juliet."

THE SCHILLER—Matinee Today.
TONIGHT at 8:15. Next Week, "PRINCE PRO TEM." "PRINCE PRO TEM." SEATS now on SALE for Next and LAST WEEK.
Next Sunday at 3 p. m.—Popular Concert by the
CHICAGO MARINE BAND.
Prices, 25c and 50c. Seats now on sale.

THE COLUMBIA—Dearborn and Monroe.
LAST NIGHT OF THE FATAL CARD
Last Matinee Today.
Tomorrow Evening, CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "THE IRISH ARTIST." Secure seats today.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Ladies' and Children's Popular Matinee Today.
Last Time Tonight of A
Bowery Girl
A Dramatic and Scenic Triumph.
Tomorrow Night—The Greater SHENANDOAH.

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Estimates furnished when desired.

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Saturday next, April 20, at 2 p. m., sale of about fifty sound horses.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23—every Tuesday—2 p. m., sale of horses, harness, carriages, etc., that have been used.

APRIL 27—Great combination sale of 100 high-class carriage and saddle horses, among them 20 matched pairs. Electric light exhibition evening previous.

MAY 4—Sale of 100 road horses, matched and single, and Shetland ponies. Entries solicited.

For terms and particulars address W. J. GRAND, Mgr. C. H. & C. Exchange.

WANTED—HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARness, etc., for sale privately or by public auction. We have a growing demand for well-mannered horses and property of above description; 75 horses amongst them; matched pairs, saddle and drivers on hand for sale privately.

Regular auction sales Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m. Chicago Horse, Harness, and Carriage Exchange, 1629 to 1637 Wabash-av. Capital $100,000; references, National Bank of the Republic.

WANTED—HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARness, etc., for sale privately or by public auction; we have a growing demand for well-mannered horses and property of above description; 75 horses amongst them; matched pairs, saddle and drivers on hand for sale privately.

Regular auction sales Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m. Chicago Horse, Harness, and Carriage Exchange, 1629 to 1637 Wabash-av.; capital, $100,000; references National Bank of the Republic.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF SORREL AND WHITE Shetland ponies with wagonette, sleigh, cart, harness, etc., complete; also colt 19 months old; all good drivers; suitable for children; price reasonable. Can be seen at owner's residence, 137 East Pearson-st., opposite Water-Works.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR 2ND-HAND 5-GLASS landau and harness, also brougham; must be in first-class order and cheap; state price. Address R 787, Tribune office.

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AGENTS—SKEPTICISM ASSAILED. A Bonanza. One agent writes: "I made $10 today in one hour." Another writes: "Your book sells itself. I made $28 today." Another says: "Last Sunday our rector preached on 'Skepticism,' spoke of your book, and advised every one to read it. As a result I have taken 76 orders up to tonight, Friday, April 12. Expect to take 250 in this town of 5,000 population." Letters are pouring in from ministers indorsing the book and offering their assistance to agents. Anybody can sell it. Experience unnecessary. Write for circulars and territory. Wood Publishing Co., 231 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE policy provides weekly loans in case of sickness or accident; is payable at death and matures in endowment in six years; just what the people want and are willing to buy. We also want a few special good men as superintendents. Write for terms; big guarantee to interest you. The Assurance Life Association, Terre Haute, Ind.

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AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS BY SAMPLE AT home or travel. We pay liberal salary and expenses or good commission and furnish samples to right applicant. Address Lock Box 1354, New York City.

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FORM SHOWS ITSELF.

TALENT DOES FAIRLY WELL AT THE ROBY RACES.

Two Favorites and Two Second Choices, with One Outsider, Win Yesterday's Events—Decided Improvement Exhibited in the Contests—Virginian, Belvour, Lucinda, Golo, and Gov. Hagood Capture the Purses—Eighteen Bookmakers Lay Odds and Suffer on the Day's Work.

Two favorites, two second choices, and one outsider took the five purses at Roby yesterday and the talent went home pretty well satisfied. The winners were: Virginian (Garner), 3 to 2; Belvour (Sheerin), 8 to 5; Lucinda (Cleary), 7 to 2; Golo (H. Shields), 4 to 1; Gov. Hagood (Everett), 12 to 1. Eighteen bookmakers, an increase of two, laid odds, and it cost them money, for the public patronized them liberally. The day was clear and still and the track fast.

The first and second races went to the favorites and were without special incident.

The third event developed the most exciting finish of the day and was a disappointment to those who backed Shenandoah Maid from 3 to 1 down to even money. Yet Lucinda, the winner, carried a roll of wealth, for she was backed down half a point. The long delay at the post tired Shenandoah Maid, who was unable to maintain the lead with which she started.

In the fourth race Billy S. opened a 9 to 10 favorite, but his price went up to 3 to 2 at the post under money which went in on Golo, who was backed from 5 to 4 to 1. Jim Head was heavily played at 3 to 1 for the place, but ran third.

The last race was a surprise to everybody and little money was won on Gov. Hagood, whose price went from 6 to 1 to 12 to 1. Lismore at 9 to 5 had been backed from 2 to 1 and carried a load of money. Mordotte was a fairly hot second choice and many bets were made on Foxhall at 5 to 2 for the place.

Jockey Swegles was set down for a week for bad behavior and Jockey Faut was set down indefinitely.

Summaries of the Races.

FIRST RACE.

Purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upwards, allowances, 7½ furlongs:
Palmetto Stable's ch. g. Virginian, 4 years, by The Jacobite, dam Sappho, 103 pounds (Garner) 1
L. M. Spafford's ch. f. Invade, 4 years, 105 (McGlone) 2
Louisville Stable's br. h. Willie L., 114 (H. Shields) 3
Time—1:40.

Imp. Welcome, Deimos, Paulus, S. W. Stanton, Trude, Fleetwood, Vulture, and Rookery also ran. Mede, Dubious, and Miss Patton scratched.

Betting: Virginian, 3 to 2; Invade, 7 to 2; Willie L., 9 to 5; Imp. Welcome, 7 to 1; others long. Invade even money place.

Virginian, the winning favorite, got off last in a fair start, letting Imp. Welcome do all the running. In the stretch Virginian came through the bunch and won handily by two lengths from Invade, who was a neck in front of Willie L. Imp. Welcome was fourth.

SECOND RACE.

Purse $250, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, ½ mile:
Flash Stable's ch. c. Belvour, by Casino, dam Beauty, 112 pounds (Sheerin) 1
W. H. Roller's br. g. Pete Clay, 99 (Clay) 2
Schoenfeld Stable's b. c. Subito, 102 (Everett) 3
Time—:51¼.

Helen H. Gardener, Ensign, Camille D., Peter Benedict, and Muriel T. also ran.

Betting—Belvour, 8 to 5; Pete Clay and Helen H. Gardener (coupled), 5 to 1; Subito, 3 to 1; Muriel T., 8 to 1; others long. Pete Clay, 3 to 2 place.

The race never belonged to anybody but Belvour, the favorite, who was off second and kept his position to the stretch when he went ahead and won by half a length from Pete Clay, with Subito a like distance behind. Helen H. Gardener was fourth. Belvour was far from being ridden out.

THIRD RACE.

Purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, allowances, 5 furlongs:
E. D. Western's b. m. Lucinda, aged, by Duke of Hamilton, dam Sangaree, 98 pounds (Cleary), $300 1
J. E. Dunham's b. g. Abana Boy, aged, 102 (Cole), $300 2
L. Ezell's b. g. Little Billy, 3 years, 85 (Robertson), $300 3
Time—1:04¾.

Bonnie M., Shenandoah Maid, Eldorado, Margaret Ann, Consistent, Horan Belle, Ogle, and Birdie L. also ran. King Henry scratched.

Betting: Lucinda, 7 to 2; Abana Boy, 20 to 1; Little Billy, 6 to 1; Shenandoah Maid, 5 to 2; Bonnie M., 5½ to 1; others long. Albana Boy, 8 to 1, place.

Shenandoah Maid, the favorite, was off in front and looked like a sure winner until well into the stretch, when she quit and finished fifth. Lucinda won from Abana Boy by a neck, who beat Little Billy half a length for the place, Bonnie M. fourth, by an equal distance. The four leaders were in a bunch, and a hot finish resulted.

FOURTH RACE.

Purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, allowances, five furlongs:
P. Ryan's b. h. Golo, 6 years, by Vauxhall, dam Myralia, 106 pounds (H. Shields), $400. 1
D. A. Honig's b. h. Billy S., 5 years, 106 (Garner), $400 2
L. Kavanaugh's b. g. Jim Head, 6 years, 112 (L. Soden), $700 3
Time—1:03½.

Kindora, Blue Belle, Helen Wren, imp. Ruthven, Al White, Drumsticks, Vocatelle, and Mary L. also ran. Marble Rock scratched.

Betting—Golo, 4 to 1; Billy S., 3 to 2; Jim Head, 8 to 1; Blue Belle, 8 to 1; imp. Ruthven, 7 to 1; others long. Billy S., 7 to 10 place.

There was a good start, with Kindora in the lead. At the last turn Golo showed in front and kept the lead to a fair finish, beating Billy S. a length, who was half a length in front of Jim Head. Imp. Ruthven ran fourth, two lengths back.

FIFTH RACE.

Purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, allowances, 1 mile:
Palmetto Stable's ch. c. Gov. Hagood, 3 years, by The Jacobite, dam Panorama, 84 pounds (Everett), $600 1
A. Godfrey's ch. g. Lismore, aged, 97 (Garner), $500 2
Wyomanock Stable's ch. h. Mordotte, 6 yrs., 112 (Morris), $900 3
Time—1:45¼.

Foxhall, Zaldivar, and Calhoun also ran. Craft and Chenoa scratched.

Betting—Gov. Hagood, 12 to 1; Lismore, 9 to 5; Mordotte, 3 to 1; Foxhall, 8 to 1; Zaldivar, 4½ to 1; Calhoun, 20 to 1; Lismore, 4 to 5 place.

Lismore was off in front to a good start and kept his position around the turn, to be soon displaced by Foxhall. Around the stable turn Mordotte came forward and Lismore took second place. In the stretch Gov. Hagood came ahead and won by two lengths from Lismore, who beat Mordotte a length for the place. Foxhall gave it up in the stretch and trailed in fourth, seven lengths behind Mordotte.

Saturday's Card at Roby.

Today's events and entries are as follows:

First race, 5 furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Yamagatta, 87 pounds; Budd, 87; Viola Knight, 97; Reve d'Or, 97; Violetta, 97; Mede, 97; Ernest L., 99; Eldorado, 99; Eph Lillard, 99; Weaverman, 99; Woodstown, 102; Kalamazoo, 102; Kingsclere, 102; Outlook, 102; Gil Curry, 104.

Second race, 6 furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Bagpipe, 102 pounds; The Duke, 102; Little Billy, 102; Blackball, 105; Katie Darling, 110; Norma, 110; Londonville, 112; Deimos, 112; St. Peter, 112; Harold, 112; Advent, 112; Jolly Joe, 112; Tameriane, 112; Yucatan, 115; Tom Jones, 115.

Third race, 5 furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, allowances—Babe Murphy, 85 pounds; Tit-for-Tat, 85; My Hebe, 85; McInerny, 87; Ellie T., 90; The Deuce, 92; Fiction, 97; Idyle, 97; Sister Florence, 97; Fa Juive, 99; Marble Rock, 99; Linden Boy, 99; Frank Fuller, 102; Nativity, 102; Hampton, 104.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, allowances—Vishnu, 82 pounds; Tremor, 90; Tattersall, 94; Our Maggie, 99; Florence P., 99; Gen. Caldwell, 101; Uncle Jim, 101; Lester, 101; Kimberly, 104.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, 10 pounds below scale, allowances—Chenoa, 93 pounds; Miss Patton, 102; Gateway, 104; Onyx, 104; George W., 104; Craft, 104; Lawmaker, 104; Harry Smith, 107; Mordotte, 107; Hannigan, 107; Dago, 107; Salvage, 109; Lismore, 111.

THREE FINISH ONLY NOSES APART.

Little Lee, Nat Goodwin, and Major Dripps Furnish Good Sport.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—[Special.]—Three favorites won at East Side today. The third race resulted in an exciting finish, Little Lee, at 20 to 1, Nat Goodwin, the favorite, and Major Dripps, the second choice, finishing noses apart as named. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Lady Lister, 110 pounds (Hutchinson), 8 to 1, won; Mr. Dunlap, 111 (Smith), 8 to 5, second; Golda, 119 (Mooney), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Valdemar, Dollie, Arizona, Arkansaw Traveler, and Monk Overton also ran.

Second race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Queen Bess, 106 pounds (Wynn), even, won; Bill Arp, 108 (Turbiville), 6 to 1, second; Notre Dame, 94 (Ryle), 4 to 1, third. Time, :59. Silver Bill, Shenandoah, Bay Lillian, Parole, and Tom L. also ran.

Third race, 6½ furlongs—Little Lee, 92 pounds (Ryle), 20 to 1, won; Nat Goodwin, 106 (Turbiville), 6 to 5, second; Maj. Dripps, 112 (McIntyre), 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:28. Rebecca, Bet, Justice, and St. Andrew also ran.

Fourth race, selling, ⅝ mile—Cæsar, 110 pounds (C. Sloan), 4 to 5, won; Herndon, 111 (Hutchison), 6 to 1, second; Ed Gartland, 111 (Morse), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¼. Venture, Boule, Jim T., Borderer, Diamond Dick, and Designer also ran.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Dave Pulsifer, 112 pounds (C. Slaughter), 3 to 5, won; Safe Home, 107 (Turbivill), 7 to 1, second; San Blas, 114 (Mooney), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:27. Tiedman, Vevay, Lyndhurst, Come to Stay, and Fonshway also ran.

Saturday's East St. Louis entries:

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Ethel May, 103 pounds; Tom D., 110; Pearl H., 110; Virgo, 110; Lotus, 110; Cora Grace, 110; Peep o' Day, 110; Hella, 113; Rubber Neck, 113; Sleepy Duke, 113.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Cyantha, 100 pounds; Say When, 105; Artless, 107; Bayard, 109; Emperor Billet, 109; Arthur H., 109; Dot Dimple, 110; Miss Mayma, 112; Russell Grey, 114; Montella, 114; Hercules, 117.

Third race, handicap, ⅝ mile—George W. Bailey, 100 pounds; Christine D., 90; Billy the Kid, 100; Bookie, 85; Censor, 117; Roy, 115, (Bird's entry); Danton, 110; Jardine, 112; Eli (by Esher), 112; Dunlap, 100; Storekeeper, 100; Lottie D., 118; Herndon, 102.

Fourth race, handicap, ⅝ mile—Seville, 95 pounds; Mohican, 108; Dave Pulsifer, 106; Top Gallant, 102; Golden Crown, 95; King Crab, 98; Come to Stay, 98; Rey del Mar, 114; Robert Latta, 112.

Fifth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Roman, 98 pounds; Johnnie Weber, 98; Billy Roller, 99; Highwayman (by Voi), 99; Boston, 102; Southerner, 103; St. Leo, 106; Sanford, 109; Pioneer, 111; Major Dripps, 106.

HARD PICKING AT BAY DISTRICT.

Races Are Fast and Exciting, but the Talent Fails to Choose Winners.

San Francisco, Cal., April 19.—The races were fast and exciting. The talent had another disastrous day and picked winners only in the first and fifth races. The summaries:

First race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Lady Jane, 95 pounds (Sloane), 2½ to 1, won; Nervoso, 96 (Isom), 9 to 1, second; Lulu, 109 (Covington), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:09. Prince Devine, Queen of Scots, Sydney, Fox, Farewell, Sallie Calvert, The Drummer, and Inkerman also ran.

Second race, ½ mile, selling, 2-year-olds—Her Majesty, 97 pounds (Sloane), 5 to 1, won; Extract filly, 91 (Chevalier), 7 to 1, second; Dongara, 100 (McAuliffe), 12 to 1, third. Time, :49. Jongleus filly, Carrara, Nevere, Spry Lark, Rey del Bandidos, Gypsetto gelding, and Dolly D. also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile, handicap—Lovdal, 111 pounds (Covington), 6 to 5, won; Charles A., 97 (Jones), 25 to 1, second; Quirt, 107 (Chevalier), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14. Bellicose, Rey Alto, Circe also ran.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Nebuchadnezzar, 98 pounds (Isom), 2¼ to 1, won; Richelieu, 108 (Chevalier), 6 to 1, second; McLight, 107 (Hill), 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:41¾. Arnette also ran.

Fifth race, short ¾ mile, selling—Rear Guard, 104 pounds (Sloane), 3 to 5, won; McFarlane, 91 (Chevalier), 4 to 1, second; Nellie G., 103 (Hill), 13 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¼. Rose Clark, Roadrunner, Primanda, Faro, Grotto, Duchess of Milpitas also ran.

Sixth race, short ¾ mile, selling—Miss Ruth, 92 pounds (Jones), 10 to 1, won; Coin Bullion, 106 (Chevalier), 3 to 1, second; Realization, 106 (Coady), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:13. Arctic, Royal Flush, Don Fulano also ran.

ONLY A BIG GALLOP FOR WERNBERG.

Wins the Blue Ridge Stakes at St. Asaph in Crisp Time.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—At St. Asaph today four favorites and two second choices were winners. The Blue Ridge Stakes proved only a big gallop for Wernberg. There were head finishes between Tuscan and Tancred in the first and George Dixon and Penniless in the sixth. Penniless was the extreme outsider at 60 to 1, and his drive of a furlong with the favorite was one of the prettiest ever witnessed at the course. In the stake race Sandowne, Copyright, and Charade finished short heads apart. The summaries:

First race, 3-year-olds, selling, 6½ furlongs—Tuscan, 101 pounds (R. Doggett), 8 to 1, won driving by a head; Tancred, 104 (Penn), 7 to 1, second by two lengths; Golden Gate, 104 (Keefe), 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:22¼. Watchman, Curious, Dono, Van Brunt, Phœbus, and Silent Friend ran unplaced.

Second race, all ages, heavy handicap, ⅝ mile—Wah Jim, 116 pounds (Doggett), 8 to 5, won easily by two lengths; King Gold, 104 (Penn), 8 to 1, second only by a head; Miley, 108 (Littlefield), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½. Lollie Eastin, Hammie, High Point Belle, and Sir Jim finished as named.

Third race, 2-year-olds, selling, ½ mile—Lambent, 107 pounds (Penn), 5 to 1, won easily by a length; Vice Regent, 110 (Doggett), 9 to 10, second by two lengths; Cadiz, 105 (Reiff), 6 to 1, third. Time, :50¼. Miss Limnah, Pearl Brock, and Sea Gull finished as named.

Fourth race, Blue Ridge Stakes, $1,000, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, ⅞ mile—Wernberg, 111 pounds (Doggett), 9 to 10, won in an eight lengths' canter; Sandowne, 109 (Midgley), 60 to 1, second by a head; Copyright, 107 (Nacey), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:28. Charade, Marshall, Owlet, and Capt. T. finished as named.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 6½ furlongs—St. Michael, 116 pounds (Doggett), 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; Round Brook, 110 (Midgley), 12 to 1, second by three lengths; Romping Girl, 92 (O'Leary), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:23½. Jack Rose, Fidget, Ornus, and St. Vincent also ran.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 mile—George Dixon, 105 pounds (Keefe), 12 to 5, won driving by a head; Penniless, 111 (Baylock), 60 to 1, second by two lengths; Cass, 107 (Scott), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:43. Plenty, Kilkenny, Nockbaron, Lady Adams, Little Matt, Solitaire, Bandit, Longbrook, Will Fonso, and Knapp finished in the order given.

Saturday's entries for Alexander's Island are as follows:

First race, 3-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the meeting, selling, ⅝ mile—Pilgrim, 106 pounds; Psyche, 106; Fan King, 106; Raynard, 104; My Gyps, 104; Fagot, 104; Halfway, 104; Lorraine, 104; Peter Jackson, 104; Devisee, 104; Bright Eyes, 101; Detroit, 101; Fassett, 101; Dutch Lady, 96; Lura, 89.

Second race, 3-year-olds and upward, penalties, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Elizabeth, 122 pounds; Jim McLaughlin, 112; Venusburg, 115; Wang, 115; Maggie Murphy, 115; Imported Bones, 115; Ontario, 115; A. O. H., 115; Lento, 115; Imported Holyport, 115; Pestilence, 115; Headlight, 115; By Jove, 115; Quartermaster, 115; Hemet, 115.

Third race, maidens, all ages, 4½ furlongs—Nemo, 112 pounds; Parthian, 112; Ninety-Seven, 112; Hershfield, 112; Sir Happy, 105; William A., 105; Judge Cole, 105; Indian Girl, 105; Mace Hunt, 102; Mistletoe, 102; War Cloud, 102; Chink, 102; Savant, 102; Countess, 100; St. Ann, 100.

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1⅛ miles—Minnesota, 107 pounds; Galloping King, 107; Half Breed, 107; Connors, 103; Thurston, 103; Gallatin, 99; Leigh, 99; Paris, 95; Some More, 95; Glenall, 95.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Belwood, 111 pounds; Doc Birch, 111; Rama, 111; Blue Bird, 108; Despair, 108; Prince John, 105; Little Jim, 105; Tenacious, 105; Clansman, 102; Quilla, 101; Ella, 99; Pickaway, 98; Brightwood, 98; Patti, 93; Dr. Parkhurst, 90.

Sixth race, all ages, selling, 6½ furlongs—Tedd Gegg, 106 pounds; Trinculo, 106; West Side, 103; Kazan, 103; Bronston, 89.

Dr. Rice-Simmons Match Today.

St. Louis, Mo., April 19.—[Special.]—Much money is wagered over the Simmons-Dr. Rice match race today. Three other races will be given. The entries are:

First race, $300, ⅝ mile—Doubtful, 112 pounds; Lottie D., 107; Little Phil, 109; Geraldine, 107; Queen's Lake, 92; Frank Farmer, 109; Maggie Gray, 104; Maude T., 107; Edgarland, 109; Ruth, 104; Charon, 112; Shanty Bob, 97; Aunt Susie, 92; imp. Keene, 109; Say When, 92.

Second race, $300, ¾ mile—Nell Flaherty, 107 pounds; Queen Faustus, 93; Pearl N., 107; Storekeeper, 95; Upman, 109; St. Stephen, 98; Last Chance, 109; Lulu T., 104; Maquon, 95; Shanty Bob, 98; Danton, 106; Salvador, 109; Borderer, 109; David, 95; Col. Wheatley, 109; Audiphone, 109; Lyndhurst, 109; Cunarder, 109; Eloroy, 109.

Third race, match, ¾ mile:
Charles H. Cella's ch. h. Simmons, by Sir Modred—Trade Dollar, 106 pounds (Cash Sloan.)
Fred Foster's ch. h. Dr. Rice, by Onondaga—Bonnie Lee, 116 pounds (Hugh Penny).

Fourth race, $300, Owners' Handicap, 1 mile—Little George, 100 pounds; Footrunner, 95; Russell Gray, 60; Rey del Mar, 100; Michel, 100; Eagle Bird, 90; Billy Sunderland, 85; Lady Pulsifer, 85; Zoulika, 100; St. Joe, 100; Sultross, 80.

Good 2-Year-Old Is Hurt.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—One of Philip J. Dwyer's best 2-year-old colts met with an accident at Gravesend race track this morning. The youngster, feeling fresh and good, overpowered his boy at the stable. The colt ran clean with his breast against the inner rail and fell heavily over the fence on his back, throwing his rider a dozen feet in the air. The colt lay there for a few minutes, every one present thinking he had broken his back. Suddenly he gave a lunge and regained his feet, only to fall back again in a heap. Dr. Farley, who was on the track, found the colt's back was partly paralyzed. Only a few days ago the colt was highly tried with the crack youngster Handspring, supposed to be one of the best 2-year-olds seen at Gravesend in many years. The pair covered a half mile in fifty-two seconds, a grand trial at this season.

Suit for Incorrect Transmission of Message.

Fort Scott, Kas., April 19.—[Special.]—Garrison Bros. today filed a claim of $500 against the Western Union Telegraph company for damages for the erroneous transmission of a message in regard to a real-estate deal. A message was sent to C. H. Peterson of Cambridge, Ill., as follows: "Can make trade." When received it read: "Can't make trade." The sale was lost.

PLUNGERS HARD HIT.

CHICAGO CROWD GETS DOWN WRONG ON THE MEMPHIS RACES.

In the Brinkley Handicap They Play Percy and Prince Carl to Run One Two and Lose It All to the Lightly-Weighted Rhett Goode and Arapahoe—They Fall Again with Warren Point, but Recoup a Little on Pat Dunne's Recent Purchase, Oakley—The Summary.

Memphis, Tenn., April 19.—[Special.]—The feature of today's card, the Brinkley Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, got out a field of five and resulted in an awful shock for the talent, who figured it out that Percy would win and Prince Carl as certainly run second. They played their money on these lines. Joe Ullman and the other plungers of the Chicago delegation went down on the Corrigan horse good and strong at 7 to 10 and less while another division with even greater confidence was accepting a still shorter price against Chris Smith's horse for place. There was never but one horse in the race so far as first money was concerned and that was the lightly weighted Rhett Goode who took the lead before passing the stand and never relinquished it, galloping under the wire five lengths in front of the extreme outsider in the betting, Arapahoe. Percy did run up to Rhett Goode on the hill, but was stopping all through the stretch as if the distance were beyond his liking. Prince Carl, as usual, was reserved to make his run through the stretch and was so effectually reserved that he finished a shabby third in a race that was fast. Every local enthusiast present had a bet on Bennett's horse, who was backed from 10 down to 6 to 1. The Chicago delegation tried to even up their losses on Percy by backing Ruddy Brothers' colt, Warren Point, from 3 to 1 to 9 to 5 in the next race. Third was the best he could do, the winner turning up in Cushing's Carrie C. at a fancy price. The Chicagoans recouped part of their losses on Pat Dunne's recent purchase out of the Walbaum stable, Oakley, who, backed from 8 to 5 to even money, won the closing event in a gallop. Potentate was asked to concede five pounds to Libertine in the initial dash, and was not equal to the task, Brown & Co.'s horse outgaming the Walbaum crack and winning by a small margin. The summary:

First race, ⅝ mile—Libertine, 116 pounds (Macklin), 6 to 5, won driving by a neck; Potentate, 112 (A. Clayton), 3 to 5, second; Driebund, 101 (Bergen), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. High Test and Johnny McHale also ran.

Second race, ⅝ mile—Ben Eder, 118 pounds (Chorn), 1 to 10, won easily by a length; Atedena, 109 (C. Weber), 3 to 1, second; Cotton King, 118 (H. Brooks), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:04½. Paradise and Fondest also ran.

Third race, 1⅛ miles—Rhett Goode, 90 pounds (Walker), 6 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Arapahoe, 101 (McClain), 30 to 1, second; Prince Carl, 104 (J. Gardner), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:56¾. Imp. Percy and Voladora also ran.

Fourth race, selling, ⅞ mile—Carrie C., 107 pounds (E. Taylor), 30 to 1, won driving by a neck; Fasig, 111 (C. Graham), 7 to 2, second; Warren Point, 110 (Chorn), 2 to 1, third. Time, :51. Scimitar, Royal Choice, Pavan, Corralitos, Garver, William Duke Jr., Donation, Castalia also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Oakley, 101 pounds (Chorn), 7 to 5, won driving by half a length; G. B. Cox, 106 (A. Clayton), 2 to 1, second; Silversmith, 112 (Freeman), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:16½. Billy Bennett, Santa Cruz, Josephine, Lord Henry, and Barney Aaron Jr. also ran.

Memphis entries for Saturday:

First race, ¾ mile—Eurania, 95 pounds; Philomena, 95; Pop Gray, 111; Rightmore, 111.

Second race, ½ mile—Julie, 103 pounds; Sanone, 104; Little Thorn, 103; Lela Dell, 105; Del Coronado, 105; Tennyson, 113.

Third race, 1 mile—El Capitan, 112 pounds; Maurice, 117; Flying Dutchman, 122; Laureate, 124.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Moderocia, 90 pounds; Rey del Carrero, 95; Ashland, 95; Long Ago, 105; Yo Tambien, 104; Artist, 100; Cyclone, 106.

Fifth race, steeplechase, short course—Boeder, 126 pounds; Eldorado, 132; Wyandotte, 136; Templemore, 145; My Luck, 152.

Sixth race, ⅝ of a mile, selling—Silva, 91 pounds; Mrs. Morgan, 101; Followday, 103; Weola, 104; Chess Rogan, 106; Jenny W., 107; Twinkle, 107; Beatifice, 109; Brown Dick, 109; Wightman, 109; Chimes, 112.

Seventh race, ⅝ of a mile, selling—Chiquita, 92 pounds; Mote, 103; Rouble, 104; G. B. Cox, 106; Shieldbearer, 106; Readina, 107; Frank Gale, 107; Marchaway, 109.

FINE FINISH SEEN AT NASHVILLE.

Probasco, Peabody, Rocquefort, and Clementine Come In Heads Apart.

Nashville, Tenn., April 19.—[Special.]—Some splendid sport was witnessed at Cumberland Park today, though it proved rather costly to those who attempted to pick the winners. Only one even favorite rewarded his backers, and it nearly took his life to do it. Clementine and Probasco were even money first picks for the third race, the others being at liberal odds. Clementine raced in front for a quarter of a mile when she gave way to Peabody. They entered the stretch nicely bunched, and one of the most exciting finishes ever seen on the track resulted, Probasco, Peabody, Rocquefort, and Clementine all finishing heads apart in the order named. Considering that the track was cuppy and slow, 1:40½ was fast time. Domingo, the favorite for the first race, was never dangerous, though he showed second in the stretch for a short while. The 8 to 1 shot, Belle Foster, made a runaway race of it. Bob Tucker turned loose a good thing in his 2-year-old filly Hester in the second race. The filly had a tight fit of it, but she managed to win at odds of 6 to 1. Bill White showed up well in the fourth race, easily defeating the 6 to 5 favorite, Lay On. Air Tight, a well-played second choice, took the last race quite handily, though she tired badly at the finish. The summary:

First race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Belle Foster, 107 pounds (Leigh), 8 to 1, won galloping by four lengths; Toano, 107 (Perkins), 2 to 1, second; Rally, 108 (H. Williams), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:12. Domingo, Winfield, Ben Wilson, and imp. Satellite also ran.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Hester, 105 pounds (W. Jones), 6 to 1, won driving by half a length; Feast, 105 (Cassin), 3 to 1, second; Minnie Clyde, 105 (Keith), 6 to 1, third. Time, :58½. Sister Rosalind, Realm, Madeira, Lizzie Logan, Cassie Neil, Bramble Leaf, and Miss Albert also ran.

Third race, 7½ furlongs—Probasco, 101 pounds (Perkins), evens, won whipping by a head; Peabody, 101 (Foster), 10 to 1, second; Roquefort, 104 (Schimmel), 50 to 1, third. Time, 1:40½. Clementine, Two O'clock, and Mrs. Bradshaw also ran.

Fourth race, selling, ⅞ mile—Bill White, 110 pounds (Perkins), 3 to 1, won easily by two and a half lengths; Lay On, 107 (Thorpe), 6 to 5, second; Kismet, 105 (Cassin), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:32½. B. F. Fly Jr., Insomnia, Minnie Mackin, Say On, George L., Ashland, and Monarch also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 4½ furlongs—Airtight, 102 pounds (Thorpe), 2 to 1, won riding by a length and a half; Outaway, 105 (Leigh), 3 to 1, second; Judge Dubois, 102 (W. Jones), 12 to 1, third. Time, :58½. Landseer, Jim Douglass, Harry Jones, and Moyada also ran.

Nashville entries for Saturday:

First race, ¾ mile—Eva L., 98 pounds; Trifacial, 100; Jewel, 106; Tancred, 107; Mark S., 108; Bessie Nichols, 108; Millard, 110; Cattaragus, 110; Gov. Hill, 118; Metropole, 118; O'Connell, 121; Ray S., 124.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Sapphire, 105 pounds; Madeira, 105; Puffnee, 105; Cassie Neil, 105; The Dove, 105; Palm Leaf, 108; Helene, 108; Belle, 108; Merry Nell, 108; Kate Legrande, 108; Flute, 108; Helen Keller, 108.

Third race, Iroquois Stakes, 2-year-old colts, ½ mile—Judge Baker, 118 pounds; Image, 118; Uncle Lew, 118; La Salle, 118; Scotchman, 118; Airtight, 118; Dr. Holmes, 118; Glacer, 118; Landseer, 118.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile—Conti, 92 pounds; Necedah, 98; Brendoo, 103; Curator, 105; Rasper, 105; Mark S., 107; Cattaragus, 110; Millard, 110; Bob Wagner, 111; Lisetta, 112; Metropole, 113; Ray S., 124.

Fifth race, selling, 1⅛ miles—Shining Belle, 85 pounds; Sam V., 87; Belle Star, 87; Lonsdale, 92; Brendoo, 100; Rasper, 102; Wolsey, 106; Red Cap, 106; Tom Elmore, 108; Clementine, 108; Text, 109; Peytonia, 111; J. P. B., 111.

Louisville's Pooling on Today's Races.

Louisville, Ky., April 19.—[Special.]—Pooling tonight on Saturday's races at Memphis was:

First race—Pop Gray, $20; Rightmore, $10; field, $5.

Second race—Tennyson, $15; Julie, $10; Lela Dell, $5; Del Coronado, $5; field, $2.

Third race—Laureate, $20; field, $8.

Fourth race—Yo Tambien, $10; Modecia, $10; field, $4.

Fifth race—Templemore, $10; Wyandotte, $6; My Luck, $6; field, $2.

Sixth race—Wightman, $15; Jennie W., $8; Twinkle, $6; Beatifice, $6; Chimes, $4; field, $5.

Seventh race—Rouble, $15; G. B. Cox, $10; Frank Gayle, $6; Marchaway, $6; Mote, $5; field, $4.

Pooling on Nashville races was:

First race—Ray S., $15; Metropole, $10; O'Connell, $6; Millard, $5; Cattaraugus, $3; Bessie Nichols, $3; field, $4.

Second race—Mary Nell, $15; Helena Belle, $10; Flute, $6; Helen Keller, $6; field, $6.

Third race—Glacier, $20; Dr. Holmes, $12; Uncle Lew, $8; Image, $5; Airtight, $5; field $6.

Fourth race—Ray S., $15; Lizetta, $7; Metropole, $6; Cattaraugus, $4; Necedah, $3; Millard, $3; Brendoo, $2; field, $3.

Fifth race—Tom Elmore, $15; Wolsey, $10; Peytonia, $4; Clementine, $4; Text, $3; Brendoo, $2; Lonsdale, $2; field, $5.

PREPARING FOR THE ROAD RACE.

Eighty Members of the Lincoln Cycling Club in Practice.

Eighty members of the Lincoln Cycling club who intend entering the Chicago road race will make a dash to Wheeling tomorrow afternoon. Gunthner is one of their crack men and great things are expected of him Decoration day. Ashley Peck is another one of their number who promises much.

The Chicago Cycling club has decided to run to Evanston tomorrow instead of Chicago Heights. Their object is to accustom themselves to the route covered by the Chicago road race. Cy Davis, Captain of the track team, is getting his men in good condition for the expected race with the Thistle cracks. Peck has begun active training and is expected by his admirers to duplicate his feat of a year ago.

The Calumet Cycling club will also ride to Evanston tomorrow. Seventy of the members have signified their intention of entering the Chicago road race. Tom Heywood, Kahler, and Will Jacob are among their crack men.

Fifty of the Lake View Cycling club will make a tour of the parks tomorrow. Though their organization is only recent they have some speedy men, among them Bohman and Schieferstein.

The Æolus club run for tomorrow will be through Blue Island.

Members of the Illinois Cycling club are quietly working to bring off a ladies' road race at an early date, probably before Decoration day.

The cycle show at the down-town Y. M. C. A. is well patronized. Fewer wheels are on exhibition than at many of the former club shows, but the quality of the exhibits is excellent, the best and most thoroughly typical wheels of each company represented having been selected. Groups of Fowler, Crescent, Thistle, Spalding, and America wheels are artistically arranged in the central rooms, flanked by photographs of prominent riders.

Entries were opened yesterday by the University of Chicago Bicycle club for a five mile handicap road race to be run May 3 in Washington Park. Those who entered yesterday were: C. V. Bachelle, C. F. Tolman, R. L. Dougherty, H. C. Durand, G. A. Bliss. The Athletic cinder track in Marshall field will be completed next week when Capt. Bachelle's men will practice daily.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Decrees.

Judge Smith—7,142—Divorce, Maggie M. Henry from James F. Henry.

Judge Payne—162,567—Divorce, Nellie Russell from Bartholomae Russell.—4,202—Mamie C. E. Sutherland from Frank D. Sutherland.—164,271—Wm. P. Maloney from Edith M. Maloney.—4,912—Elizabeth Maier from Christian Maier.—162,933—Bettie Johnson from Wm. H. Johnson.—5,318—Catherine McCarthy from Daniel McCarthy.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Default divorces.
Judge Horton—Default divorces.
Judge Tuthill—Default divorces.
Judge Payne—Default divorces.
Judge Brentano—No court.
Judge Ewing—No call.
Judge Chetlain—No court.
Judge Hutchinson—Motions.
Judge Goggin—Contested motions.
Judge Adams—Decisions Nos. 90,457, 1,817, and motions.
Judge Gibbons—Motions.
Judge Baker—Motions.
Judge Smith—No court.
Judge Dunne—Motions.
Judge Hanecy—Motions.
Judge Donnelly—(County Court)—10 a. m., Nos. 10,832, 12,430.
Judge Kohlsaat—(Probate Court)—No court.
Judge Jenkins—(United States Circuit Court)—To hear motion for appointment of a receiver in Brefogle vs. Williams.
Judge Showalter—(United States Circuit Court)—General business.
Judge Burke—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—Call not extended.
Judge Clifford—(Branch No. 2)—Call not extended.
Judge Stein—(Branch No. 3)—Call not extended.
Judge Windes—(Branch No. 4)—No. 2,769 on trial.

Court Calls for Monday.

Judge Tuley—Contested motions. Nos. 7 to 27 inclusive.
Judge Horton—Contested motions.
Judge Tuthill—Contested motions.
Judge Payne—Contested motions.
Judge Brentano—Contested motions.
Judge Ewing—Nos. 4,053, 4,098, 4,048, 4,050, 4,052, 4,063, 4,074, 4,081, 4,102, and No. 4,151 on trial.
Judge Chetlain—Short cause calendar—Nos. 16,424, 14,567, 7,217, 16,075, 16,231, 10,685, 16,404, 14,372, 14,366, 14,957, 14,417, 14,641, 11,214, 16,590, 16,722, 16,584 15,560, 16,422, 12,804, 16,905.
Judge Hutchinson—General call of law cal. and cal. Nos. 3,001 to 4,000 inclusive.
Judge Goggin—Short cause calendar—Nos. 9,784, 16,476, 234, 15,259, 15,562, 15,593, 16,419, 15,053, 16,478, 16,874, 15,121, 16,182, 16,595, 16,240.
Judge Adams—Nos. 3,524, 3,533, 3,561, 3,573, 3,582, 3,604, 3,660, 3,678, 3,687, 3,706, 1,712, 3,234, 3,346, 3,057, 3,726, 2,651.
Judge Gibbons—Short cause calendar—Nos. 11,609, 14,905, 14,337, 12,187, 10,429, and No. 137,366.
Judge Baker—No. 1,044 on trial.
Judge Smith—Short cause calendar—Nos. 15,177, 2,663, 14,456, 14,751, 15,020, 14,429, 14,709, 8,891, 16,075, 13,525, 14,846, 13,592, 12,759, 13,859, 12,439, 14,282, 11,307, 13,851, 11,075, 10,010.
Judge Dunne—Short cause calendar—Nos. 14,204, 13,853, 13,852, 13,131, 7,008, 15,257, 15,499, 14,873, 13,772, 140,892, 14,755, 12,461, 5,308, 15,705, 14,794, 14,909, 14,861, 14,850, 13,032.
Judge Hanecy—Short cause calendar—Nos. 10,330, 13,295, 12,205, 14,978, 11,014, 14,380, 14,962.
Judge Donnelly—[County Court]—10 a. m.—No. 13,238, and short cause cal. Nos. 12,404, 12,237, 12,378, 12,379, 12,694, 12,903, 13,138, 17,688, 13,156, 12,983, 11,741, 13,010, 10,670, 12,339, 12,437. 2 p. m.—No. 14,389.
Judge Kohlsaat—[Probate Court]—General business.
Judge Jenkins—[United States Circuit Court]—Contested motions.
Judge Showalter—[United States Circuit Court]—Set case.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States Friday, April 19:

946—Lem Moon Sing, appellant, vs. The United States et al.; argument continued by Maxwell Evarts for the appellant, by Assistant Attorney-General Dickinson for the appellees, and concluded by Maxwell Evarts for the appellant.

299 and 830—The Rutland Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Central Vermont Railroad Company et. al.; argument commenced by C. A. Prouty for the plaintiff in error and continued by E. J. Phelps for the defendants in error.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. The day call for Monday, April 22, will be as follows: Nos. 299 [and 830], 262, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 310 [and 311 and 312], 313, and 314.

Michigan Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., April 19.—[Special.]—In Supreme Court cases submitted: Gibbons vs. Hecox et al.; Elliott vs. Martin; Hathaway et al. vs. Judle; McKenzie vs. Vandrear; Steele vs. Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company; Gleason vs. Fitzgerald; McGee vs. McGee et al.; Fuller et al. vs. Swengsberg et al.

Call for April 30: 94, 95, 97, 48, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 108.

Declare the Law Unconstitutional.

Hammond, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—Judge John H. Gillette today granted a temporary restraining order on petition of Bartlett Woods of Crown Point enjoining County Treasurer McCoy from paying a bill of $484 for a law library ordered by Judge John A. Cass for the Lake County Superior Court from the Bowen-Merrill company of Indianapolis. It is alleged the law enacted by the Assembly creating a Superior Court District is unconstitutional. Bartlett Woods was the leader of the war against the people from Hammond, Michigan City, and other parts of Lake, Porter, and Laporte Counties in regard to this measure. When it was made a law over the Governor's veto Mr. Woods and others said they would be revenged.

Scottish Superstition.

"Help me to salt, help me to sorrow," is common among all Highlanders, and the majority of them always decline the article with a wave of the hand.

SIR BEDIVERE DEAD.

WORLD'S CHAMPION ST. BERNARD DOG DIES OF GASTRITIS.

Favorite of the Bench Shows That Had Won More Than One Hundred Competitive and Special Prizes—Imported from England by W. C. Reick of New York and Sold to Capt. Pratt of Little Rock, Ark., for $10,000—Valued at Time of His Death at $20,000.

Little Rock, Ark., April 19.—[Special.]—Sir Bedivere, the champion St. Bernard and one of the most famous dogs in the world, died at the Argyle Kennels in this city last night of gastritis. Sir Bedivere won the trophies and first prizes at every bench show in which he was entered. He cost Capt. S. A. Pratt, his owner, $10,000.

[Sir Bedivere was imported from England by W. C. Reick of New York at a cost of $6,000. He was purchased from Mr. Reick by Capt. Pratt. The dog had a prize-winning record when he came to America and had never been beaten here.

SIR BEDIVERE.
[Champion St. Bernard dog of the world, valued at $20,000.]

He took first money in all competitions in which he was entered besides many special prizes. He was the winner of more than 100 prizes in all. Sir Bedivere was a beautiful dog and a favorite with all the visitors at bench shows. His coat was lemon and white with black marking about the head. He was the best-known dog in this country and was valued at $20,000.]

LEWIS AND BURNS MEET TONIGHT.

The "Strangler" and the "Farmer" to Wrestle for the Championship.

Evan Lewis, the "Strangler," and "Farmer" Burns will meet on the wrestling mat tonight at the Second Regiment Armory, on the Lake-Front. They will contest a five-fall match at catch-as-catch-can for the championship of the world, a stake of $2,000, and the gate receipts. Delegations of sports from Ridgeway, Wis., the home of Lewis, and Decorah, Ia., the home of Burns, reached the city lsat night. Dan McLeod, who will challenge the winner, is also in the city with a crowd of Cincinnati sports. The measurements of Lewis and Burns, taken yesterday, are as follows:

	Lewis.	Burns.
Height	5:9	5:10
Weight	185	170
Chest	43	41
Calf	17	15
Thigh	25	21
Biceps	16¼	14
Neck	18¼	17
Forearm	12½	12
Wrist	8	7¼
Reach	27	28
Waist	33	31

Lewis, being now the champion, is confident of winning, but Burns' hopes are just as high.

Cup Defender Crew Is Chosen.

New York, April 19.—Twenty-five men have arrived in this city who will play a prominent part in the greatest international sporting event of the year. They came from Maine and they compose the crew which Capt. Hank Haff has selected to man the Defender in the race against the new Valkyrie for the America's Cup next September. The Colonia will be used as a training boat and under the directions of Capt. Haff the men will use her in perfecting their skill in sailing. The members of the crew are as follows: Bentley Barbour, Herbert Bray, George Conant, Walter Eaton, Roswell Fiffield, Gardick Green, George L. Hardy, W. W. Horton, F. B. McCauley, M. C. Pickering, James Robbins, J. F. Pussey, Charles H. Scott, Williams Scott, John T. Staples, Rollins Staples, George Stinson, Leslie Stinson, Irving Barbour, Samuel Bray, H. P. Davis, Harvey W. Gray, E. E. Hamblin, E. C. Haskell, and John T. Marshall.

Y. M. C. A. Athletic Meeting.

Next Tuesday evening the Central Department Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual indoor athletic championship meeting. Nine members of the advanced gymnasium class will contest in the following events: Free exercises, calisthenics, horizontal bar, parallel bars, long horse, side horse, running high jump, three standing broad jumps, pole vault, and 440-yard potato race.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

New York, April 19.—[Special.]—The Isolde, the twenty-rater built for Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern by the Herreshoffs, will be sent out from this port tomorrow on the steamship Russia.

Benton Harbor, Mich., April 19.—E. W. Heath is building a handsome steam yacht for his own use at his shipyard. The hull is completed. It is 45 feet long, 7 feet 4 inches beam, and 4½ feet deep.

Dixon, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—Chad Woodyatt of this city defeated Joe Livinton of Chicago last night in a game of continuous pool for the boy championship of this State. Score: Woodyatt, 136; Livinton, 93.

General Sporting Notes.

Dubuque Bowler: Finger balls are furnished in all the best bowling alleys.

The Detroit baseball team defeated the Grand Rapids nine 13 to 10 at Detroit.

Games in the City Basket Ball League are as follows: At Central Association, 153 LaSalle street, Central vs. Hull House; at Ravenswood Y. M. C. A., Ravenswood vs. West Side.

A meeting of delegates from the clubs forming the Lake Michigan Yachting Association has been called at Racine April 27, to discuss the rule taxing one-sixth of the overhang of yachts in measuring for racing time allowance.

That the baseball season in New York opened with an extraordinary boom is evidenced by the fact that the accountants at the polo grounds declared that 28,864 persons passed the turnstiles, exclusive of carriages and cycles, and that 2,000 who came late could not purchase tickets.

The Pullman Eclipse Baseball club has organized for the season with the following players: Sullivan, Lang, Lussenhop, Eshbaum, Dickey, Foster, Dahlin, McCurdy, Conroy, Bothwell, and Larson. They would like to hear from the Edgars, Unions, Atlas, Hammond, Riverdale, Blue Island, and other good uniformed teams for Saturday and Sunday games. Address N. E. Floyd, Pullman, Ill.

Feminine Art.

She looked like a picture, this maid of the Greeks,
There was gold in her tawny locks;
And the roses that bloomed in her glowing cheeks
She had bought at a dollar a box.
—Detroit Free Press.

AUCTION SALE.

Today (Saturday), at 2 p. m., 50 Sound Driving and Riding Horses. CHICAGO HORSE, HARNESS, AND CARRIAGE EXCHANGE, 1629 to 1637 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. Artificial Eyes, Elastic Stockings, Surgical Instruments. SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph St.

C. H. FARGO & CO. SHOES FOR THE PEOPLE. 98 MARKET ST. Send for Price List.

E. B. Moore & Co. 49-50 Randolph St. Wood Carpet. Parquet Floors. Telephone 779.

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GATES IRON WORKS. ROCK AND ORE BREAKERS. MINING MACHINERY. 50 S. CLINTON ST.

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RAMBLER $100—BICYCLES—$100. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 86 Madison-st.

ARE NOT YET READY.

PROJECT TO FORM MONEY POOLS INSTEAD OF TONNAGE POOLS.

Fears of a Violation of the Inter-State Commerce Law Prevent the Railroads from Acting on the Scheme, Which It Is Claimed Would Insure Uniform Rates—Rate Cutting Still Going On—Canadian Wildcat Schemes—To Gridiron Wisconsin Counties.

While strong efforts have lately been made by some of the Eastern railroad officials to change the present tonnage pool into a money pool yet THE TRIBUNE can assert, on the best of authority, these efforts have not been successful because some of the roads are not yet ready to place themselves in open antagonism to the inter-State commerce law. When the Patterson bill legalizing pooling was smothered in the Senate and all hope of the enactment of a law legalizing pooling had vanished, some of the high officials of the Central Traffic and Trunk Line Association roads, and among them Commissioners Blanchard and Goddard, began to agitate for the formation of money pools regardless of the inter-State law. The tonnage or division of traffic pools already in existence had proved a complete failure and the freight rate demoralization had become greater than ever before.

Commissioner Blanchard and others contended at the New York meeting the anti-pooling clause of the inter-State commerce law was unconstitutional and that uniform rates could only be maintained through the agency of money pools, and this was the principal object when the law was enacted. There were others, however, who were not quite so sanguine the anti-pooling clause of the inter-State commerce law was unconstitutional or that the commission would sanction the formation of money pools. To overcome their scruples four of the leading lawyers in New York were consulted, and they were all of opinion the formation of money pools would violate the spirit of the law and subject the railroads to prosecution. These opinions caused the abandonment of the proposition, and all the meeting of the joint committee did was to resolve that rates must be restored to tariff April 22.

Since this action has been taken by the executive officers of the Eastern roads freight and contracting agents have been cutting rates more furiously than ever before, and it is doubtful whether it will or can be stopped April 22. The general opinion is that within a week or two after the new tariffs have been made effective the same condition of affairs which now exists will again prevail. Under existing circumstances the establishment of money pools would no better prevent the cutting of rates than is being done with tonnage pools. The same roads which refuse to turn over freight to roads which failed to carry their allotted percentage would decline to pay balances in cash. A simple resolution to maintain rates would accomplish the object if the roads showed good faith towards each other. If faith is lacking, and it always has been, neither tonnage nor money pools will secure the maintenance of rates.

CANADIAN WILDCAT SCHEMES.

Many New Railroads Projected to Secure Aid from the Government.

A dispatch from Quebec says Canada seems to have gone mad on the subject of railway building and the government bonusing of new railway enterprises. Not content with having expended over $100,000,000 to aid the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, much of which will never yield sufficient revenue to pay for axle grease, the Cabinet at Ottawa, for the purpose, evidently, of securing support for the Manitoba majority, whom it has alienated by its recent decision on the school matter, has now agreed to grant a sum of $2,500,000 to the Hudson Bay railway company for the construction of the first link only of a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay. The length of this link, between Winnipeg and Saskatchewan, is 250 miles. An almost equally wildcat scheme is that of the Atlantic and Lake Superior railway, whose President, Senator Thibaudeau, has just been to England to finance for it. A provisional contract has already been made in England for the construction of a bridge two miles long across the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Longueuil. A new line of railway will then run from Longueuil to Levis, opposite Quebec, in opposition to the Grand Trunk, and, like the latter, will connect with the International. The Baie des Chaleurs railway will also be utilized and extended to Paspebiac, where connection will also be made with steamships for Newfoundland.

TO GRIDIRON WISCONSIN COUNTIES.

Chicago and Old Colony Railroad Files Articles of Association at Madison.

Madison, Wis., April 19.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Old Colony railroad company, with a capital stock of $15,000,000, has filed articles of association. It proposes to construct and operate a railroad between Madison and Sturgeon Bay, a distance of 175 miles, traversing the Counties of Dane, Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Outagamie, Brown, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and Door, also from some eligible point on the southern State line, in Kenosha County, to Superior, about 383 miles, traversing the Counties of Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Clark, Taylor, Chippewa, Sawyer, Washburn, and Douglas. Another line is contemplated from Green Bay to La Crosse, 239 miles, through the Counties of Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Clark, Trempealeau, Buffalo, and La Crosse. The incorporators are Charles D. Smith, Menzo G. Smith, and Milan W. Smith, John S. McClure, Chicago, and Albert Heinmann, Chicago.

The Wisconsin Bee Line railway has filed an amendment to its charter providing for the construction of lines from Appleton to Oshkosh, Green Bay to La Crosse, Beaver Dam to Marshfield, some point in Calumet County to Sheboygan, and from Fond du Lac to Neenah, all connecting lines with points proposed to be reached by the Old Colony company.

May Desert the Gulf Road.

Denver, Colo., April 19.—It is reported the Union Pacific road has decided to run its through trains between Denver and the East via Cheyenne instead of over the Julesburg line, which is operated by the Gulf road. It is charged the Gulf has violated its agreement with the Union Pacific by delivering freight to the Burlington at Sterling.

Railway News Notes.

The Jacksonville, Louisville and St. Louis railway has awarded contracts for a steel bridge spanning the Okaw River at Keyport, Ill.

The Oregon Central and Eastern railway company has been incorporated at Cornwallis, Ore., to purchase and operate the Oregon Pacific railroad.

The annual report of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway for 1894 shows gross earnings, $3,748,828; operating expenses, $2,732,217.

The city ticket office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad will be removed Monday from No. 104 Clark to the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets.

Charles W. Bunn of St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed general counsel for the receivers of the Northern Pacific with jurisdiction over the entire legal department of that company.

The Pennsylvania has purchased the right of way on which to build a new road to be known as the Bushleton branch. The road is built to relieve the New York division of some of its immense traffic.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway company has extended the $2,500,000 first mortgage 7 per cent bonds of the Arkansas branch which mature June 1, 1895, until June 1, 1935, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania railway company denies the report that his company would discontinue the use of the Pullman Palace Car company's sleepers and parlor cars at the termination of the present contract.

An application has been filed at Crown Point, Ind., for the appointment of a receiver for Iowa, Illinois and Indiana railroad. The road is about 300 miles in length, running from Des Moines, Ia., to South Bend, Ind. The application for a receiver grows out of a judgment recently obtained by Daniel Lynch of Lowell against the road for damages sustained by fire, the road refusing to settle.

Great Rock Island Route.

New train leaves Chicago daily 6 p. m., arrives Omaha 9:35 a. m. One night out. Elegant dining-car service.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

An Extraordinary Sale of

Fine Millinery.

We announce an unusually attractive sale in both the trimmed and untrimmed sections of our large Millinery Department—2d floor Annex. It is an economical opportunity to purchase just what may be needed for Spring and Summer. We offer

Fine Pattern Hats and Bonnets,

$7, $8, $10, $12.

They are of the high-class, high-art designing which characterizes all pieces displayed in this department. In addition we make a special display and sale of stylish, practical

Trimmed Hats for Misses and Children,

$4.50, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.50.

In the Untrimmed Section we offer:

Imported Velvet Violets—**25c** *bunch.*
Roses—all colors—including the new, popular blue and yellows—**50c** *bunch.*
Foliage and small flowers—**75c, $1** *and* **$1.25** *bunch.*

A strong feature in the Millinery Department which is now attracting merited attention is our exclusive line of **Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Sailor Hats,** *now so popular in London, Paris, and in the East.*

Fine Spring Footwear

For Ladies and Children:

"Another series of proofs that our great Shoe Departments quote *the very lowest prices.*

Infants' Patent Leather, Gray Cloth or Tan Goat Button Shoe—sizes 1 to 6—*reduced from $1.50 to*	95c
Children's Russet Goat Button Shoe, spring heel, sizes 8½ to 10½—also black kid—patent tip—spring heel, button, sizes 8½ to 10½	$1.50
Misses' Russet Goat Button Shoe—spring heels—11 to 2—also Kid Patent Tip Button Shoe—spring heels—11 to 2	$2.00
Ladies' Kid Button and Lace Boots—patent trimmed; Ladies' Russet Goat Lace Boots and Oxfords; Ladies' Black Kid, patent trimmed Oxfords	$3.00
Ladies' Fine Colored Russia and Kid Lace and Button Boot—Oxfords and low button; Ladies' Fine Black Kid, plain and patent trimmed, lace or button, boot and Oxfords	$4.00
Ladies' Vici Kid, selected stock, hand-made, plain or patent calf trimmings, button or lace and side lace, black or colors, welt and turn, *all the newest lasts and patterns*—a special line, very desirable, stylish and durable	$5.00

Shoes properly fitted.

Boys' Fashionable Clothing.

Following are several special lines of Boys' Fashionable Clothing for spring wear which we recommend as being exceptionally strong bargains. *Main Dept., 2d floor North Bldg.*

300 Boys' Double-breasted Suits—mixed cheviots and cassimeres—**$5** and **$8.**
500 Boys' Sweaters—in all shades—sizes 24 to 34—**$2.**

Boys' Inexpensive Clothing Dept. *Basement Salesroom.*

300 Loop Suits—clay worsteds and fancy cassimeres—**$3.**
300 Double-breasted Two-Piece Suits—extra knee pants—**$4.**
250 Reefer Suits—trimmed and braided—**$4.75.**
325 Junior Suits, trimmed and braided—**$3** and **$4.**
200 Three-Garment Knee Pant Suits—broken lots—*reduced from $10 and $12*—to close at **$6.50** and **$7.50.**
225 Boys' Long Pants—ages 14 to 18 years—mixed cheviots and cassimeres—**$7, $8** and **$9.**
75 dozen Boys' New Spring Yacht and Stanley Caps—**50c** and **75c.**

Boys' Hats—*2d Floor, North Building.*

Special—Boys' Derby and Fedora Hats in all the new colors—**$2** and **$3** qualities—reduced to **$1.50.**

Children's Hats—*2d Floor, North Building.*

Glenlock Tam o' Shanters—in all colors—at **$2** and **$2.50.**
New Yacht Caps—in all colors—at **$1.50, $2** and **$2.50.**
New Ensigns—in all colors—at **$1.50** and **$2** and **$2.50.**
New English Polos—in all colors—**$1.50** and **$2.**
New Middy Tam o' Shanters—in all colors—**$2** and **$2.50.**
New Washable Tam o' Shanters—in all colors—**$1.50** and **$2.**

Boys' Shoes—*1st Floor, North Building.*

Special Sale—Boys' School Shoes—fine qualities—**$2.**

Men's Fashionable

Blue or Black Clothing.

The continually increasing demand for blue or black Clothing for men (*especially suitable for those in the various professions*) has been anticipated and preparations made to supply it with larger, better lines than ever before.

The fabrics—*our own importations*—have been made to our orders. Especial attention being given to having the *same perfect proportions and outlines* in all sizes—regular, long, stout, and extra stout.

The Prices are 50 per cent less than those asked for similar custom-made garments. *For instance:*

Black or Blue "Piecedale" Serge Sack Suits—**$18.**
Black or Blue Cheviot Sack Suits—silk and serge lined—**$20.**
Blue Serge Sack Suits—silk lined—**$30.**
Blue Vicunna Sack Suits—half lined—**$28.**
Black Llama Sack Suit—silk lined—**$35.**
Black Serge Cutaway Frock Suits—**$20.**
Blue Serge Cutaway Frock Suits—**$27.**
Black Clay Worsted—(fine)—Cutaway Frock Suit—**$27.**
Black Clay Prince Albert Suit—fine—**$32.**
Black French Crepe Full-Dress Suit—**$45.**
Black Clay (unfinished) Worsted—Cutaway Coat and Vest—**$20.**
Black Cheviot Cutaway Coat and Vest—silk lined—**$25.**
Black Vicunna Cutaway Coat and Vest—silk lined—**$30.**
Black Vicunna Prince Albert Coat and Vest—silk lined—**$35.**
Black Melton and Thibet Spring Overcoat—**$15** to **$25.**
Black Clay Spring Overcoat—silk and serge lined—**$20** to **$35.**
Black Llama and Camel's Hair Spring Overcoat—**$30** to **$35.**
Black Cheviot and Clay Trousers—**$4** to **$7.**
Black and Blue Serge Trousers—**$5** to **$7.**
Black Fancy Worsted Trousers—**$6** to **$7.**
Black French Crepe and Vicunna full-dress Trousers—**$7** to **$12.**

Men's Hats—*Second Floor, North Building.*

The great demand for our celebrated $3.00 Derby and Fedora Hats is best evidence of their increasing popularity. These hats are the *best values* ever offered at this price. We display a complete assortment of all the latest shapes and colors.

A special feature of our Hat Dept. is our **$6.00 Silk Hat.** The quality and style of this hat is equal to the best.

All Hats properly fitted to the head.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Saturday Special Shoe Sale.

Ladies' Fine Russet or Tan or Black Kid Boots, laced or buttoned, new razor or square toe—Saturday's sale price	3.00
Ladies' Fine Russet Kid Button or Lace Boots—Saturday's sale price	2.00
Misses' Fine Kid or Tan Spring Heel Button or Laced Boots—Saturday's sale price	1.50
Boys' and Youths' Fine Calf Laced Boots	1.50
Children's Fine Vici Kid or Tan Spring Heel Button Boots	1.25
A large lot Ladies' Tan or Black Kid Oxford Ties—Saturday's sale price	90c
Ladies' very Fine Kid Bicycle Leggins, in Tan or Black	1.50

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Saturday Specials to Satisfy **Men.**

Fine White Laundered Shirts—short bosoms—all over town they go at $1.25. Today here **85c**

Our Special "C. P. S. & Co." Collars. Our name on them stands for good quality. Linen on both sides, standing and turn down styles, 20 shapes to choose from. Today 4 for 50c, or each **15c**

Our Spring Neckwear in Wide End Tecks and Four-in-Hands, Bows, Club Ties, and De Joinvilles, will please the most critical, for the assortment is grand and the value is unequaled at **50c**

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Kid Gloves.

Again we call attention to the superior excellence of the Kid Gloves we are selling at $1.00 a pair. The last means to get highest quality have been successfully exhausted and our $1.00 Gloves are without a rival in quality—5-hook Foster lacing, real French Kid. Today **1.00**

6 and 8 inch White Chamois Washable Gloves, guaranteed, and directions for washing with each pair **75c**

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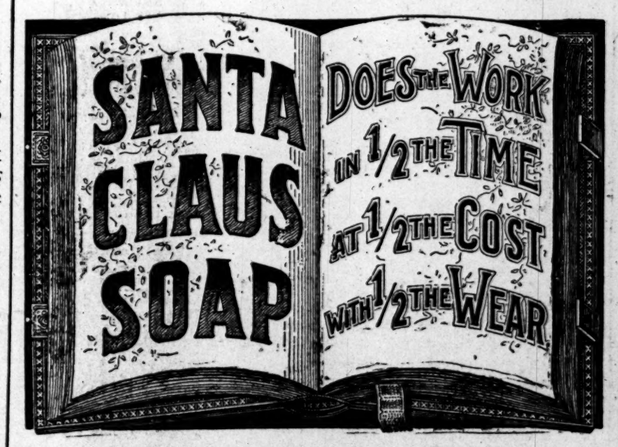

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Boys' apparel.. Special Saturday-priced attire for youths and young men—as you'll find the *correct* rightly tailored sorts *nowhere* else.

Boys' junior suits—in dark blue and gray cloths—bound—sailor collar—3 to 7 years—Saturday, **3.75**

Boys' blue flannel sailor suits—large collar—detachable shield—bound—two rows of Soutash braid—all sizes—Saturday, **3.75**

Young men's sack suits—neat mixtures—cheviots and glove finish cassimeres—all wool—16 to 20 years—Saturday, **9.75**

Boys' and girls' soft hats—in brown and blue—outing caps with viser—choice—Saturday, **50c**

Boys' white Fauntleroy waists—and in blue and pink stripe lawn—choice Saturday, **69c**

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Girls' garments.. Saturday—"Children's Day" offering of those chic, modish frocks, obtainable only *here*—and only *now*—at *these* phenomenal prices:

Children's and misses' reefers—in navy blue kerseys—some braid trimmed—some plain—sizes 4 to 14—deep sailor collar—worth $3.50—Saturday, **1.45**

Children's school reefers—in all the new check effects—large, full sleeves—white pearl buttons—worth $7.50—Saturday, **4.40**

Misses' school jackets—in Scotch mixtures and fancy plaids—large full sleeves—finely made—sizes 12 to 16 inclusive—worth $8.00—Saturday, **5.00**

Children's one-piece dresses—made of the finest mixed cheviots—neatly trimmed with narrow braid—well worth $5.00—all sizes—Saturday, **2.50**

Children's and misses' two-piece dresses—made of an all-wool cheviot—neatly trimmed—skirt cut extra full—marked from $7.50 Saturday to **4.75**

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Athletic sweaters

Men's sweaters—
Women's sweaters—
Boys' sweaters—
Girls' sweaters—

Everything in sweaters—every new 1895 idea—every correct color—the new balloon sleeve—and other fashionable fancies—*all* here. They come *direct* from the foreign maker—and go to the wearer at less than the usual wholesale prices.

Men's $3.00 sweaters—4-thread pure Australian wool—all hand seams—full fashioned—no better quality made—in black, navy, white, and wine—the regular $3.00 quality—Saturday, **1.98**

Women's $6.00 sweaters—4-thread pure wool—hand-made seams—full fashioned—with the new balloon sleeves—the only *correct* shape—glove fitting—in the new cardinal, maroon, white, and navy—the regular $6.00 quality—Saturday, **3.98**

Boys' and girls' $2.00 sweaters—pure wool—hand made—full fashioned—perfect fitting—very elastic neck and shoulders—navy, black, maroon, and white—all sizes—the regular $2.00 quality—Saturday, **1.50**

Come to headquarters for sweaters.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 27.

Tuesday, April 23—Dry Goods and Carpets, including attractive lines of **Underwear, Hosiery, Linens, Laces & Embroidery** and new consignments of **Straw Hats.**

Wednesday, April 24—Boots and Shoes. Closing Sale of **1,600 CASES FOOTWEAR,** comprising **Men's Bals. and Cong. of latest styles. Women's Dongola and Tan Goat, Butt. and Oxfords; also Misses' and Children's goods in Tan and Black, high and low cuts.**

Thursday, April 25—Clothing and Hats, including an attractive stock of **Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing** and full lines of **Fur, Wool and Straw Hats in Latest Styles. ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX, Crockery, Glassware and Fancy Goods.**

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By Pomeroy, Son & Co.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

TODAY—SATURDAY, AT 10 A. M., SELL THE Furniture at Public Auction contained in that elegant private residence, NO. 4471 OAKENWALD-AV. (take Cottage Grove-av. cable to 43d-st.), Bedroom Suits in Cherry and English Oak, Hair Mattresses, Easy Chairs, Parlor Furniture, Willow Rockers, Moquette Carpets, Imported Rugs. All to be sold without reserve by POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers. ☞Keep Your Eyes on This Auction Sale.

By Flersheim, Barker & Severn,
186 WABASH-AV.

Opening Sale at our New Rooms, TODAY, SATURDAY, AT 10 A. M.

Furniture, Carpets, and General Household Goods.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN, 186 Wabash-av.

By the West Side Auction House Co.
209 AND 211 WEST MADISON-ST.

Auction Sale at our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock of fine Furniture, Carpets, Chiffoniers, Chamber Sets, Folding Beds, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Mirrors, Pictures, Draperies, etc., etc. Buyers of fine goods should not miss attending this sale. Telephone West 592.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, New York.

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Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

RAID ON RED POLICE.

Sheriff's Posse Captures Two Near Pender, Neb.

NOT A SHOT IS FIRED.

Indians Taken Unawares, but Nearly All Escape.

MORE TROUBLE IS FEARED.

Woman at Linden, Ind., Horsewhips Her Traducer.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NORTHWEST

Pender, Neb., April 19.—[Special.]—Sheriff Mullin and a posse of ten heavily-armed men shortly after midnight this morning started for the Marmion house, seven miles from here, where eight Indian police were known to be holding possession of the house, from which they drove the leaser in the morning. The Indians were taken by surprise, but all escaped in the darkness except two, John White and Jim Black Hawk. No resistance was attempted. The men who escaped did so by jumping through the windows under cover of the posse's guns. The Sheriff would not allow them to be shot as long as they were not inclined to fight.

The prisoners will be given a preliminary hearing tomorrow. Warrants were issued today for the arrest of Henry French, Captain of the Indian police; James Yellow Bank, George Thunder, James Carmony, Amos Snow, and George R. Brown, a carpenter. All of these men are Winnebago Indians and assisted the two Indians now in jail at the time Sheriff Mullin was arrested yesterday. French and Yellow Bank placed the handcuffs on the Sheriff's wrists, and deep bruises attest the fact that the bracelets were there. Mullin was taken before a Justice of the Peace while at the agency and agreed to appear tomorrow for trial. The Justice is an Indian. The County Judge who issued the warrants today is an Omaha Indian. He is an intelligent man, who was admitted to the bar in 1889, and has been on the bench two years. He says his jurisdiction in the reservation has never before been questioned, and he has frequently issued warrants for the arrest of the Indians, all of whom are voters in Thurston County.

The trouble grows out of the refusal of the Flournoy Land company and its lessees of Indian lands to vacate the property in favor of persons to whom the agent, Capt. Beck, has leased directly. The Flournoy company leased the land from the Indians themselves, while the other faction leased from the agent. The Indian police are with Beck, acting under his orders, while the Flournoy company is upheld by the Sheriff of the county.

The Flournoy company claims the United States is trying the wrong legal tactics, and has no standing in court because it has by a summary writ of mandatory injunction sought to eject the settlers of the Indian lands which they held by virtue of leases from the Flournoy company. One branch of the case involving the question whether or not the United States has, in times of peace, the right to remove settlers by force of arms is now before the Supreme Court of the United States in this same suit. It will not be decided until October. In the meantime the Flournoy people are only anxious to hold on until October, as their leases expire about that time, so they will contend for the principle that the United States must go into court and oust the settlers by ejectment.

These facts will be brought out in the trial Monday by affidavit in the suit of the United States against the settlers, when the allowance of the mandatory ejectment writ is heard.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—The Indian Office fully upholds the actions of the Indian agent and the Indian police in the trouble at the Omaha and Winnebago Indian Reservations at Pender, Neb. Previous to the fall of 1891 Flournoy Land company had leased a large amount of lands belonging to the reservation from the Indians for a term of years at a nominal sum and subleased them in smaller portions. The department refused its consent to the company's lease and declared it illegal.

To prevent hardship to the numerous sublessees they were given an opportunity to lease the lands held by them directly from the Indians through the Indian Agent at practically the same rental they paid to the company. Many availed themselves of the offer and their leases were approved by the department. The Flournoy Land company, whose title was extinguished, carried the matter into the courts, where it has since been pending.

Recently the United States Circuit Court of Nebraska enjoined the company from collecting rents pending its suit. The Indian police under command of the agent, Capt. W. H. Beck, Tenth United States Cavalry, have been enforcing this injunction and excluding or expelling the Flournoy Land company and tenants claiming under them from the lands in question, and it is for so doing that the Sheriff has attempted to arrest them. Some time back Capt. Beck notified the department that he had instructed his police not to submit to arrest by civil authorities acting under the orders of State courts.

WOMAN HORSEWHIPS HER TRADUCER

Dr. Lofland Severely Injured by Mrs. Vise at Linden, Ind.

Crawfordsville, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—Dr. Lofland of Crawfordsville made charges some days ago damaging to Mrs. John Vise, wife of the owner of the hotel at Linden. Today Dr. Lofland was called to Linden by a telegram, and on stepping from the train was pounced upon by the son of Mrs. Vise, who knocked him down. Mrs. Vise then stepped up with a horsewhip and lashed the fallen man until he was unconscious. When her whip was broken she seized a board and was about to finish her victim when her son dragged her away. While the flogging was going on he kept off the bystanders with a club, and knocked John McCorkle insensible when he attempted to interfere.

TO INVESTIGATE JOLIET PRISON.

Cells Said to Be Filled with Germs of Disease.

Joliet, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—In response to an appeal from Warden Allen and Prison Physician Cushing Gov. Altgeld has ordered the State Bacteriologist from the university at Champaign to investigate the condition of the penitentiary in this city, and he is expected to arrive in the city tonight. Dr. Cushing asserts the cell-houses of both men and women are filled with the germs of disease. It is thought if $100,000 can be appropriated by the present Legislature to build a new cell-house for the women convicts and $25,000 to enlarge and improve the hospital much of this evil will be eradicated.

TRIES TO KILL HIS DIVORCED WIFE.

William Kramer Then Shoots Himself at Decatur, Ill.

Decatur, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—This evening while intoxicated William Kramer shot his divorced wife, Mrs. Emma Bogardus, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Flora Moore, and then shot himself, dying in less than an hour. Mrs. Bogardus is in a critical state. Kramer was 38, and a son of Abram Kramer, a leading business-man. He was a graduate of Dwight and during the World's Fair was a Columbian Guard.

LEAVES ONE PRISON FOR ANOTHER.

E. L. Houston Rearrested After Finishing a Term in Indiana.

Jeffersonville, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—Edward L. Houston was liberated from the Prison South this morning only to be rearrested and taken to Butler County, O., to answer charges of robbing a railroad conductor of several hundred dollars. Houston was sentenced at Connersville, Ind., to serve three years for grand larceny. From the day he entered the institution until he left this morning he has been a source of continuous trouble, having made several efforts to escape by attacking the keepers. On one occasion he was shot before he could be subdued.

He says his home was at Columbus, O., where his relatives were people of high standing. He resolved to become a criminal early in life on account of being arrested in Montana, which disgrace resulted in the death of his mother.

At one time Houston was the leader of the prison choir and composed most of the music furnished at the services in the chapel. Houston is unusually quiet in his demeanor, having little to say unless started on his favorite subject, which is his unsavory record. His voice is low and musical. Besides being an expert violinist, he is a fine singer and one of the most versatile of men.

MINER IS FATALLY ASSAULTED.

Although Urged He Refuses to Give the Name of His Assailant.

Leadville, Colo., April 19.—[Special.]—John Elliott was assaulted and fatally injured today by a man whom he positively refuses to name. Elliott is a miner and while coming from his work he was met by a man in a buggy. The stranger jumped out and knocked Elliott down and then kicked him in a terrible manner. A number of ribs were broken and he is internally hurt. His face is a mass of bruises. There is a woman in the case.

CRIPPLE GOING AROUND THE WORLD.

John B. Thomas Starts on a Two-Year Tour in a Wheel Chair.

Vincennes, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—John B. Thomas, who has just started around the globe on a wheel chair, reached here today. He is confident he will go around the globe in two-years' time, earning his expense money as he goes. Mr. Thomas is a cripple, a printer, and was formerly editor of the Mount Vernon Republican.

New Physicians for Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health has issued certificates for the practice of medicine and surgery to the following physicians: C. B. Stayt, William Jones, P. D. Paul, F. S. Aby, L. H. Baldwin, H. J. Hughes, A. Luria, H. Peach, B. Feltenstein, S. P. Gibbs, W. S. Grosvenor, J. F. Quirk, F. F. Seville, C. F. Stough, C. F. Friend, J. J. Tremblay, Chicago; Dalton Wilson, Olney; G. G. McCullough, Toulon; Ruth Underwood, Kewanee; W. C. Brown, Austin; J. G. Franken, Chandlerville; H. Hamilton, Harristown; D. P. O'Connor, Lerna; W. C. Schenk, Summum; A. W. Shields, Charleston; R. J. Nagle, Woosung; N. S. Cox and J. H. Williams, Pittsfield; J. M. Craig, Quincy; D. W. Bowers, Berryville; and J. T. Glaze, Houston, Tex.

Law as to Teachers' Examination.

Springfield, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—State Superintendent of Public Instruction S. M. Inglis in reply to an inquiry has given an opinion in which he says a candidate for a certificate cannot lawfully be required to pass an examination in topics other than those mentioned in the law and in such matters as relate to his moral character and capability of teaching. The County Superintendent of Schools may require a considerable knowledge of methods of teaching to be shown by the questions he may ask under the topics of examination enumerated in the school law.

Dies of Injuries Inflicted by His Wife.

Cleveland, O., April 19.—Thomas Jones of Avon street died today as the result of injuries received at the hands of his wife, Maria Jones, last Monday. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the woman. Monday the husband went to the home of a neighbor, Mrs. David Davis, on Elmo street. The wife followed him and during the altercation which followed pounded him over the head with a chair. The drubbing was a severe one and finally resulted in the man's death today.

Northwest Notes.

Gov. Altgeld has appointed Philip Goethe of Chicago and Eugene Ackerman of Carmi fish wardens.

Prof. W. O. Krohn of the University of Illinois addressed the County Teachers' Association at Fairbury, Ill.

The burned body of an unknown man, supposed to have been a tramp, was found in the ashes of a straw stack at Elwood, Ind.

William Neuman, 35, was killed while working in Hershey's sawmill at Stillwater, Minn., by a sliver which pierced his head.

Mrs. Louisa Jordan of Decker was indicted for arson for burning the mill of Jordan & Lane in which her husband owned a third interest.

Smallpox is under control at Shawneetown, Ill. There have been eighteen cases and seven deaths. The quarantine has been raised.

C. R. Reeves, a photographer of Anderson, Ind., has been appointed receiver of public money at Dodge City, Kas., with a salary of $3,000.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bradley will celebrate their golden wedding next Tuesday at Auburn, Neb. Archbishop Satolli has sent them a congratulatory message.

NO MORE PHILANDERING.

The Lessons of "Cheap" Money.

St. Paul Globe (Dem.): There are men who cannot learn even in that fools' school, experience. All its hard lessons are lost on them. The Democratic party just now is making a census of the number of this kind of men it has in its ranks. It is not difficult to take it. They are all tagged. Each wears a little silver disk bearing the legend, "Free coinage at 16 to 1."

And they actually propose to have the old party go philandering again with that meretricious creature tricked out in all her garish and catchy finery, do they? They're dead in love with Cheap Money and want the party of "Old Bullion" to go to the altar with her do they? And they don't remember that fellows like them led the party to the same altar years ago and found that it was halter when they got there. And the party didn't get that halter off its head until Sam Tilden made it get back to its first love, Honest Money, in 1876, and then it won, if it was cheated out of its victory.

Have these silvery Democrats forgotten the experience of the party of 1868 and the subsequent years when the greenback lunacy affected so many? Have they forgotten how many smart Alecks in the party then thought it was the issue that was going to furnish them with seats at the pie counter and tickets for the pie? Don't they remember how even that old Roman, Thurman, protestingly bowed his head to the dictate of his State party, then, as now, disposed to run after any strange god that bid to be the coming deity of politics? And what did the party gain by it? Isn't the lesson of those years of humiliation, defeat, and disgrace enough in one century?

The Greenback party talked just as these admirers of cheap money do now. There isn't an argument in their whole battery that cannot be duplicated by one from the greenback arsenal. Is there no instruction for Democrats today in the experience of that iridescent dream of folly? When Tilden cleared the temple of Democracy of these money-changers they flocked off by themselves and made their separate and distinct appeal to the voters of this nation in 1884 to join them in their debauch with cheap money. She flaunted her attractions in the face of the voters, and they turned from her in disgust. Of the 10,000,000 but 133,000 yielded to her fascinations. Only that beggarly squad of ragged Falstaffians followed the bedraggled plume of Ben Butler in his campaign of dishonor and dishonesty.

Populism for four years has been declaring that the bedizened jade was the embodiment of virtue. Enthrone her and all good things would come to the country and its people. Poverty would vanish; hard times would soften; industry would cease eating the bread of idleness; happiness would sit again at the hearthstone. All the kingdoms of the earth were to be the inheritance of those who bowed down and worshiped her. And where is Populism, even in its strongholds? Is there nothing in these lessons of experience for those Democrats today to ponder on who imagine that there is virtue in cheap money?

To Lecture on Temperance.

Mrs. Leonora Barry Lake of St. Louis, Third Vice-President of the Catholic Temperance Union of America, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Isabella Total Abstinence Society at Fourth Ward Hall, Thirty-seventh street, Tuesday evening, April 23.

AFTER TAX SHARKS.

RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE THE ASSESSMENT ABUSES.

It Is Introduced by Representative Miller and Its Aim Is to Look Up Alleged Undervaluations by Assessors and Frauds That Are Said to Be Committed in Cook County by the Officers Charged with the Collection of Revenue—Legislative Proceedings.

Springfield, Ill., April 19.—[Special.]—Representative Miller of Cook introduced in the House today a resolution for the appointment of a special committee charged with the duty of investigating the abuses said to exist in the assessment of property for taxation in Cook County. Mr. Miller says he opposed the resolution at the solicitation of a number of taxpayers residing in his district. He has not consulted with the Civic Federation with regard to it and his purpose was not known until the resolution was offered to the House. At Mr. Miller's request it was made a special order for Wednesday morning next. It would have been adopted today had Mr. Miller pressed a motion to that effect. The House was in the right mood to indorse the resolution. It is as follows:

Whereas, It is frequently stated in the press and commonly believed by the people that many Assessors in this State collusively undervalue the property of certain individuals; corruptly and fraudulently enter into agreements with such individuals for the purpose of reducing the amount of the taxes to be paid by them, thereby defrauding the public and compelling honest taxpayers to sustain more than their just burden of taxation; and

Whereas, It can be shown by the books of the Assessors in Cook County that the value of the property as assessed in that county is nearly one-third less than it was in 1874, as appearing upon said books, when in truth and in fact the value and amount of property in Cook County have largely increased during that time; and

Whereas, It is openly charged and commonly believed that where Assessors have so wrongfully, fraudulently, and illegally reduced the assessment of owners of property such Assessors have heretofore received as the price of such fraudulent and illegal assessment a part of which would, under an honest and just assessment, be paid into the public treasury: and

Whereas, It is charged and believed that there are persons in the ostensible business of tax-adjusters whose real occupation is that of illegal and fraudulent go-betweens, who make illegal and fraudulent agreements between the owners and the Assessors for such wrongful and collusive assessments and receive as compensation for their services so wrongfully and illegally performed a commission upon the amount of the reduction of taxes obtained; and

Collectors Get Good Interest.

Whereas, It is stated in the press and believed by many people that the Collectors of taxes in various localities in this State have heretofore failed and refused to turn over to the County Treasury the funds collected by them within the time prescribed by law, and that the money so wrongfully and illegally detained by such Collectors is so detained for the purpose of enabling them to secure for their own personal benefit and private gain the interest on such public funds; and

Whereas, It is also further charged and believed that various town officials, such as Supervisors, Clerks, Collectors, and Assessors, have been receiving divers sums of money as salary, greatly in excess of the amount by law provided for them to receive, the payment of which seems to have necessitated the levying upon the property of such towns therein to the great loss and damage of the people; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, that there be appointed by the Speaker of said House a committee of five members thereof to investigate the matters and things hereinbefore set forth at their earliest convenience, which committee is hereby granted full power and authority to take and hear all such testimony as they may deem essential and expedient for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsity of the charges hereinbefore made; and that said committee shall have full power and authority to compel the attendance at its sittings of all persons whose testimony it may deem necessary to take and to compel witnesses subpoened by it to produce all books, papers, and documents in the custody and control of such witnesses tending in any way to affect the assessments heretofore made, or to be made, for the current year.

Mr. Schubert presented a memorial from officers of the American Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor protesting against the appropriation of money for the purchase of additional machinery at the penitentiaries. It was read, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Bines presented a petition from merchants of St. Louis asking an investigation of the Wiggins' Ferry company. It was referred to the Committee on Warehouses.

Mr. Boyd offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

To Care for Douglas Monument.

Whereas, There is in the City of Chicago a monument dedicated to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, who, during his life, took a prominent part and occupied so conspicuous a share in the public life of our State and Nation; and,

Whereas, The ownership of said monument and the grounds which surround it is vested in the people of the State of Illinois; and,

Whereas, It is commonly reported that said monument and grounds are greatly in need of repair; therefore, be it

Resolved, By this House, the Senate concurring herein, that a suitable appropriation be made for the beautifying of said grounds and repairing said monument so that we hereby place on record our appreciation of the ability, patriotism, and statesmanship of Stephen Arnold Douglas.

The Judiciary committee bill, originally prepared by Mr. Crafts, revising the practice in courts of record was recalled, by request of Mr. Crafts, from third reading to the order of second reading for the purpose of amending. Section 2 was then stricken from the bill. This is the section which virtually established the code practice in this State. The bill was then advanced to third reading.

Among others the House passed the bill of Mr. Miller of Cook regulating the granting of franchises and special privileges by cities, villages, and incorporated towns.

Work of the Senate.

The arbitration bill prepared by the House Committee on Judiciary from the three measures introduced in that body at the first of the session and which was passed by the House was received by the Senate a few days ago, and today after a hot discussion was advanced to the order of second reading.

A message was received from the Governor nominating Samuel S. Page of Cook as Trustee of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, vice Daniel Goodwin, term expired.

Senator Crawford's bill providing for the formation and disbursement of the public school teachers' and employés' pension and retirement fund was called up and advanced to third reading. It was made a special order for next Wednesday.

Senator Dunlap called up Aspinwall's bill making appropriations for the holding of farmers' institutes, and had it referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Senator Fisher's bill appropriating $50 to each farmers' institute was referred to third reading.

Senator Evans' bill to prevent the sale of articles made of gold and silver not up to the standard claimed for them passed.

Senator Leeper's bill amending the law relating to building and loan associations was passed.

TEST OF SOUTH CAROLINA LAWS.

United States Circuit Court Order Far-reaching in Its Effects.

Columbus, S. C., April 19.—[Special.]—Judge Goff of the United States Circuit Court at Clarksburg, W. Va., has granted an order restraining the Supervisor of Registration of Richland County, S. C., from exercising the functions of his office, and requiring him to show cause before him in Columbia May 15 why the injunction shall not be made permanent.

Gov. Evans was interviewed today on the subject. The Governor does not seem to be alarmed.

"It did not surprise me, in fact I expected it," he said. "It was simply an ex parte proceeding and I do not attach any importance to it. It is only the work of a few snap lawyers and broken down politicians who are trying to fleece the poor negroes out of their money. The same game was worked by shyster lawyers to break up the dispensary law, but you see they have accomplished nothing."

"Will the injunction interfere with the holding of the constitutional convention?"

"No, indeed; we are going ahead and hold the convention just the same, and we have no time to bother with the United States Court and it will not interfere with us. We will hold that convention, Constitution or no Constitution."

Judge Goff's order is far-reaching, and brings to a square test all the registration laws of South Carolina since 1882, involving also the constitutional convention act. The bill alleges that all acts based in any way on the laws of 1882 are in violation of the State and Federal Constitutions. There is a stir about it today. Douglas & O'Bear, South Carolina's attorneys located in Washington, are conducting the case on behalf of the Republican State committee. Dr. Pope and J. G. F. Caldwell have gone to Washington to bring the registration test suit before the United States Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction in another form. Mr. Caldwell, it is understood, will also apply for an injunction against the dispensary authorities, bringing to a final test the constitutionality of the dispensary law.

MAY ADJOURN SINE DIE TODAY.

Legislative Session in Wisconsin Nearing the End—Yesterday's Proceedings.

Madison, Wis., April 19.—[Special.]—A few of the members hung about their seats today awaiting the Governor's announcement that all bills have been signed, so that final adjournment might be taken. It is likely the formal end will take place tomorrow afternoon or evening, though it may be difficult to get enough together to properly adjourn sine die. The official returns were today canvassed on the recent judicial election. The returns show that Winslow's majority over Clementson is 9,089, the former carrying thirty-eight of the seventy counties with a total vote of 116,024, while the total vote of his opponent was 106,935. There were 1,448 scattering votes. The Governor has appointed as the legislative committee to report a plan for reapportionment of the State Senators Thayer, Stout, and Kennedy, and Assemblymen Lamberson, Yawkey, Treat, Anson, Conway, and Schellenberg. Kennedy, Conway, and Schellenberg are Democrats. They are to report a plan within sixty days to the Governor, who shall submit it to the Legislature either in regular or special session. There will doubtless be a special session called before snow flies. A resolution was adopted requesting Messrs. W. A. Jones and L. A. Lange, who are on the Committee for the Revision of the Rules, to get points from the Illinois Legislature.

"ADDICKS OR NOBODY" FOR THEM.

No Disposition to Effect a Compromise by Gas Magnate's Faction.

Dover, Del., April 19.—Massey got back into the Senatorial fight today, Burton and Townsend deserting Higgins and with Speaker McMullen of the House voting for Massey, the ballot resulted as follows: Higgins, 7; Addicks, 5; Massey, 3; Pennewill, 4; Ridgley, 9. A prominent politician who is in close touch with ex-Senator Higgins said today the first choice of the Higgins faction if the latter cannot be elected is Pennewill, the second choice is Harry Richardson of this city, and the third choice is said to be a Sussex County man. But thus far the Addicks people have shown no disposition to effect a compromise, saying "Addicks or nobody."

Wilmington, Del., April 19.—[Special.]—The joint committee appointed to set a day for the final adjournment of the Legislature today recommended May 9. This means the Republican legislators must choose a successor to Anthony Higgins within the next three weeks or throw the Senatorship in the way of the Democrats.

BRINGS SUIT TO OUST THE WARDEN.

It Will Test the Constitutionality of Indiana Appointing Power Law.

Laporte, Ind., April 19.—[Special.]—Charles Harley, recently appointed warden of the Northern prison at Michigan City by the Republican directors, today entered suit in the Laporte Circuit Court against the present Democratic incumbent, J. W. French. The last legislature took the appointive power away from Gov. Matthews and selected a Republican board of directors, who in turn appointed Mr. Harley to succeed Mr. French. Gov. Matthews refused to surrender his prerogative, alleging the new law unconstitutional, and himself appointed a Democratic board, which reappointed Mr. French. The latter being in possession Mr. Harley could not take the office, and brings suit to oust French, as well as to test the constitutionality of the law. Judge Hubbard will probably expedite matters by advancing the case to the Supreme Court.

In the Michigan Legislature.

Lansing, Mich., April 19.—[Special.]—The House Committee on State Affairs today made a favorable report on the Jamieson bill repealing the law of 1867 which permits Roman Catholic Bishops to hold real estate in trust. This bill passed the Senate last week. The Jewell bill reducing the maximum rate of fare to be charged by the Michigan Central railway company to two cents per mile was reported in the Senate without recommendation. The bill making it a misdemeanor to fraudulently use union labels was passed by the Senate.

Political Notes.

The Minnesota Senate passed the general appropriations bill. It amounts to $1,927,000.

Kentucky's Republican State Central committee will change the date of meeting so that it will not occur on Decoration day.

HIS FEATS RIVAL THOSE OF BLONDIN.

High Tight-Wire Walker Weltman to Perform at Ringlings' Circus.

J. P. Weitzman, a high tight-wire walker, begins an engagement with Ringling Bros.' Circus Sunday. Mr. Weitzman was engaged at the World's Fair during the last three months, giving two performances a week, on a wire stretched from Manufacturer's Building across the east end of the basin to the roof of the Casino. Weitzman has accomplished some feats as perilous as those which made Blondin famous. Before he was 15 he had two narrow escapes from death, the only falls he has ever had. One of these was in the River Danube. He fell 160 feet into the water. Not long after this he was walking a wire in Turin, Italy, ninety feet above the ground. One end of the wire gave way, and but for a tree which was directly under him he would have been killed. His principal feats have been accomplished in America. The most difficult of all Weitzman's feats, perhaps, was that accomplished in 1884 at a Fourth of July celebration in Canon City, Colo. He was employed by the Rio Grande railroad to walk a tightrope stretched across the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, 1,800 feet long and several hundred feet above the rocks at the bottom of the cañon. He accomplished this in safety. In Weitzman's engagement at Ringling's circus he crosses the wire on roller skates, stands on his head, pushes a wheelbarrow across, and takes an alcohol stove out into the middle of the auditorium and sits up there quietly and comfortably and cooks a meal.

NETTIE SAYS SHE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

Daughter of Wealthy California People Abducted by a Notorious Woman.

San Francisco, Cal., April 19.—Hypnotism was the influence that led Nettie Dowd, aged 15, to leave her home near Monterey and follow notorious Annie Jackson to this city, where she was put in a lodging-house by her abductor. Six weeks ago Nettie met Annie in Monterey and found her preparing to leave for this city. Without knowing just how it happened she found herself in the woman's company and a few hours later arrived here. The girl's parents notified the police of the affair and an officer was put on the case. After considerable difficulty he located her in a lodging-house. She was promptly arrested and after a hearing was committed to the rescue home pending the arrival of her parents, who are wealthy.

Women in Russia.

According to the last census the number of women above the age of 18 in Russia was 23,200,000.

RISE IS NOT GENUINE.

HIGH COTTON AND OIL PRICES NOT JUSTIFIED BY THE DEMAND.

Least Satisfactory Feature of the Trade Situation Is the Increase in Speculative Business, Which Absorbs Money Needed in Production and Distribution of Products—Iron and Steel Disappointing and Cotton Manufacture Looking Up—Wool Production Increasing—Bank Clearings.

New York, April 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly report of trade, which issues tomorrow, will say: "In every speculative department business is growing, but this is really the least satisfactory feature of the situation. Cotton, oil, and wheat climb above the export price, so that the marketing of products abroad must be checked, and money is absorbed which ought to be emptied in productive industry and in distribution of products to consumers. Everybody knows oil has not risen 200 per cent because it is intrinsically more valuable, nor is wheat actually worth more than it was two or three weeks ago, but the expansive and uplifting force has fortunately taken to speculation rather than to production, and so we have higher prices in all speculative markets without a large demand for consumption. Stories of combinations between the Standard Oil company and Russia as to partition of the oil-consuming territory by no means account for recent prices of petroleum, which appear to be entirely fictitious.

"There is no evidence that cotton is in larger demand than it was when the price was a cent lower, but prices have been so low for months that an upward movement was easy without much reason, though stocks here and abroad are 300,000 bales larger than they were at the same date after the greatest crop ever produced heretofore, and spinners here and abroad have taken about 1,600,000 bales more than they have consumed.

Prevents a Decrease of Acreage.

"The rise tends to prevent the decrease of acreage, which is its one reasonable excuse. Wheat has advanced over three cents during the last week, and the Western receipts are small, only 1,002,846 bushels, against 1,766,829 last year, but Atlantic ports for three weeks of April have been only 5,666,481 bushels, flour included, against 5,680,366 last year, and there is no indication that the foreign demand will increase, while the prospects for this year's crop are considered excellent. Western receipts are not large, and it would be strange if they were with prices so low but advancing. Exports continue to indicate that the European demand will not be particularly heavy this season.

"Outside of speculative markets the most important feature is the rise in the price of beef, which is largely due to the control of sources of supply by a few strong corporations. There ought to be, but apparently is not, sufficient power in the hands of the government to meet any such conspiracy against the public, and the proposal of Secretary Morton to admit Mexican cattle and cattle from Canada on easy terms for the benefit of consumers is heartily commended, though it is not likely to have much influence. The actual decrease in receipts of cattle at the four chief Western markets has been 200,000 head during the first quarter of 1895, and the quantity killed has been only 80,000 head less than last year, about 10 per cent, but facts have little to do with prices in this case, as in the case of oil.

Iron and Steel Situation Disappointing.

"In iron and steel the situation is rather disappointing, although the output continues large, as the demand for finished goods does not seem to increase. Structural forms are in large demand, but sales of wire are about 30 per cent less than last year, and in other branches there is no perceptible gain. It is still an open question whether the consumption will support the manufacture at the present rate, which is at least an eighth below the present maximum.

"The cotton mills are encouraged by improving prices and are fairly busy. Sales of wool at the three chief Eastern markets have been 18,334,300 pounds for three weeks of April, against 14,602,800 last year, which indicates that the production of goods is at present larger than it has been at any other time for nearly two years, and, while foreign competition is seriously felt in some branches, the manufacturers are making a vigorous effort to retain the home market, even in lines which they at one time expected to abandon.

"Failures during the last week have been 241 in the United States, against 219 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 45 last year."

BULLISH SENTIMENT IS IN CONTROL.

More Active and Decidedly Higher Speculative Markets the Result.

New York, April 19.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

The increasing bullish sentiment has asserted itself with some force this week, resulting in a more active and decidedly higher market. It cannot be said, however, that speculation has broadened to any great extent. The demonstration this week was due to professional interests, the public taking very little part, while London, though of a more favorable opinion of "Americans," did not purchase. The salient features were the large number of stocks which recorded advances, the disregard of all unfavorable developments, and the evident absence of selling for either short or long account. Offerings, in fact, were mainly confined to traders who desired to realize profits, the absence of real pressure in any direction making it possible for prices to be advanced on comparatively small transactions. The lack of outside buying power is so marked, however, that the "street," as usual, tries to identify the large interests which are evidently absorbing stocks.

One story, which must be taken only for what it is worth, is that the movement has been engineered by the bond syndicate and is designed to attract European buyers to this market. A more probable explanation, however, would be that the striking advance in the price of commodities has encouraged not one but a number of the largest financial interests of the country to take a bullish position, and this support, which takes the place of public participation, makes the market so indifferent to unfavorable conditions. How marked the latter tendency is may be measured by the fact that the granger stocks were strong in the face of continued poor earnings, and that the passing of the Baltimore and Ohio's dividend created no impression save a temporary drop in the stock itself. Toward the end of the week conservative interests became more convinced that a reaction is due and necessary, the fact that silver, petroleum, and cotton have all receded from the highest figures being pointed to as an argument for something similar in stocks. The further progress of the market in fact seems to depend upon the development of active foreign interest in our market, and though London is cheered by the probable conclusion of peace between China and Japan its energies are still concentrated on speculation in South African mines, but little attention being as yet paid to American stocks.

The volume of general trade has maintained the previous week's proportions and at some points shows noteworthy increases as compared with the total a year ago. The reaction in petroleum prices appears to have been overcome and the tendency is again upward, based on a drop in stocks from about 11,000,000 barrels of Pennsylvania oil in January, 1894, to less than 3,000,000 barrels of merchantable oil. So marked and rapid has been the appreciation in price of petroleum that speculation in it has been excited.

Further advances in quotations are noted also for wheat, on improved demand for export; cotton, on a wide consumption, present and prospective; print cloths and other cotton goods, because of higher raw cotton; Bessemer pig-iron, on the increase of cost of ore, coke, and labor; and shoes and leather, on the further stiffening of values of hides.

The upward turn of prices for dressed beef and live cattle has been maintained. Coffee is lower, as are lard and oats, but Indian corn and pork remain steady at last closing quotations. Wool is barely steady, as consumers are waiting the new crop before buying.

Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States this week, flour included as wheat, show a third weekly gain in succession, with the total amounting to 3,165,000 bushels, against 2,934,000 bushels last week, 3,019,000 bushels in the third week of April, 1894, 3,963,000 bushels in the like week of 1893, 3,107,000 bushels in 1892, and as contrasted with 2,222,000 bushels in the corresponding week four years ago. The weather is warm in Ontario and Quebec, but the roads are bad and connections and trade are slow.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Increase of Little Over 1 Per Cent Indicated by the Figures.

New York, April 19.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet's shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$505,227,671	1.6	.....
Chicago	67,778,143	.....	20.1
Boston	83,871,118	32.1	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	63,683,199	.....	2.0
St. Louis, Mo.	24,443,707	8.9	.....
San Francisco, Cal	13,524,780	.....	8.1
Baltimore, Md.	12,620,443	10.7	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	14,824,029	.....	3.9
Cincinnati, O.	12,708,550	.....	1.0
Kansas City, Mo.	10,020,074	2.7	.....
New Orleans, La.	9,152,372	15.8	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,688,849	.....	1.6
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,994,200	.....	8.0
Detroit, Mich.	5,065,121	.....	18.9
Louisville, Ky.	5,558,738	.....	7.0
Minneapolis, Minn	4,698,340	3.4	.....
Omaha, Neb.	3,369,180	.....	37.0
Providence, R. I.	5,308,700	23.2	.....
Cleveland, O.	5,985,437	38.5	.....
†Houston, Tex.	4,562,852	25.0	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	3,918,708	27.3	.....
Denver, Colo.	2,611,730	.....	15.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,507,109	7.8	.....
Columbus, O.	3,358,900	.....	1.1
Hartford, Conn.	1,956,013	2.0	.....
Richmond, Va.	2,167,418	.....	6.9
Washington, D. C.	1,832,181	8.9	.....
Dallas, Tex.	2,138,912	8.1	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,242,882	.....	9.8
Peoria, Ill.	1,934,470	27.0	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	1,607,315	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,040,509	.....	14.5
Rochester, N. Y.	1,347,632	.....	1.1
New Haven, Conn	1,331,248	.....	4.2
Savannah, Ga.	1,988,187	16.0	.....
Springfield, Mass.	1,482,439	49.0	.....
Worcester, Mass.	1,336,112	9.0	.....
Portland, Me.	1,316,993	30.4	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	1,137,641	2.3	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,526,415	28.9	.....
†Waco, Tex.	2,185,063	111.0	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	976,617	19.9	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	1,211,169	14.4	.....
G. Rapids, Mich.	823,171	10.6	.....
Seattle, Wash.	405,782	.....	27.8
Lowell, Mass.	626,675	21.8	.....
Wilmington, Del.	738,711	.....	8.7
Norfolk, Va.	941,722	.....	15.0
Sioux City, Ia.	508,678	.....	28.5
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,140,884	19.5	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	584,807	3.1	.....
Saginaw, Mich.	367,652	39.5	.....
Spokane, Wash.	360,134	47.0	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	335,300	.....	7.7
Lincoln, Neb.	349,630	.....	17.3
New Bedf'd, Mass.	490,366	50.8	.....
Wichita, Kas.	492,691	.....	4.8
Birmingham, Ala.	413,798	20.7	.....
Topeka, Kas.	484,248	5.9	.....
Lexington, Ky.	318,930	.....	5.3
Bingh'ton, N. Y.	373,090	13.4	.....
*Bay City, Mich.	271,676	.....	13.0
*Fall River, Mass.	782,578	16.4	.....
*Akron, O.	222,141	14.0	.....
*Springfield, O.	191,360	11.7	.....
*Canton, O.	212,300	32.3	.....
*Sioux Falls, S. D.	61,430	.....	50.8
*Fremont, Neb.	56,867	.....	32.5
*Hastings, Neb.	64,306	.....	21.0
*Chattan'ga, Tenn	235,000	5.8	.....
*Fargo, N. D.	134,645	2.7	.....
*Nashville, Tenn.	1,050,199	28.4	.....
†Galveston, Tex.	4,614,280	8.4	.....
Salt Lake, Utah.	1,311,800	.....	4.8
Rockford, Ill.	237,338	4.9	.....
Helena, Mont.	451,783	3.8	.....
Scranton, Pa.	744,706	4.24	.....
Kala'zoo, Mich.	255,521	.....	.....
†Little Rock, Ark.	376,604	.....	.....
Totals U. S.	$918,274,551	1.3	.....
Exclusive of New York	413,046,880	.....	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$8,813,534	.....	17.7
Toronto	4,214,834	.....	13.7
Halifax	894,294	.....	9.6
Hamilton	579,643	.....	6.4
Winnipeg	631,065	.....	26.9
Totals	$15,133,370	.....	15.9

*Not included in totals because no comparison for last year.

†Last week's total not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

SILVER AND FARM PRODUCTS.

Price of Silver Has Nothing to Do with Price of Farm Products.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Now that the crusade to commit the National Democracy to free silver has been started, that old lunacy that silver demonetization is the cause of the reduction in the price of farm products is being brought to the front again. Some of the most important farm products have risen in price at the same time that silver has been going down. For example corn, which brought 49.8 cents a bushel in the New York market in 1879, commanded 50.9 cents in 1894, the prices mentioned being the average for the years named. For oats the average of the earlier year was 37.1 cents and of the later 37.2 cents. The same lard which sold for 6.62 cents in 1879 brought 7.75 cents in 1894, and the pork which in 1878 was sold for $9.88 was in 1894 up at the $14.13 mark. These are the figures presented in the Statistical Abstract, which is prepared by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The year 1879 is selected here for comparison because that was the year in which specie payments were resumed by the Treasury.

During a time in which silver has been rapidly declining—for its average price was $1.12 in 1879 and only about 50 cents in 1894—corn, oats, lard, and pork have advanced. Consequently if the decline in silver has sent wheat and cotton down it must have sent corn, oats, pork, and lard up. The relation between silver and both sets of farmers' products must be the same if there be any relation at all. If "silver demonetization" is responsible for the changes in the prices of agricultural products it must operate in opposite directions at the same time. [By the way, it is not demonetized—about $600,000,000 circulates in this country as coin or silver notes.—Ed.] If it does, then it has not been a very bad thing for the farmer, for all that he has lost on wheat he has made up on the immensely more important product, corn, and the advance in pork, lard, and oats puts a nice balance on the right side of his profit and loss account.

The truth is, of course, the so-called silver demonetization has had nothing to do with the changes in the prices of these products. It did not send wheat down or corn up. The fluctuations in supply and demand in each article are the chief causes of the change in price. Wheat, corn, pork, and the rest of the commodities rise and fall without any regard for the condition of the silver market. A glance at any table of prices of leading articles of necessity for a series of years will show that the prices of no two of them ever bear the same ratio to each other or to silver for two years in succession. Wheat, for example, was higher in 1891 than it was in 1890, but the reverse was true of silver. The cheapening of the processes of production and transportation has been one of the causes of the reduction of prices of commodities in the last dozen or score of years, and the increase of production without a corresponding increase of demand has done the rest.

PROSPECTS FOR WHEAT IN SIX STATES.

Prospect for the Growing Crop Is Favorable—Bad in Kansas.

Toledo, O., April 19.—During the last four days C. A. King & Co. have received replies from 4,292 reliable grain dealers and millers, covering every important wheat county in the six principal winter wheat States, which raise two-thirds of that crop in the United States. The result is given below:

Present prospect for the growing crop is favorable; 712 dealers report prospect excellent; 1,523, good; 1,056, an average crop; 428, trifle below average; 293, poor; and 280, for half a crop or less. Missouri and Illinois show the best. Ohio and Indiana promise over an average; Michigan, a trifle below; and Kansas a poor crop. The prospect has improved during the last fortnight, except in Kansas; 766 say it is much better; 1,991 improving; 1,052 as well; 278, a trifle worse; and 92 much worse. More rain is needed. The prospect now averages about the same as a year ago, but the crop is not quite as forward. Acreage is a trifle smaller than a year ago. Kansas reports that about half of the acreage sown there was winter-killed or has been abandoned. Other States report the usual amount winter-killed; two-thirds of all the reports say no damage of consequence. Interior flour mills and warehouses have much less wheat than a year ago. Only ninety report more on hand now, 886 about the same, 630 quarter less, 222 third less, 1,260 half less, 206 two-thirds less, and 768 none left. Farmers also have much less wheat than a year ago. One hundred and sixty dealers say more, 748 about the same, 638 quarter less, 222 third less, 1,448 half less, 360 two-thirds less, and 556 none left.

Meetings for the Public Welfare.

The National Christian Citizenship League is holding mass-meetings every Sunday afternoon in various sections of the city. The topic for tomorrow will be "Open Saloons, Sunday Amusements, the Sunday Press." On the North Side Dr. Thomas D. Wallace and A. M. Haswell will speak at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, La Salle avenue and Locust street, at 3:30 p. m. On the West Side the Rev. Joseph P. MacCarthy of West Pullman will speak at the Centennial Baptist Church, Jackson boulevard and Lincoln street, at 3 p. m.

PICK OUT THE MEN.

Judges Select the List of Justices for the Towns.

NOT ALL ARE PLEASED.

Defeated Aspirants Feel Sore Over Their Failure.

WILL MAKE A BIG FIGHT.

Foster, Lyon, Wallace, and R. H. White Are Dropped Out.

SOME GOOD MATERIAL CHOSEN.

Some sore spots that it will take more than time to heal have been made by the Cook County Judges, who, after a two days' session and a discussion which at times assumed a lively phase, concluded yesterday afternoon their task of selecting forty-eight men to be recommended to Gov. Altgeld for appointment are Justices of the Peace in the principal towns of the county. It is probable the fight will now be taken to Springfield, and if the Governor should pass favorably upon the list an attempt will be made by friends of some of the defeated candidates to prevent a confirmation in the Senate.

There is much feeling among the Judges themselves over the result, and one Judge, speaking of the meeting, said it was more like a town meeting than a dignified gathering of the judiciary. One Judge said that in most cases the lucky men were selected by a practically unanimous vote, but in a number of instances the decision was only reached by a majority of one.

There is some complaint as to the difficulty experienced by several candidates in getting a fair hearing, their treatment, or rather that of the men who appeared in their behalf, being curt and to all known reasons uncalled for, it is alleged.

Some Old-Timers Dropped.

Twenty-six Judges took part in the balloting. There were 304 names on the printed list of applications submitted, but not all of them were voted on. When the quota of a town was filled the rest of the candidates from that section were unceremoniously dropped and a new batch taken up. In this way the qualifications of many of those seeking appointment were not put to the test of a vote.

The most notable work of the Judges was the dropping of Justices Foster, Lyons, Wallace, and R. H. White in the South Town. Foster was beaten, it is said, on account of his high-handed proceeding in issuing warrants last fall for the arrest of sixteen Poles at the instigation of Capt. Duffy, who was trying to coerce the people of that nationality into voting the Democratic ticket. Even the Judges of that political faith made no particular objection to the shelving of Foster. As for Lyon, Wallace, and White, and those in the other towns who were dropped, the main cause of their defeat was a simple one—lack of votes. The full list of those who are thus relegated to private life is:

South Town — Lyon, White, Wallace, and Foster.

West Town—La Buy.

Hyde Park—Harlow, Davis, Foley, Ford, and Robbins.

Lake—Caldwell, Hotaling, and Hennessy.

Lake View—Kaufman, Boggs, and Sampson.

Most of the new men, especially Gideon E. Clark of Hyde Park and others of like high character, will make first-class Justices.

The South Town list, as it will be sent to Gov. Altgeld, unless the Judges decide to meet again and make changes is:

South Town—Edward T. Glennon, John C. Everett, William T. Hall, Thomas B. Bradwell, G. W. Underwood, John Richardson, John K. Prindiville, Timothy D. Hurley, and James C. Martin.

Of these Hall, Hurley, Richardson, and Martin are all new men. Underwood, Glennon, Richardson, Everett, and Hall are Republicans. The others are Democrats.

Changes in the West Town.

West Town—Olaf Severson, Max Eberhardt, Miles Kehoe, James M. Doyle, James C. Dooley, Jarvis Blume, Q. J. Chott, C. J. White, and A. J. Sabath.

The new men are Miles Kehoe, who succeeds to the place vacated by Justice Scully's death; J. Q. C. Chott, who replaces Woodman, resigned; and A. J. Sabath, who was selected in place of La Buy. Of these Severson, Blume, Eberhardt, Kehoe, and Chott are Republicans.

North Town—E. C. Hamburger, Daniel L. Wheeler, C. H. Hoglund, George Kersten, Walter J. Gibbons.

These are all reappointments. The fight between Hamburger and Plotke was close, Hamburger just squeezing in by one vote.

Lake View—Henry Bonnefoi, Mibre James, John A. Mahoney, C. J. Whitney, Niles E. Oleson.

This is one of the towns in which a sweep was made, Bonnefoi, James, and Oleson, all Republicans, being new men.

Hyde Park—Alfred R. Porter, A. V. Lee, Gideon E. Clark, Edward B. McKey, Joseph Dudek, D. M. Henderson.

There are five new men in this list: Clark, Dudek, and Lee, Republicans; and McKey and Henderson, Democrats.

Lake—James J. O'Toole, Henry G. Shulte, Edwin J. Rhoades, John Fitzgerald, J. N. Moore.

Of these Shulte and Rhoades, both Republicans, are new men.

Calumet—James W. Beach, Peter D. Shippers, John W. Clark.

Jefferson—W. H. Wallis, Waldemar Bauer, William M. Julien, O. F. Gear, Fred W. Eldred.

RUMORS OF A LAKE SHORE "SHAKE-UP."

To Have but Two Divisions Between Here and Buffalo, Operated from Toledo.

Toledo, O., April 19.—[Special.]—It is alleged the Lake Shore railroad is about to reorganize its operating department from top to bottom. The plan as outlined is to abolish the numerous divisions and have but two divisions between Buffalo and Chicago. The dividing line is to be Toledo and, it is said, the change contemplates making this city the headquarters of both divisions, which will be known as the Eastern and Western divisions. The corps of assistants will be much larger than at present, but the company hopes by concentrating the executive control of the line to get more effective service than at present. The Eastern division of the road will include all of its main lines and branches between Toledo and Buffalo, while the Western division will include all lines west of this city. It is rumored also the shops of the company will be located here.

BOTH SIDES ARE DISSATISFIED.

New Classification to Be Issued by the Railroad Commissioners.

Railroad officials who attended the conference with the merchants and Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners at Springfield, Ill., Wednesday and Thursday are considerably put out over the result of the meeting, and they claim the merchants of Chicago got better rates than they were justly entitled to. After a two days' session in Springfield, in which Gov. Altgeld personally took part, the Governor constituted himself the Board of Railway Commissioners and decided the disputed points. In most instances he granted the reduced classification demanded by the merchants. In a few cases he rejected or modified their demands. The result will be the issue of a new classification by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission to become effective as soon as the tariffs can be printed. The railroads will meet next week to take action in the matter.

FROM 1812 TO 1821.

JOHN BACH M'MASTER'S FOURTH VOLUME OF OUR HISTORY.

Pseudo-Science in Nordau's "Degeneration" Which Should Warn People to Take It With Salt—Noah Brooks on How the Republic Is Governed—Religious Books That Are Talked About—Transition a Novel with a Purpose—Flotsam and Jetsam of Literary Gossip.

The fourth volume of McMaster's History begins with the battle of Queenstown and ends with the admission of Missouri. It covers, therefore, nearly all of the war of 1812. Battles whether by sea or by land do not interest the author greatly and his account of the military transactions of that period is no longer than it was necessary to make it. He prefers to dwell on some other occurrences of that period which will probably be of more interest to the reader also. The interruption of the coasting trade by the British cruisers was a serious matter. The shoes made at Lynn, the Yankee notions of Connecticut, the cotton cards, and the domestic cottons produced in New England, the flour of the Middle States, and the East India goods brought from abroad had found a ready market in Charleston, Augusta, and Savannah, where great quantities of rice and cotton were brought North. This trade was diverted suddenly from water to land. The main north and south highways were filled with huge canvas-covered wagons drawn by double and triple teams of horses or oxen. When the roads were good it took twenty-six days to make the trip from Boston to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Augusta thirty-three.

"That merchants whose cargoes of boots and shoes, whose boxes of India goods, cotton goods, tinware, hardware, and fancy goods, were thus intrusted to the honesty of unknown wagoners should be most anxious to follow them in their slow progress southward was most natural. It was seriously suggested, therefore, that the owners of the wagons should name them, as in the case of ships—keep a rough log in which to enter the names of other wagons met on the road, their destination and their condition, and report to the newspapers of each town and city they passed through. All this information should then be published and copied by newspaper after newspaper for the benefit of shippers. This was done, and in a few weeks every wagon had a name, serious or humorous, according to the temper of the owner. There was Teazer and Split-Log, Commerce Renewed and Old Times, Neptune Metamorphosed, Toe-the-Mark, Mud-Clipper, Sailor's Misery, Cleopatra Serve All, Jefferson's Pride, and Don't Give Up the Ship. Entering into the humor of the thing, others procured great streamers bearing the words, 'Free Trade and Teamsters' Rights,' 'Free Trade and Oxen's Rights,' and hung them to the sides of their wagons. Taking up the jest, the newspapers now began to record the arrival and departure of the wagons in the columns once devoted to ship news under the headings, 'Horse Marine Intelligence,' 'Horse-and-Ox Marine News,' 'Jeffersonian Commerce.' Every teamster now became a 'Captain,' whose adventures on the way were duly published as a log in some such form as this: 'Port of Salem—Arrived, the three-horse ship Dreadnaught, Capt. David Allen. Spoke in the latitude of Weathersfield the Crispin, Friend Alleymasher, from New York, bound homeward to Lynn, but detained and waiting trial for breach of the Sabbath.'"

Though a heavy trade was carried on in this way, the number of wagons thus employed at the close of the first year of the war being about 4,000, the prices of domestic products advanced enormously. Flour rose to $17 a barrel at Boston. Salt was $3 a bushel. The prices of imported commodities went beyond all bounds. Speculators laid hands on everything which had come to be a necessity and held it. Tea, coffee, molasses, and sugar were beyond the reach of all save the rich. Sugar was sold at 50 cents a pound. For Hyson tea by the chest $4 a pound was offered and refused. Molasses was $2 a gallon. At Portsmouth a case of English hardware, mostly awl-blades and tacks, which cost 200 pounds sterling, sold at auction for $5,000. Everybody who had money to spare made haste to buy something and held it for a rise in price.

Prices went up, but the credit of the government went down. In 1813 subscription books to a government loan were opened in eleven seaboard cities and towns. When the books were closed not over $4,000,000 had been taken in the whole country. Once more the books were opened, but the new subscription did not yield $2,000,000. The Secretary having laid the Treasury at the feet of the men of wealth, they offered to take $1,000,000 more of the loan on the following terms: For each $88 subscribed they wanted $100 in stock bearing 6 per cent interest—a premium of $13.64 on each $100 loaned. This was accepted. Half a million was taken at par, but for doing so the buyers demanded and received for thirteen years an annuity of 1½ per cent over and above the 6 per cent interest.

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Towards the close of the war all the banks suspended specie payment. The locking up of the coin by the banks stripped the country of small change. Not a sixpence, not a shilling was anywhere to be seen. As no financial institution could then legally issue bills for less than a dollar the place of the silver pieces had to be supplied by an illegal issue of small paper notes. The cities printed thousands of dollars' worth of cent, two-cent, and six-cent notes. In a few months the City of New York put out $190,000 worth. The banks did likewise, and so did merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers, stage-owners, tavernkeepers, and ferrymen. When peace came resumption did not come with it. There were a dozen banks where there should have been but one. Each of these was issuing notes which it could not or would not redeem. The Treasury was issuing Treasury notes which it could not redeem. Unchartered banks, cities, towns, exporting and importing companies, and factories put paper money in circulation. Gangs of counterfeiters carried on business on a grand scale. A member of one gang when caught had with him counterfeit notes of every important bank along the seaboard from Savannah to Albany. All the newspapers were full of notices of false bank notes and of notes of banks which had no existence. Two or three men would associate, select a name and a city, have plates engraved in the best and most artistic manner, print bills of all denominations, and sell them to the exchange brokers or pass them off in cities far away from the place where the bank was supposed to be located. One taking the name of the City Exchange Bank of New York, and claiming to have $2,000,000 of capital, scattered tens of thousands of dollars in notes all over the South. A new kind of paper money called "bank facilities" made its appearance. The country banks issued and paid out over their counters notes which were not to be received on deposit or redeemed, or even taken by the banks of issue except in payment of a debt due it. For the first but not for the last time the people of the United States suffered from the curse of a State bank currency.

And yet in many sections the Bank of the United States whose notes really had specie behind them was intensely unpopular. Different States tried to tax heavily the branches of the bank which were within their jurisdiction. In the case of McCulloch vs. Maryland the Supreme Court decided that that could not be done. Yet Ohio persisted in doing it. When the cashier of the Chillicothe branch would not pay, an officer representing the State Auditor broke into the bank and seized such specie and bank notes as he could find to satisfy the claim. Subsequently, and after the decision in the McCulloch case, a special committee of the Ohio Legislature reported that in the light of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798-'99, and their subsequent approval by the people, as evidenced by the election of Jefferson—

"It was the plain duty of the State to go on and defy the Supreme Court 'and ascertain distinctly if the executive and legislative departments of the government of the Union will recognize, sustain and enforce the doctrine of the judicial department.' As a means of making this test it was, therefore, recommended that the Legislature should declare the Bank of the United States and its branches to be outcasts, beyond the pale of the law. Every jailer should be forbidden to receive into his custody any person committed at the suit of the bank or for any injury done it. Every judicial officer should be prohibited to take acknowledgment of conveyances where the bank was a party, and every Recorder from receiving and entering them. Notaries public should be prevented from protesting bills or notes held by the bank and made payable to it, and Justices of the Peace, Judges, and grand juries should no longer take cognizance of any wrong committed on the property of the bank, though it were burglary, robbery, or arson. Shameful as the suggestion was, the Legislature approved it, and passed 'an act to withdraw from the Bank of the United States the protection of the laws of this State in certain cases.'"

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Times were hard during the war, and they were harder after it. It seemed as if prosperity could not be coaxed back. Although, owing to the tremendous Western migration, which was always greatest in seasons of industrial depression as long as the supply of cheap and good land held out, the population of the seaboard grew slowly, the pauper, dependent, and petty criminal classes increased rapidly. As a consequence the people began to seek earnestly for the causes of pauperism. They found them in intemperance and in ill-regulated and ill-advised charity. In New York a committee reported that nothing was so fruitful a source of poverty as rum. At that time 11,000, or one-seventh of the population of the city, were actually living on charity. Seven-eighths of these were persons reduced to abject poverty by the inordinate use of liquor. It was estimated that at that time the receipts of the dramshops would buy all the bread and fuel consumed in the city. There were then 1,900 licensed and 600 unlicensed places where spirits were sold, or one for every forty persons. Five-year-old children could buy a cent's worth of liquor. The prevalence of drunkenness was the cause of a general movement in behalf of temperance and better morals which swept over the Atlantic States. The poverty and distress which continued for years led to a great humanitarian movement, one of the first manifestations of which was lessening the severity of the laws for the imprisonment of debtors.

"For the smallest debt possible to contract, though it were but a cent in value, the body of the debtor, whether man or woman, would be seized by the creditor and cast into jail. By the Pennsylvania law magistrates were allowed cognizance without appeal of debts under 40 shillings, or $5.33 in amount. When the debt exceeded that paltry sum the debtor was entitled by law to a stay of execution. But no such happiness awaited the poor wretches who owed a sixpence or a shilling, and who each year were dragged to prison by thousands on what were truly called 'spite actions.' Once behind the prison walls they were consigned to a fate harder than that which awaited the worst criminals. Murderers and thieves, forgers and counterfeiters were clothed, fed, and cared for at the expense of the State. But for the unhappy man whose sole offense was his inability to pay a few cents no such provision was made. The food he ate, the shreds that covered him, the medicine he took—nay, the very rags he wrapped about his sores—were provided, if provided at all, by his friends, by the public, or by some humane society. The room in which he was confined with scores of other offenders was utterly without furniture of any sort. In it were neither beds nor cots nor tables nor chairs, nor so much as a bench or stool. He sat on the floor, ate off the floor, and at night lay down to sleep on it like a dog, without mattress, blanket, or covering; and this misery he endured till he died, or his debt was paid, or his creditor released him. Against this at length humanity revolted, and in 1794 a change for the better was ordered. 'Whereas,' says the law then enacted, 'many persons confined for debt in the prison called the debtors' apartment in the City of Philadelphia are so poor as to be unable to procure food for their sustenance or fuel or covering in the winter season, and it is inconsistent with humanity to suffer them to want the common necessaries of life, the State must come to their relief.' It was then ordered that the inspector should provide fuel and blankets for such debtors as, by reason of their dire poverty, could not get them; and should make an allowance of seven cents a day for food and charge this against the creditors. If any creditor refused to pay after the day's notice his debtor was to be discharged. For twenty-two years the community seems to have thought this mild concession was all humanity required, for no further change was made till 1814. Then was passed the 'bread act,' under which each prisoner whose debts did not exceed $15 was entitled to a discharge after an imprisonment of thirty days."

Between Jan. 1, 1820, and April 1, 1822, 3,492 persons were imprisoned for debt in Boston, 2,000 of whom owed less than $20, and 430 of whom were women. One brute had a woman who owed him $12 dragged to jail with an infant at her breast. There she and her child remained in a crowded room for twenty days, by which time the infant had become insane and was carried away by a stranger to breathe its last while the mother remained in confinement. Yet another creditor imprisoned a woman for a debt of $3.60 and forced her to leave two children under 2 years of age behind her. A man who was lodged one bitter night in the Cambridge jail froze to death before morning. One debtor was imprisoned for thirty years.

During 1816 1,984 debtors were confined in the Debtors' Jail in New York City. Of these 1,129 were imprisoned for debts under $50. Of these 729 owed less than $25 each, and every one of them would have starved to death but for the kindness of the Humane Society. One man who had been confined for a debt of $50 remained in the jail for three years before death ended his misery, and during this entire time was fed by the Humane Society. The West was more merciful than the East. When Indiana and Illinois framed their Constitutions prior to admission into the Union each made it part of the fundamental law of the State that no citizen should be imprisoned for debt unless he refused to give up his estate.

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Next came an attempt to reform the criminal codes and penitentiary systems. In 1809 a committee appointed to visit the bridewell or City Prison of New York reported that—

"In a room used as the women's department seventy-two prisoners, guilty of twenty different crimes—vagrants and prostitutes, thieves and drunkards, offenders sentenced for sixty days, paupers who had misbehaved at the almshouse, women committed on suspicion or held as witnesses, black and white, old and young—were indiscriminately mingled together. Some, destitute of garments of every kind, went about with nothing but a dirty blanket wrapped around them. All were very ragged, all were very dirty, and having no beds were forced to sleep on the floor. Their food consisted of three days in the week of meat and potatoes, and at other times of mush and molasses. The mush was brought in a great tub, around which the prisoners gathered and fed themselves, some with spoons, some with tin cups, some with their hands, while one of their number, armed with a whip, was appointed by the keeper to maintain order. . . . The one region of our country which showed no signs of moral awakening was the District of Columbia. In it when the quarter century closed were the most barbarous criminal code and the foulest prison in the United States. On the Virginian side of the District thirty crimes were punishable with death, and on the Maryland side fourteen. A white man who broke into a storehouse, warehouse, or tobacco-house and stole to the value of five shillings, or escaped from jail when confined on charge of felony, could, under the law, be put to death.

"The jail was as bad as the code. Through the middle of it, from end to end, ran a broad passage with eight cells on a side. Under each cell was an arched sewer. With this sewer the cell was connected by a hole which was cut through the brick floor, and served as a sewer. In these sixteen rooms, not one of which was over eight feet square, the Marshal of the District was often forced to confine seventy and even eighty persons, the innocent with the guilty, the old with the young; nay, not infrequently the witness with the criminal against whom he was to testify. A member of Congress who visited the prison declared, in his place in the House, that in one cell there were seven persons—three women and four children; that they were almost naked; that they had neither bed, nor chair, nor stool, nor any of the common necessaries of life, and were compelled to sleep on the damp brick floor without any other covering than a few dirty blankets."

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Some of the Chicago Democrats are complaining now of the predominance of the Irish element. They should be thankful Congress did not act favorably on petitions presented to it in 1818 asking for a large land grant in Illinois to establish an Irish colony. Many Irishmen were coming to America then. Having but little money, and no idea how to make a livelihood, numbers of them were stranded in the seaboard cities. So the Irish societies in those cities asked that a tract of land in Illinois should be set apart for settlement by emigrants from Ireland, and by nobody else. In the second place, a credit of fourteen years should be given each settler on the tract. If Congress would do this, it was claimed, the good news would spread from village to village with the rapidity of lightning, and 50,000 Irish families settling together would raise up a new and happy Erin in the bosom of the West. Illinois was selected because it was on the frontier, where settlers were wanted; because the climate was not very different from that of Ireland; because its great stretches of prairie, interspersed with patches of woodland, closely resembled their own cleared and cultivated country, and could easily be worked with the implements of husbandry to which they were used. The agents who went to Washington on behalf of these societies asked that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to set apart a certain number of townships east of the military bounty line; that each alternate section of the townships should be sold to immigrants from Ireland; that no one should be permitted to buy more than a square mile; that the price should be $2 per acre, payable one-third after four, one-third after eight, and the rest at the end of twelve years; that the settler must cultivate twenty out of each hundred acres he bought, erect a suitable tenement, and if he did not comply with these three conditions should be dispossessed when the twelve years were out. Congress refused to do what was asked of it.

In 1817 the American Colonization society was organized. Although the condition of the free people of color was infinitely worse than now, they were as disinclined to emigrate as they are now. Those living in Philadelphia adopted resolutions stating that "our ancestors were, though not from choice, the first cultivators of the wilds of America, and we, their descendants, claim a right to share in the blessings of her luxuriant soil, which their blood and sweat manured." Other blacks declared that they were willing to colonize, but the place must be in the United States and not in Africa, and that Congress should be asked to assign them a spot on the waters of the Missouri.

On the first page of this volume is a slip of the pen of the author which managed somehow to escape his eye when reading the proofs. Speaking of the bad harvests in England in 1811, that "with wheat at $140 a quarter, and no hope of exchanging manufactured goods for food, it needed no sagacity to foresee that the winter of 1812 would be one of great distress and suffering." There certainly would have been great distress had wheat been selling at $17.50 a bushel. The truth of history calls for "shillings" instead of "dollars." (A History of the People of the United States, from the Revolution to the Civil War. By John Bach McMaster. Vol. IV. D. Appleton & Co.)

More About Nordau.

Max Nordau's work on "Degeneration," which has probably by this time had its day in Europe, is now in its English translation, lately published by Appleton & Co., and is exciting much attention in this country. The wide range it covers in literature and science, the caustic style of the author, and the truthfulness with which it hits off many modern shams will insure this and undoubtedly secure it a certain degree of popularity amongst the general reading public. It may, indeed, become a temporary fad, degeneracy and its stigmata become common catchwords with the populace, and possibly even Nordauism be added to the crazes of the period. These, it may be said, have their uses; the public wants something to talk about, and what ought to be demanded is only that the subject be reasonably wholesome; a little foolishness cannot be excluded and ought not to be considered alarming. On the other hand, even the denunciation of the silly enthusiasm of the day may be carried to an extreme and lead directly to the evil it condemns, just as one has seen a man who, in his zeal to avoid the common superstition about seeing the moon over his left shoulder, came finally to suffer real anxiety when he saw it over his right. At any rate, it is to be hoped the cynical temper of Nordau's book will not become the fashion and his slashing style of criticism be adopted by others less competent than himself. One had almost said "even less," for there are many places in his book where a sort of scientific sciolism and superficiality is manifest. Nordau is said to be a physician, and his work shows evidence of wide medical reading, but there are many places where his medical judgment and some where his medical information seem sadly at fault. As an example of the former one may take his apparent assumption of the equivalence of the inco-ordination of infancy and that in spinal ataxia, and of the latter his statement that the absence of megalomania in Oswald Alving absolutely precludes the diagnosis of paretic dementia. As far, indeed, as his criticism of Ibsen's dramas goes, one would conclude that the latter author's medical knowledge was fully equal to that of his critic, and if one has crammed from Prosper-Lucas the other has done so as indiscriminatingly from Weissmann and other recent writers. Indeed, while saying nothing in favor of another author, Zola's works gave far better evidence of accurate medical knowledge than does this book of Nordau's, which wisely refrains from criticising them in this respect. Scientific inaccuracies would not be the most important kind of defect in literary productions like those of Ibsen, but when the charge is made that they exist it ought to be based upon adequate and accurate knowledge on the part of the critic.

There are other defects of this kind in the book; the author's ignorance, for example, of certain conditions of American life is shown when he cites the various occupations of Walt Whitman as an evidence of his degeneracy. Like his master, Lambroso, however, whom he calls "one of the loftiest mental phenomena of the century," he has his theory, and everything must be bent and strained to support it.

Taken as a whole, the book gives one the impression of sensationalism; while it has many true things in it its general overstatement, its inaccuracies, and lack of candor spoil it for a scientific work. Things are not as bad as the author represents; he sees too exclusively the seamy side. Men have not in this age reached the degree of degeneracy of morals and manners of Abraham's time, and it is probable that in no age of the world were men better in all respects that they are now. Degeneracy is a term that catches the attention, and the book will sell, not on account of its merits but because its pseudo-science falls in with one of the lines of thought that are current at the present time. (Degeneration. By Max Nordau. Translated from the second edition of the German work. D. Appleton & Co.)

"How the Republic Is Governed."

The object of this book is to give as concisely as possible an account of the form of government of the United States and of the functions of the three great departments—legislative, executive, and judicial—and their various branches. Such a book, carefully prepared, may be of value to those who like to take their knowledge in an exceedingly condensed shape, but this little manual unfortunately is marred by errors some of which are inexcusable. It is difficult to see how they could have been committed.

The Federal Constitution was not "constructed by a convention of delegates or deputies from the original thirteen States," for Rhode Island was not represented at all in that convention. It is stated that "should the Legislature fail to choose a Senator before adjournment the Governor is empowered to fill the vacancy until the Legislature shall meet and elect a Senator for that term." But the Senate decided two years ago in the Montana case that the Governor cannot fill a vacancy where the Legislature fails to elect.

"The Congressional districts are or may be arranged by the Legislatures of the States once in ten years." There is no limitation to once in ten years. It has been done much oftener than that when party exigencies seemed to require it. "Any State may, by the action of its Legislature, choose to elect all of its Representatives, or a part of them, on one general ballot by all the people, and not by the voters in the separate districts." For over half a century States electing more than one Representative have been compelled to choose them by districts. When one or more Representatives are chosen on a general ticket, it is because the number has been increased and the Legislature has not had an opportunity to make a reapportionment.

"The President's salary may not be increased during his official term." Nor can it be diminished. "In order to secure naturalization the applicant must be a free white person, or a person of African descent." Any person can be naturalized except a Chinaman. All other Asiatics and the islanders of the sea are eligible. It has not been "the usage of Congress to place the executive power of the local government of the District of Columbia in the hands of a Board of Commissioners." It has been governed thus for twenty years, but for nearly three-quarters of a century prior to that time the City of Washington was governed by a Mayor and Aldermen, and the District outside the city by the Levy Court.

It is stated that "any person may bring to the mints any quantity of gold or silver and on the payment of a small sum for the expense of coinage receive it back in the form of coins ready for circulation." The chief question which is agitating the United States now is whether a man shall be permitted to take silver to the mint and have it coined for him. He cannot now, and the Populists and free silverites are moving heaven and earth to secure for him that dangerous privilege. When this book falls into the hands of a free coinage advocate he will be exceedingly astonished.

There are some other errors, but they are trivial, and not worth mentioning. [How the Republic Is Governed. By Noah Brooks. Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Religious Matters.

Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief" is one of the most successful books of the season in London. About 9,000 copies have been sold already. Mr. Balfour's peculiar gift for seeing things clearly, and expressing his ideas in words equally clear, will stimulate general interest in these "notes introductory to the study of theology," as he calls his book; and the distinct possibility that Mr. Balfour will be the next Prime Minister of England lends additional interest to this expression of his religious convictions. He argues that the beliefs of religion and the beliefs of science stand on the same footing. The difficulties which they have to solve in common are far more formidable than those which divide them from each other. But, on the whole, there is much less to explain if we accept the theory that the world was made by a rational Being, who made it intelligible and at the same time made us able to understand it. How he created it and how he sustains it are mysteries that we cannot fathom. For we "see through a glass darkly." But that God created the world and that he sustains it we are driven to believe. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Mr. Gladstone, according to the London Literary World, has been reading M. Notovitch's "Unknown Life of Christ," but says he does not feel that he possesses the knowledge indispensable in order to give weight to any opinion on its value. Much mystery, by the way, attaches to this M. Notovitch and his book. He declares that a few years ago he was traveling in Tibet, and that, owing to the accident of a broken leg, he was taken into a certain well-known monastery called Himis, where the lama in charge read to him manuscripts, from which he took ample notes. Oddly enough, however, recent travelers were found who declared that M. Notovitch had never been in Tibet, that he had never visited the monastery of Himis, and that nothing was known of him in the region which he was supposed to have traversed. (New York: G. W. Dillingham).

The Messrs. Scribner publish "The Messiah of the Apostles," by Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs. This is the third of a series begun with "Messianic Prophecy" in 1886, and continued with "The Messiah of the Gospels" in 1894. The author purposes to complete the series with two further volumes—"The Messiah of the Church" and "The Messiah of the Theologians." The whole, standing as it does for the author's interpretation of the New Testament, as regards essential doctrines, is a work of profound value alike to the theologian, the Bible student, and the general student of the highest and most scrupulous department of modern criticism and investigation.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. bring out a third edition of Dr. George Matheson's book, "The Psalmist and the Scientist." The aim of the author is to show that the religious sentiment of the past has not been superannuated by the modern scientific conception of nature. This is a subject that is of great practical moment at the present time, and Dr. Matheson discusses it in a way that will gain for him the respect of the scientist, which is saying a great deal under the circumstances; for modern science is not disposed to listen with patience to any plea for what it regards as the outworn emotions of an unproved faith.

English versions of a number of the late M. Darmesteter's essays have been included in a volume which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are to publish. The subjects of the essays are: "The Religions of the Future," "The Prophets of Israel," "Afghan Life in Afghan Songs," "Race and Tradition," "Ernest Renan," "An Essay on the History of the Jews," and "The Supreme God in the Indo-European Mythology."

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have just published "The Virgin Mother," a collection of addresses on the life of the Virgin Mary as told in the Gospels, by the Rt.-Rev. Dr. A. C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont.

Transition.

This is the title of a taking story by the author of "A Superfluous Woman." It purports to tell the tale of a young lady, Honora Kemball, who has graduated with honors at one of the English universities, and in the opening chapter goes home full of designs and aspirations for a literary future. She finds her father, the supposed well-to-do rector of a rural parish, conscientiously opposed to receiving the church tithes, and poor in consequence. Her dream dispelled, she goes out to "earn her own living," obtains a situation as head assistant in a small metropolitan high school, and succeeds to the principalship on the death of the incumbent, a few months later. Just as she began to think herself superior to her surroundings she was surprised to hear two of the teachers discussing her with the result of pronouncing her work little short of failure. She took one of these, Lucilla Dennison, into her confidence and friendship, and from her learned what was necessary to real success. She practiced the lesson so well that she was transferred to a much more important school, and Lucilla went with her as head assistant.

Lucilla had a decided leaning toward Socialist doctrines and a high personal admiration for Paul Sheridan, a leading orator on those subjects, who subsequently was elected member of Parliament by the votes of the working classes. Honora went to one of his lectures, and found the Chairman of the meeting to be Leslie Lyttleton, "a scholar and gentleman," whom she had known in girlhood and from whom she had expected great aid in her studies. At first Honora was horrified. But she attended other lectures, and then Socialist reunions, gradually discovering that there was much in common between the movement and the self-sacrifice of her father. Then a Frenchman, an Anarchist, comes into view. He wants to smash everything, while Sheridan aims to reform existing conditions without destroying anything that is not really bad. Soon these two recognize each other as enemies, not necessarily in person, but in principle, the Socialist being the worst foe of anarchy, while the Anarchist is the worst foe of socialism. The tiger nature of the French Anarchist comes out at last. He makes a dishonorable proposition to Lucilla, who takes to her bed and dies alone; he stabs Sheridan and escapes to France, where he is arrested after having thrown a bomb. These sad denouements bring Leslie and Honora together, and though she declares she "will never marry" they are united, and "live happy ever afterward."

The book is written in sympathy with the more oppressed classes of English society, and with efforts for their improvement by peaceful measures. Sheridan is the apostle of that idea, but neither he nor any other of the characters is made an imaginary hero. The situations are natural, the persons possible, the action not strained, the incidents free from the sensational. The story is one with a moral, but that moral is not obtruded upon the reader, not even the evident point that the transition of woman from the old to "the new" may be conceived of as a different process to that supposed by some exponents of the new doctrine. ("Transition." A Novel. J. B. Lippincott company.)

"The Fables of Æsop."

Selected, and their history traced by J. Jacobs. Illustrations by R. Heighway. Macmillan & Co. "So the tales were told ages before Aesop," says Thackeray in "The Newcomes," "and asses under lions' manes roared in Hebrew; and sly foxes flattered in Etruscan; and wolves in sheep's clothing gnashed their teeth in Sanskrit, no doubt." Seven hundred of these charming tidbits mingled of honey and vinegar occur here and there in English dress, five hundred in L'Estrange's collection alone. The fable is an art form so precious to literature that it has never been allowed to die since its first appearance in fable loving India. Aesop, the Samian slave, was the magnet about which, 500 years before the birth of Christ, all the golden granules of antiquity gathered, and then another slave, Phaedrus, took up the cue and spread the discovery through the Roman Empire, to be followed by Babrius, and finally by the monks and the writers of the "Gesta Romanorum." The magnified European "Aesop" as we know it, is the work compiled and translated into Latin and German by one Stainbrowel, about the time Columbus discovered America. Old Stainbrowel gathered these bits from Planudes, Romulus (Phaedrus), Marie de France, Babrius, Avian, Poggio, and Alfonsi; but from whatever source they came their popularity was instantaneous and immense, and they have formed the constant delight of children, big and little, ever since Aesop closed his eyes. Plato, Plutarch, Bidpai, and all Oriental teachers love these small but vivid parables, which always tell their story with such directness and simplicity, and never can be misunderstood. Chaucer loved them, and so did old Johannes Pauli, who, in his fifteenth-century "Schimpf und Ernst," rolls this and that under his tongue in deliciously quaint German.—The Critic.

The School of Myths.

The eighth annual literary school of the Chicago Kindergarten College opened Monday evening, April 15, and closes this morning. "Myths" was the subject, and in the treatment almost every phase of folk and fairy lore and story was presented. The first session was a poet's evening—"Scenes from Homeric Life," poems by Mr. Snider and Mr. Block. "Theology and Literature" was the subject of a talk by Dr. Thomas, and was in his happiest vein. The discussion was interesting, the Rev. Dr. Wilson giving a fine historical account of the Nicene creed. In reply Dr. Thomas said it is a curious fact that with all the discussions that are going on no one is attacking either the apostles or the Nicene creed. In speaking of the Book of Job, he said there the devil is represented as a kind of government detective who is going about to see if men were what they pretended to be. In the old Faust legend Faust was saved by the church. This did not satisfy the sense of human justice, and later he was damned but Goethe took up the question and made the soul of Faust face itself and held it to the task until he chose to do the right. To know the beautiful he must be the beautiful; to know the truth he must live the truth; to know the good he must be the good, and give all right out to others as God does. The soul is so great in itself that it must work out all its problems consciously to itself. It must be free to work out these problems until at last it has the beatific vision. Goethe has contributed to the new theology, as his books can go where theological works cannot. Miss Harrison said "the three great principles of the kindergarten are the self-activity of man, the freedom of the will, and the supremacy of God." Tuesday evening Prof. Starr read a paper on "Folk Lore and Tales," showing how they were originally nature myths. Wednesday morning Miss Harrison told the story of Menelaus and Proteus as she tells stories in the kindergarten. She said "that which limits the mind of the child to the opaque facts is a partial education. We must see through these facts to the transparent spirit beyond." Mr. Willitson said that the true educator is always a good story-teller. A student of the college told the story of Rinehild in the dramatic style the children so love. Mr. Snider said the "myths have seized hold of the scientists even—the story of Proteus is the story of evolution."

Wednesday evening Prof. Moulton gave a history of the story from the earliest times down, ending with the "dramatic romance," which he thinks is one of the great educational factors of this age. Thursday morning Mr. Snider talked of fairy tales in Homer. "There are two tendencies in the human race—one to nature, one to spirit. The supreme object of the myth is to represent spirit. It must have some relation to nature, to the family, to institutions, and to the divine order. The ethical and spiritual elements of a myth cannot be taken out without tearing out its soul." He talked of the tales of the Odyssey, Proteus, and Polyphemus especially. "They were created by intelligence, seen by intelligence, must be put down by intelligence. The Wolff school of criticism would tear down the Homeric structure and pile up the stones. Others would make them all nature myths. Homer, the poet and artist, transformed the folklore of the Greek novel into a classic temple." Thursday evening Mrs. Sherman read a fine paper on Prometheus, in which she gave a complete history of the legend, showing its changes as men changed. Friday morning a paper by Mrs. Bech-Meyer was read on the "Spiritlore of Our Teutonic Forefathers." The paper brought out a brilliant discussion by Mr. Mabie and others. Friday evening Mr. Mabie read a paper on "The Methods of Myth-Makers." Of Mr. Mabie it is said that the mantles of Lowell and Curtis have fallen upon him. This morning the school closes with a paper by him on "Nature and Culture."

Brief Mention.

A touching though not a polished story is "The Unbidden Guest," by Ernest William Hornung, which is reprinted in Longmans' Paper Library. It relates the adventures of a Cockney chorus girl who takes it into her head to palm herself off on an unsophisticated farmer's family as a guest whom the family is expecting from England. The scene, it should be explained, is in the neighborhood of Melbourne, in Australia. The kindness which the impish impostor meets with has an altogether unexpected effect upon her character. This stroke of nature atones for all defects in the book, which contains the material for what is technically known as a "soubrette play." The central character, however, would call for the quality of acting which soubrettes do not usually possess.

Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen's "Essays on Scandinavian Literature" is the result of an ambition to write the history of his country's letters, conceived twenty years ago, but never fully carried out. The chapter on Henrik Ibsen grew into a whole volume by itself, and the Swedish authors, Johan Ludwig Runeberg, Mrs. Edgren, and August Strindberg, and the Dane, Oehenschlaeger, are reserved for a future volume. The present work contains: "Bjornstjerne Bjornson," "Alexander Kielland," "Jonas Lie," "Hans Christian Andersen," "Contemporary Danish Literature," "George Brandes," and "Esais Tegner." (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Hundreds of Americans whose hope and ambition is to go to Italy to study music will enjoy reading "Letters of a Baritone," by Francis Walker, which has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons of New York. It consists of a number of letters which an enthusiastic student of singing wrote to his sister in New York during a residence of something more than fifteen months in Florence. In that time he studied under several masters and saw much of the artistic side of Italian life, and in preparing his letters for publication he has retained all the charm of intimate correspondence, having eliminated only such passages as are purely personal.

Under the title of "The Man Without a Memory" Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons republish a collection of short stories by William H. Shelton that have in large part previously appeared as magazine articles. In their collected form they make a neat volume that will well serve to while away an idle hour now and then. They are rather above the average modern short story in interest, and most of them have what to many readers will be a merit, their subjects cover scenes relating to what for a long time was called the late unpleasantness. There is, however, nothing sectional in them or that could be objected to in the least on this ground by any one, North or South. (The Man Without a Memory. By William H. Shelton. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Gossip About Books.

The April number of the Bibelot (published by Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Me.) is the discourse of Marcus Aurelius from Walter Pater's "Marius Epicurean." He who reads this chapter in the present form will surely possess himself of the great Roman novel which is one of the masterpieces of English style.

Jeremiah Curtin has translated "Children of the Soil," another romance by Henryk Sienkiewicz, for Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., who count this book among the most important of their spring announcements. Another interesting book from this house is "A Madonna of the Alps," a novelette by B. Schulze-Smidt, translated by Nathan Haskell Dole.

The second-hand book business, according to the Sun, is failing off greatly in New York. The men who remain in the business are mostly old men—some of them enthusiasts on the subject of books. New men do not take to the business, which requires capital as well as knowledge, and holds out no promise of fair profit. The loss of this feature of life in old New York is deplorable, for the influence of the old book store was conducive to varied and extensive knowledge, the dealers were intelligent men, and their patrons found sincere pleasure in their researches among the hidden book shelves of their now vanishing stores.

Anthony Hope's novel, "The Prisoner of Zenda" (to which the author is now writing a sequel), is being dramatized for E. H. Sothern, and a rattling good play is expected; but Manager Frohman is already in a quandary to find a double for Sothern—for he will, of course, have the rôle of the red-headed young Englishman who masquerades as the imprisoned Prince and is crowned as King of Rusitania. Two other recent romances now being dramatized are Stanley J. Weyman's "A Gentleman of France" and "The House of the Wolf"—the former for the English stage and the latter for Richard Mansfield.

Richard Realf's poems are to be published in the early fall by a New York publisher. It will be a limited subscription edition, numbered, and only those volumes previously subscribed for will come to this coast. The work will contain 160 poems, three pictures of Realf, and a sketch of the author's life. Those desiring copies of this work should send their names to E. E. Cothran, San José.—The Argonaut. One knows little of Richard Realf except that he was a brave Union soldier, that he wrote in his poem "Indirection" one of the loveliest lyrics in our language, and that he committed suicide in San Francisco in 1879.

Critic: Since Miss Cissy Loftus married a man of letters (Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy) Miss Cissy has dropped into poetry and published a little book called "First Verses," of which this is one—

"I write upon this last white sheet
A message. I can rhyme no other:
'I send my love and kisses sweet
Across the ocean—to my mother!'"

and this another:

"They say the blushing milkmaid's out of date;
That only painted ladies are in vogue;
The charms of innocence they roundly rate,
And him who sings of them they count a rogue.
But I, who love an out-of-fashion miss,
A country maid who blushes when I meet her,
Find in her innocence a world of bliss,
And heaven in her kisses when I greet her."

Books Received.

God's Light as It Came to Me. Roberts Bros.

How We Rose. By David Nelson Beach. Roberts Bros.

Prince Bismarck. By Charles Lowe, M. A. Roberts Bros.

Heaven the Country, Christ the Way. Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Quaint Spinster. By Frances E. Russell. Roberts Bros.

Tales of Mean Streets. By Arthur Morrison. Roberts Bros.

Prince Bismarck. By Charles Lowe, M. A. Roberts Bros.

Make Way for the King. By Flavius J. Brobst. Lee & Shepard.

An Arranged Marriage. By Dorothea Gerard. D. Appleton & Co.

The Zig-Zag Paths of Life. A Novel. By Matilda Vance Cooke. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

A Soulless Singer. By Mary Catharine Lee. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among the Northern Hills. By W. C. Prime, LL. D. Harper & Bros.

Russian Rambles. By Isabel F. Hapgood. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Helpful Science. By St. George Mivart, F. R. S. Harper & Bros.

A Daughter of the Soil. A novel. By M. E. Francis. Harper & Bros.

In the Saddle. By Oliver Optic. Blue and Gray Army Series. Lee & Shepard.

The Evolution of Industry. By Henry Dyer C. E., M. A., etc. Macmillan & Co.

After Dinner and Other Speeches. By John D. Long. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Outre-Mer. Impressions of America. By Paul Bourget. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Outlines of Social Theology. By William De Witt Hyde, D. D. Macmillan & Co.

Eve's Ransom. A novel. By George Gissing. Appleton's Town and Country Library.

Not Yet. A romance by Mary Weller Robbins. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Mr. Witt's Widow. By Anthony Hope. United States Book company. Belgravia Series.

The Life of Samuel J. Tilden. By John Bigelow, LL. D. In two vols. Harper & Bros.

A Country Sweetheart. By Dora Russell. Globe Library No. 199. Rand McNally & Co.

Sunday Evening Lectures. By Charles Brodie Patterson. New York: Published by the author.

The Grandee. A novel. By Armando Palacio Valdés. New York: George Gottsberger Peck.

Marcella. By Mrs. Humprey Ward. Macmillan's Novelists' Library. (Paper). No. 1, Vol. 1.

A Daughter of Maryland. By G. Waldo Browne. Novelist Publishing company. War Series.

Neighbor Jackwood. By J. T. Trowbridge. With a Chapter of Autobiography. Lee & Shepard.

Lisbeth Wilson. A Daughter of New Hampshire Hills. By Eliza Nelson Blair. Lee & Shepard.

Melting Snows. By Prince Schoenarch-Carolath. Translated by Margaret Symonds. Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated by H. W. McVickar. Harper & Bros.

The Brownie Song-Book. Dedicated to Mr. Sol Smith Russell. By S. G. Pratt. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Clapp & Co.'s Leading American Exchanges (1894.) Issued March, 1895. New York: Ferris Brothers, printers.

The Madonna of St. Luke. The Story of a Portrait. By Henrietta Irving Bolton. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Great Men and Famous Women. A Series of Pen and Pencil Sketches. Parts 26 to 68 inclusive. New York: Selmar Hess.

Evolution and Effort, and Their Relation to Religion and Politics. By Edmond Kelly, M. A., F. G. S. D. Appleton & Co.

How to Know the Wild Flowers. By Mrs. William Starr Dana. Illustrated by Marion Satterlee. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Prince Bismarck and the Re-establishment of the German Empire. By Max Freidrich. (Published in German.) Laird & Lee.

The Cap and Gown. Published by the Undergraduates of the University of Chicago. Press of A. L. Swift & Co. For sale by all booksellers.

Driftwood; A Modest Collection of Random Rhymes Written at Odd Times for Odd People. By A. L. Bixby. Lincoln, Neb.: State Journal company.

United States Internal Revenue Tax System. Including the Income Tax of 1894 and 1864. Edited by Charles Wesley Eidbridge. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Kyoto Industrial Exhibition of 1895: Held in Celebration of the 1100th Anniversary of the City's Existence. By F. Brinkley. Printed at the Japan Mail Office.

The Lyric of Love. Unfolding Principles of Immortality in the Seen and Unseen Forces of Nature. By Laura A. Sunderlin Nourse. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

TRIAL TRIP ON THE NEW "L" ROAD.

Citizens of the West and South Sides Guests of the Metropolitan Company.

Several score of West Side citizens and a sprinkling of South Side residents accepted the invitation of General Superintendent Baker of the Metropolitan Elevated road yesterday, and taking a train specially provided, went for a trip over the completed lines of the company. There were several officials of the great steam railroads along to get an idea of the practical workings of an elevated road worked by electricity.

The train of five cars left the Canal street station at 2 o'clock. There was no stop made until West Forty-eighth was reached. This is the end of the line, a distance of five and one-half miles from the starting point. It was made in fifteen minutes. The return to the junction at Paulina street was made, and then a trip over the north branch of the road was begun. The passengers were taken out as far as Wicker Park and shown the densely populated district intervening. Afterward the motorman ran the train back to the power-house, and a general inspection of the plant followed.

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Pardridge's operations, actual and supposed, continued to be the center around which the speculative wheat market revolved. Calls made by commission houses on the big bear Thursday, amounting, it is said, to $300,000, were promptly met, and he probably supposed that would relieve the tension in the market. The trade has become so accustomed to falling prices that it looks for reactions on any advances. May, however, opened at last price of the previous day, with plenty of buying orders on the floor. It looked as if two bulls had come in where one had gone out Thursday. Outside market developed strength, notably St. Louis, and cables were all higher. Primary receipts were small at 143,000 bu, with shipments of 227,000 bu and clearances in wheat and flour of 245,000 bu. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 209 cars, against 246 the same day last year. The sharp advance in flour at Minneapolis and the announcement that Thursday's sales for export were the largest for any day in three years were bull points. It is claimed that there is a big shortage of wheat in Milwaukee, millers not having bought against their sales of flour. The inquiry for cash wheat from interior points continues good. A local miller paid May price for No. 3 red and ½c premium for No. 2 red wheat. A sale of a lot of winter wheat in store at Joliet at 60c was reported. While there was no business in round lots for shipment the cash wheat situation is improving. The large local stocks do not appear as a bugbear now that supplies of winter wheat at other points are exhausted and buyers have to come here. As the price advances the market broadens out and the volume of outside business increases. All the market factors favored an advance in futures, and in addition there was a disposition to round up Pardridge which caused prices to be marked up. The big bulge did not come until about noon. May wheat had sold earlier in the day to 58⅝c, dipped slightly, and then sold through 59c. During the early part of the day Pardridge was a heavy buyer of May and a seller of July. On this the spread narrowed to ½c, and there was talk of the two futures selling together. Further margin calls, it is said, decided the Pardridge interest to get in out of the storm with part of its line at least. There were rumors of private settlement at 59½c, but at any rate Pardridge's brokers bought May wheat as fast as it was offered, and the price was promptly advanced to 59⅝c. The selling by Pardridge-Farnum and Schwartz-Dupee gave point to the rumors of private settlements in which Armour is supposed to have figured. Guesses as to the quantity of wheat covered yesterday varied as widely as do guesses regarding the size of the Pardridge line. The trade accepted three to four million bushels as about the figure, and while Pardridge's people intimate that the "old man" is about even, the general belief is that he is still short a big line. The action of the market after the top price was scored indicated that there was considerable Pardridge sentiment about it. So soon as it was found that he had covered at least enough to relieve any strain there was a disposition to sell and get out of long wheat. May wheat lost all its advance for the day and closed at 58⅛c, the last price of Thursday. At the close the spread between May and July had gone back to 1@1¼c. St. Louis closed only ⅛c under the local market. Toledo was on a shipping basis with Chicago, and there was some figuring on a cargo of 90,000 bu to be worked to Toledo.

A shipment by boat to Toledo ought to be an argument for the people who have not been able to get over the shock of last summer's shipment of wheat from Toledo here. The local cash market after an advance in sympathy with futures closed about unchanged from Thursday. Sample offerings were small with good milling demand. No. 3 red sold at 59c, No. 2 red at 59@59½c, No. 3 hard at 59c, and No. 2 hard at 60c.

Trade in corn ruled a shade more active than it has been for some time, but attracted only a moderate interest. Receipts were posted at 187 cars and 16,000 bu by canal, against withdrawals from store of 89,000 bu. There was fair demand for carlots, with prices averaging ⅛c higher. On track and free on board No. 4 sold at 44½c, No. 3 at 45@45¼c, No. 3 yellow at 45@45½c. No. 3 white at 45¼c, No. 2 white at 46⅜c, and ears at 44c. Billed through No. 4 sold at 43¼c, No. 3 at 43¾c, No. 3 yellow at 43¾@44c, and No. 2 yellow at 44½c. Primary receipts were 137,000 bu, shipments 558,-000 bu, and clearances of 159,000 bu. A 90,000-bu cargo of No. 3 and No. 3 yellow corn was worked for shipment at 2¼c and 2c under July price. The range for the May future was from 45½c to 46⅜c, with the close at 45⅞c.

Sensational Advance in Rye.

Interesting developments in the rye market predicted last week have already begun to develop. Cash rye took an upward jump of 5@6c toward the close yesterday. The sensation and excitement did not create any special stir around the floor for the reason that a comparatively few traders are interested in rye, but those who are short the May watched proceedings with keen anxiety. Practically every bushel of contract rye in store here is sold for May delivery, and quite a number of traders who had sold May against cash holdings have been letting go the cash at what seemed to be high prices, anticipating heavier receipts and incident declines on which the May shortage might be covered. However, the arrivals have continued exceedingly meager and the action of May anticipated did not materialize. Now no May is on sale and anxious purchasers are futilely bidding up the price. The distillers have been trying to work a bluff for some time, claiming that they had no special need for rye, but it now appears that distillers' stocks all around have dwindled down to almost nothing, and at Cincinnati, Louisville, and every distilling district there is a most urgent and immediate demand for the grain, with none coming forward from the country to fill it. It is possible that the high prices may attract fresh receipts from country points, but if the scarcity continues it would appear that prices may go up indefinitely. Starting in with a sale of a car at 62c, 63c was soon paid, and before the close small lots sold at 66c, and 65c was paid for 5,000 bu Northwestern rye to arrive. Good No. 3 sold by sample at 60c. For May 60c was bid, and more would undoubtedly have been paid had any sellers appeared.

The oats market was active with fluctuations controlled largely by the action of wheat. The cash demand contributed strength. The independent conditions were nearly all bearish—the fine weather, large receipts at 188 cars, a heavy estimate of 268 cars for today, and a prospect for a large increase in local stocks next week. However, shorts were industriously covering. A big business was done in the way of changing from May to June at ⅜c difference. The leading buyers were Carrington-Hannah and Bartlett-Frazier. May ranged at 28¼@28⅝c, closing at 28⅜c, a net advance of ⅛c. July sold at 27¼@27⅝c, and rested at 28⅜c, or ⅛c higher. September was active at 25¼@25⅝c, closing at 25⅜@25½c. The cash market advanced ¼c. No. 2 in store sold at 28⅜@28⅝c, and do white at 32@32¼c. Notwithstanding liberal offerings samples were firm and local billed ½c higher. Sales on track and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 30@31¾c, do white at 32@32¼c, No. 2 at 28⅝@29¼c, and do white at 32¼@33c.

The barley market was dull but firm in tone. Some lots to arrive were offered, but prices asked were a trifle above buyers' views. Spot offerings were meager, with postings 6 cars. No. 2 sold f. o. b. at 53½c and No. 3 at 52@52½c. Low grade was nominally 48@50c.

Cash flaxseed advanced ½c, and May was steady. A car No. 1 on track sold at $1.40½. Only 3 cars were inspected in, and 12,475 bu were shipped. Ten thousand bu May sold in exchange for cash at $1.39 and 1,000 bu at the same.

Timothy seed was in moderate supply and steady. Poor to common lots ranged at $3.25@4.75, fair to good at $4.85@5.07½, and choice from $5.10 to $5.25.

Clover-seed was unchanged and in light supply. Fair to good sold from $8.75 to $9.15. Choice was quoted at $9.30.

Bran was in light demand, with sales at $13.25.

Traders in provisions had a market influenced almost entirely by wheat. There was some changing over of contracts, especially in pork, which widened the spread between May and July to 25c. Hog receipts were above the estimate by 3,000 and the market ruled lower. On this the market for provisions opened easy. Top prices on the bulge in wheat were $12.35 for pork, $6.90 for lard, and $6.32½ for ribs. The net gains for the day were 12½c on pork, 5c on ribs, and 2½c on lard.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Some time ago the old Neely elevator, which has been operated as a regular warehouse, changed hands and it became necessary for the new owner, the Nebraska City Packing company, to apply to the Board of Trade for a new license. The application has been on file for some time and a report of some sort is expected at the next meeting of the directors. The house is now irregular and a notice to that effect was posted on the bulletin board. A little catechism was prepared for the Nebraska City Packing company and the Weare people, who are largely interested. The following is the list of questions fired at E. E. Weare, the President of the Packing company, by the Warehouse committee:

"What official position do you occupy in the Nebraska City Packing company?

"Is the Nebraska City Packing company an incorporated company?

"From what State did it receive its act of incorporation?

"Please to furnish the committee with a copy of said act, and also a copy of the by-laws of the Nebraska City Packing company.

"When did the Nebraska City Packing company come into possession of the property described in the application of the said Nebraska City Packing company?

"From whom or from what company was the proprietorship or control of elevators transferred to the Nebraska City Packing company?

"Where are these elevators, designated as 'A' and 'B,' located?

"Who will sign, and in what form will be signed, the receipts for grain or flaxseed issued by the Nebraska City Packing company?

"Do you promise as proprietors, and on behalf of the Nebraska City Packing company, that you will in all respects conform to the rules, regulations, and by-laws of this association, and to the regulations and requirements of its Board of Directors?

"Do you agree that the Nebraska City Packing company will not deal in grain, either directly or indirectly, while the said company is a public custodian of grain under the rules of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago and the regulations and requirements of its Board of Directors?

"Do you agree that you will permit any committee appointed by the Board of Directors to examine the grain in your elevators whenever such examination is deemed advisable by the said Board of Directors?"

It is easy enough to figure out differences of opinion on the last three propositions which will prevent the questions being answered to the satisfaction of the members of the Warehouse committee. The elevator people will object to the last two questions on the ground that they are only asking for licenses for the term provided for in the compromise agreement of last summer, in which provision was made for dealing in grain under certain conditions.

The overlooking of 423,000 bu of oats afloat that should have shown up in the report of local stocks seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding in the inspection department. The inspector says that he did not understand that an account of grain going from private houses into vessels in the harbor during the winter was wanted, and that in overlooking such amounts the mistake occurred. There is a copy of a letter, however, in the office of the Secretary of the board addressed to the inspector and dated several months ago in which such figures especially were asked for.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 218 cars; hogs, 8,000.

Wheat was firmer on the curb late in the day. Puts on May sold at 57½@57⅝c and calls at 58⅝@59c. Puts on May corn sold at 45⅝@45¾c and calls at 45⅞@46c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed April 20, 1894.
WHEAT.					
April...	57⅛	57⅛@	59⅝	57⅛	....
May....	58⅛	58 @	59⅝	58⅛	59⅞
July....	59	59 @	60⅜	59⅛	61⅞
CORN.					
April...	45⅛	45⅛@	45⅞	45⅞	....
May....	45⅞	45½@	46⅜	45⅞	39
July....	46⅛	46⅛@	46⅞	46⅛	39⅞
OATS.					
May....	28⅛	28⅛@	28⅝	28⅜	32⅞
June...	28⅜	28⅛@	29⅛	28⅜	
July....	27⅜	27⅛@	27⅝	27⅜	29⅞
MESS PORK.					
April..	12.27½	12.07½@	12.47½	12.40	12.62½
May....	12.15	12.07½@	12.35	12.27½	12.67½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
April...	6.85	6.82½@	6.87½	6.87½	7.75
May....	6.87½	6.85 @	6.90	6.90	7.72½
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.					
April...	6.22½	6.17½@	6.30	6.27½	6.57½
May....	6.22½	6.20 @	6.32½	6.27½	6.57½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat......	13	4	4	21
Spring wheat......	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn..............	42	141	4	187
Oats..............	159	29	.....	188
Rye...............	1	.....	.....	1
Barley............	1	4	1	6
Total	216	178	9	403

By canal—16,000 bu corn.

Inspected out—8,380 bu wheat, 2,099 bu corn, and 500 bu rye. From private houses—87,000 bu corn.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.
Flour, brls...	12,719	11,260	8,131	5,914
Whea bu...	10,400	17,550	151,734	9,941
Corn, bu....	81,650	163,680	372,063	233,401
Oats, bu....	134,200	132,645	195,086	177,441
Rye, bu.....	2,750	1,950	1,588	3,336
Barley, bu..	9,879	12,633	8,346	11,943
T. Seed, lbs.	88,288	100,000	178,052	320,951
C. Seed, lbs	5,160	35,680	19,790	17,885
Oth. S'd, lbs.	....	16,000	40,173	29,631
F. Seed, bu..	2,668	8,650	....	5,373
B. Corn, lbs.	....	24,690	460	67,060
Cheese, lbs..	136,792	239,566	109,914	189,760
Butter, lbs..	777,755	615,638	749,755	542,175
Eggs, cases.	13,146	12,56[illegible]	6,690	5,142
Hides, lbs...	175,480	299,230	640,034	568,090
Wool, lbs....	60,990	7,420	47,276	20,000

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

Local Oil Market Higher for All Lines—Slight Advance in Flour.

Quotations in burning oils, and, in fact, nearly all varieties are subject to change almost hourly, but the latest local prices will be found below. Within the last two days standard white carbon has advanced a full cent and other oils accordingly. The outlook, according to local authorities, is for further advances. Wholesale grocers report a slight advance in flour on the basis of $3.55@3.65 for Washburn's "Best." Butter was more plentiful and the market less firm in tone. The top price on beans was $1.95 per bu, and sales were mainly at $1.92 for good stock. Poultry was stronger under a good general demand, with chickens ½c higher. There was a good shipping outlet for strawberries and prices ruled a shade higher.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 20½c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 14@15c; thirds, 10@12c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's) 18c; firsts, 14@15c; seconds, 8@10c; packing stocks, 6@7c.

Berries—Strawberries: Floridas, 18@20c per quart; Louisianas, $2.50@3.00 per 24-pint case; Mississippis, $3 00@5.25 per 24-quart case. Cranberries, $1.50@2.50 per bu box.

Beans—Navies and pea beans, new, $1.92@1.95 per bu.

Broom-corn—Choice green hurl, 6@6¼c per lb; red or slightly pale tip, 5½@6c; self-working, fine green parlor, 6½c; fair to good do, 5½@6c; smooth, pale, or red tip, 4½@5c; common growth, off color, 4@4½c; insides and covers, 3½@4c; crooked green, 3½c; red or pale tip, 2@3c; brush corn, fine, 4½@6½c.

Coal—The retail price is $5.50 per ton for large egg and $5.75 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in carlots: Grate, $4.60; egg, stove, and nut, $4.75. Bituminous—Briar Hill, $4.25; Erie, $3.80; Youghiogheny, $2.90; Indiana block, $2.00; Blossburg, $3.80; Baltimore and Ohio, $2.60; Hocking Valley, $2.60; Wilmington, at mines, $1.35; Piedmont, $3.75; Shawnee, $2.60.

Cheese—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9½@10c per lb; twins, 9⅜@10c; Young Americas, 10½c; slightly skimmed, 6@7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

Dried Fruits—Evaporated apples, 7½@8½c; blackberries, 6c; raspberries, 22c; California peaches, 7@8½c; apricots, 8@9c; prunes, forty to fifty to the pound, 10@10½c per lb; raisins, 3@4c.

Drugs and Chemicals—Borax, 6@10c; citric acid, 41@46c; tartaric, powdered, 25@30c; carbolic acid, 17@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, 91@96c; balsam tolu, 30@35c; Tonka beans, $2.00; cubeb berries, 18c; calomel, 75c; camphor, 40@45c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 35c; glycerine, 13@24c; gum arabic, 20@25c; morphine sulph, $1.80@2.20; gum opium, $2.40; quinine, 25@39c; refined alcohol, in brls, $2.49 per gal.

Eggs—Choice, recandled, new cases included, 11½c; strictly-fresh-laid, loss off, cases returned, 11½c; not strictly fresh, 11c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.35 per doz.; plover, $1.25@1.35.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, common to choice, $2.25@3.25 per box; California oranges, $2.00@3.50 per box.

Groceries—Sugar—Cut loaf, 4.94c per lb; cube, 4.44c; powdered, 4.44c; granulated, 4.06c; confectioners' A, 3.94c; extra C, 3⅛@3⅞c; yellow, 3⅛@3¾c. Dark molasses, 3c. Coffee—Java, 28@32c per lb; Mocha, 28c; Rio, choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 14½@15½c; Santos, 16@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@6½c per lb; choice do, 5¼@5½c; fair do, 4@5c; Japan, 4⅞@5½c. Sirups—Corn, 18@24c per gal; standard sugar, 14½@18½c; fancy, 22@28c; New Orleans, O. K., 35c; centrifugal, 18@24c.

Hay—Receipts, 918 tons; shipments, 24 tons. Demand good and offerings only fair. Prices steady. Choice timothy quotable at $10.00@10.50; No. 1 at $9.75@10.00; No. 2 at $9.00@9.50; mixed nominal at $7.00@8.50; upland prairie at $8.50@10.50 for good to choice, and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 7¼@7½c per lb; No. 2 do, 6⅜@6⅝c; No. 1 calfskin, 10c; No. 2 do, 8½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4⅝c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4⅛c.

Oils—Standard white carbon, 9⅜c; prime white, 150 deg., 9⅜c; snow white, 150 deg., 11½c; headlight, 175 deg., 12¼c; Eocene, 12½c; Kenegene, 12¼c; Elaine, 17½c; benzine, 11½c; stove gasoline, 12c; 87 deg. gasoline, 11c; linseed, raw, 57c, and boiled, 59c; turpentine, 35½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 56c; No. 1 lard oil, 39c; No. 2 do, 36c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 35c; salad oil, 35c; paraffine, 28 deg., 11c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black summer, 8c; 25 deg. cold test, 9@9½c; do 15 deg., cold test, 9½c; do zero, 10½c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 11@12c; chickens, 10c; roosters, 5½c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@5.50 per doz; dressed turkeys, 10@13c; chickens, 10c; roosters, 5½c; ducks, 11@13c.

Potatoes—Less than carloads from store: Hebrons, 75@80c per bu; Burbanks, 78@82c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $2.00@2.25 per brl.

Vegetables—Old cabbages, Holland, $9.00@10.00 per 100; celery, 25@45c per doz; cucumbers, $1.50@2.00 per doz; cauliflower, fancy, $2.00@2.75 per crate; onions, $2.00@2.25 per brl; lettuce, home-grown, 90c@$1.00 per 4-doz case; Florida tomatoes, $4.00@5.50 per crate; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80c@$1.00 per brl; squash, $1.50@1.75 per doz.

Whisky—Lower at $1.20 as a basis for finished goods.

Wool—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@22c; fine unwashed fleeces, 9@11c; medium unwashed, 13@15c; coarse unwashed, 12@14½c; cotted and rough unwashed, 10@11c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@11c; medium do, 11@14c; coarse, 11@12c. North and South Dakota—Fine heavy, 7@9c; do light, 9@1c; do medium, 11@12c; coarse, 11@13c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton, Grain, and Provision Movements, with Closing Quotations.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—Grain—Wheat—The operations in wheat for forward delivery were again active, the total being 12,730,000 bu, embracing a good degree of animation for foreign and Western account. For a few minutes at the start the drift was slightly downward, but the demand suddenly became spirited and with small offerings prices rose rapidly. At first the strength was ascribed partly to firmer cables and fair buying on foreign orders, but it soon became apparent that the up-turn was largely in sympathy with strong bullish advices from Chicago, and it quickly transpired that a large bear operator in Chicago had been badly squeezed and forced to settle his short sales. As soon as this became public prices weakened, all of the early rise being lost under realizing by longs and renewed selling for foreign account. Exports, 56,-565 bu; receipts, 1,300 bu. Spot quiet and tame. Exporters took 8,000 bu No. 2 red for May 11, f. o. b. afloat, 1⅛c over May. Spot quoted 2@2¼c over. No. 1 Manitoba f. o. b. afloat at 9c over. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 88,565 bu, against 57,695 bu a year ago.

Corn—Exports, 3,568 bu; receipts, none. Spot in small supply and held higher. Sales: 10,000 bu steamer mixed at 50⅜@50⅝c in elevator and 51⅜@51½c afloat; 11,000 bu ungraded at 51@51½c. Futures opened firmer but closed lower. Oats—Exports, 1,957 bu; receipts, 48,300 bu. Spot trading was restricted on account of the higher claims of holders. Sales: 16,000 bu No. 2 white at 36@36½c in elevator and 37c afloat; April and May do at 36½c and 33c; 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 32@32¼c in elevator and 33c afloat; 10,000 bu ungraded at 36@41c for white and 32@33½c for mixed; 30,000 bu white by sample at 37⅛@37½c afloat. Futures were slightly firmer, but closed easier. Rye nominal. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Low.	High.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
May	63	63	64⅝	63⅛	63⅛
July	63⅞	63⅞	65	63⅞	64
August......	64⅛	64⅛	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛
September.	64⅜	64⅜	65⅜	64⅜	64⅜
December..	66⅛	66⅛	67⅛	67	66⅞
CORN.					
May	50⅞	50⅞	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞
July	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
September. ...	.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
OATS.					
April........	.....	.....	.....	31⅛	31⅛
May.........	32	32	32⅞	32	32
July.........	32⅞	32⅞	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞

Butter—Holders of fancy fresh creamery are firm, but trading is quiet. Receipts, 1,147 packages. New butter—Creamery, Elgin, and other Western extras, 20c; do Western, seconds to firsts, 15@19c: Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 9@15c; do thirds to seconds, 8@9c; Western factory, fresh, firsts, 10@11c; do thirds to seconds, 8@9c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, fall make, colored, fancy, 11@11½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 19 brls, 18,805 cases. Holders firm at 12¾@13c for choice Western, northerly sections.

Sugars—Raws strong, with a good inquiry. Centrifugals, 96 test, at 3c; Muscovados, 89 test, at 2 11-16c; and molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2 7-16c. Refined active and firm at full previous figures.

Cotton—The first transactions were made at a rise of 2 to 3 points on near and 1 to 4 points on late months, followed by a further improvement of 2 to 3 points, closing steady at 7 to 9 points advance over yesterday's final figures. The Liverpool spot market was firm. Middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened steady; buyers at last night's prices closed steady at 2-64d net advance. Manchester yarns firm; cloths quiet. Receipts at the port today were 11,540 bales. On the spot the market was quiet and unchanged. Middling uplands at 6 15-16c and do Gulf at 7 3-16c. Sales were 142 bales for consumption and 100 bales on contract. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
April..............	......	......	......	6.79@6.81
May............	10,500	6.82	6.73	6.80@6.81
June............	27,300	6.76	6.49	6.74@6.75
July............	6,100	6.80	6.75	6.79@6.80
August	92,600	6.85	6.78	6.84@6.85
September......	12,000	6.85	6.78	6.84@6.85
October.........	29,900	6.87	6.80	6.86@6.87
November......	2,900	6.90	6.84	6.90@6.91
December......	800	6.93	6.87	6.94@6.95
January........	2,800	6.99	6.91	6.98@7.00

Coffee—The contract market opened weak and irregular; March advanced 10 points, while the balance of the list declined 15@20 points. Havre opened barely steady at an advance of ⅛@1f, later declined ¼f. Hamburg was dull at ¼@1 pfg advance. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 16,000 bags. The Rio market was weak and Santos quiet. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 9⅝d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 10,907 bags. American visible supply, 443,-171 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sale.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March......	1,250	14.00	14.00	13.90@14.00
April	1,250	14.40	14.35	14.30@14.35
May..........	3,500	14.20	14.10	14.05@14.10
June..........	1,000	14.10	14.05	14.00@14.05
July..........	500	14.35	14.35	14.20@14.30
September......	3,250	14.20	14.20	14.15@14.20
October......	250	14.15	14.15	14.15@14.20
December	1,750	14.20	14.15	14.10@14.15

Dry goods—Agents have advanced the price of Amoskeag, Stark, and American grain bags ⅛c and Wakefield wide sheetings ½c, also silverside plaids, cheviots, and 30-inch checks and Danville plaids ¼c each. Brown cottons in order demand at full advance rates, but turned down when exceed June delivery. Wide sheetings in freer sales and more advance prices in a few days. Bleached cottons running low in stocks and prices very firm. Printed fabrics, except fancy calicoes, doing well, especially American; also shirtings, robes, Turkey reds, pink and purple, Brazilians, etc. Printing cloths quiet but firm at 2⅝c.

Petroleum easier; closed $2.20 bid.

Cotton-seed oil steady; sales include 100 brls; off summer yellow, 26½c; prime summer yellow, 26½@27½c.

Ocean grain freights were dull. No engagements reported.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 19.—The millers wore smiles today on the advance in wheat which resulted yesterday afternoon in large sales of flour for export, and in the experience of one milling firm the largest individual sale for Liverpool in three years, 40,000 sacks. This firm sold 70,000 sacks for Liverpool yesterday and a total of about 100,000 brls, and today liberal trade was in prospect. Another firm sold 40,000 brls largely for export, and all milling firms reported a greatly improved inquiry. There was a heavy advance in flour prices. The strong tone of the wheat market this morning was encouraging, although a break came before the close. This was not unexpected. The liberal advance of the week is expected to result in a reaction, for the trading since Monday has been on a liberal scale. There was not as much inclination by outside markets to follow Chicago as has been the case during the week. Primary receipts fell to 116,000 bu today; shipments were 226,000 bu, against 196,000 bu receipts a year ago. There was a very good trade in the pit. The cash market was firm, but the trade was not of special significance. The millers were not large buyers, their purchases being about 40 cars. Wheat closed April, 60⅝c; May, 60⅝c; July, 61½c; September, 60c. On track—No. 1 hard, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, 61½c; No. 2 Northern, 60½c. Flour higher; first patents, $3.30@3.55; second patents, $3.10@3.25; first clears, $2.40@2.60.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—Grain—Wheat rather easy at the opening, with some sales at ⅛c decline; but on a better demand, occasioned by the covering of shorts and reports of dry weather, May advanced 2¼c and July 1⅛c above the opening price, later weakened, May declining 1⅜c and July 1⅛c, closing at ⅛@⅜c advance over yesterday for both options. No. 2 red, cash, 58⅜c bid; May, 57⅝c; July, 57c asked. Corn opened ⅛c off, but recovered and advanced ⅜c for May and ¼c for July. With little business during the last hour the price eased off ¼c and the close was tame. No. 2 mixed, cash, 43⅜c; May, 43⅛c; July, 44⅛c bid; September, 45c. Oats stronger, with an advance of ⅛@⅛c for May, but the trading was light; spot firm; No. 2 cash, 30c bid; May, 29⅝c bid; June, 29⅛c bid; July, 26c bid. Rye and barley nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bu; flour, 3,000 brls; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 156,-000 bu; oats, 38,000.

PEORIA, Ill., April 19.—Corn—Higher. No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 44½c. Oats—Active. No. 2 white, 31@31⅛c; No. 3 white, 30⅝@30⅝c. Rye—Scarce. No. 2, 58@60c. Whisky—Firm. Finished goods, $1.20. Receipts—Wheat, none; corn, 32,400 bu; oats, 62,700 bu; rye, 700 bu; barley, none. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 8,400 bu; oats, 81,-400 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,100 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., April 19.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 63½c; April, 63⅝c; May, 63⅞c; July, 64⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62⅝c; April, 62⅝c; May, 62⅝c; July, 63⅝c; September, 61⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 59⅛c; No. 3, 56⅛c; rejected, 53⅛c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 63⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 63⅝c. Rye, 49c. No. 2 oats, 31c. No. 3 oats, 30⅛c. Barley, 42@43c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19.—Wheat—Firmer for red. No. 2 hard, 56c; No. 2 red, 57⅛c; rejected, 53c. Corn—Scarce, higher. No. 2 mixed, 45c; No. 2 white, 45⅛c. Oats—Easy. No. 2 mixed, 28⅛@29c; No. 2 white, 32@33c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 19.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 68⅜@69c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅛@68⅛c; No. 2 red, 65c; No. 1 white, 69c. Corn stronger; No. 2 yellow, 50⅛c; No. 3 yellow and No. 2 corn, 50c; No. 3 corn, 49⅝c. Oats higher; No. 2 white, 35⅞c; No. 3 white, 35⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅝c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 19.—Resin firm; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. Spirits firm, 27½c. Tar firm, $1.00. Turpentine steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.90; virgin, $2.40.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 15...	8,385	102	23,065	15,442
Tuesday, April 16...	2,609	2,165	11,404	7,855
Wednesd'y, April 17	10,149	330	20,255	14,394
Thursday, April 18..	9,598	1,000	24,023	8,180
Friday, April 19. ...	3,500	200	18,000	5,000
Week thus far......	33,239	3,799	97,750	50,871
Same period last wk	37,359	4,767	90,918	60,677
Same period 1894...	60,284	4,319	130,541	59,549
Shipments—				
Monday, April 15....	1,847	....	10,897	1,886
Tuesday, April 16..	563	16	5,549	2,559
Wednesd'y, April 17	2,544	9	6,088	254
Thursday, April 18..	3,691	9	7,369	3,837
Friday, April 19.....	1,000	....	9,000	1,000
Week thus far......	9,645	34	38,903	9,536
Same period last wk	11,053	77	42,277	8,258
Same period 1894...	19,711	65	43,727	8,046

Estimated receipts today: 500 cattle, 11,000 hogs, 1,000 sheep.

Cattle—Trade was dull at about steady prices. Beeves, 850@1,500 lbs, sold at $4.00@5.85, with nothing to compare with the single load of 1,530-lb cattle sold Thursday at $6.25. Some 1,123-lb distillery cattle sold at $5.00. The market was very slow, but was better in tone at least than at the close yesterday, and a fair clearance was made. The 1,350@1,500-lb cattle which sold at the highest point of the year, up to $6.10@6.25, have suffered the most decline, and such were selling at about $5.35@5.45. Native cows and heifers sold at $2.00@4.50, largely at $2.50@3.25; bulls, $2.00@3.75; oxen, $2.00@4.50; calves, $2.50@5.00; fed Texas steers, $3.75@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.80@4.50.

Hogs—The hog market was uneven, but prices on an average were fully 5c lower than Thursday's average. There seemed to be a pretty well sustained demand for hogs at the prices, and the trade, toward noon had a firmer feeling, with some few hogs selling rather better than could be done during the middle of the forenoon. However, there were some 6,000 left over, though there were some that were locked up and a good many bought late by speculators to carry over. Mixed hogs sold at $4.55@4.95, largely at $4.75@4.80, with butcher weights at $4.85@4.95. Light sold largely at $4.80 for selected lots, with light butcher hogs at $4.80@4.90. Inferior to fair light mixed at $4.55@4.70. Heavy hogs sold at $4.55@5.05, largely at $4.85@4.95. Prices for hogs compared with a week ago were fully 15c lower, and were about 20c lower than Tuesday or Wednesday's opening, and about 35c lower than a year ago.

Sheep—The trade was very slow and weak. A string of 2,000 Western sheep sold to an exporter, the lot averaging 135 lbs, at $4.60, but sheep had to be extra good to find an outlet through that source. Natives sold largely at $3.50@4.50. Western reached $4.60, and lambs sold at $3.75@5.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,790 head; on sale, 29 cars. Dull and generally 10@15c lower. Native steers, poor to good, $4.00@5.85; bulls, $2.85@4.00; dry cows, $1.85@3.85. European cables quote American steers at 11¼@12½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10@10¾c. Exports today, 272 beeves and 2,180 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 581 beeves and 4,190 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 269 head; on sale, 383 head. Dull but no lower. Veals, poor to prime, $2.50@5.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,397 head; on sale, 17 cars, or 3,500 head. Sheep ⅛@¼c lower; lambs steady. Unshorn sheep, poor to fair, $3.90@4.60; unshorn lambs, common to good, $4.25@5.85. Hogs—Receipts, 5,132 head. Steady at $5.10@5.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 500; market slow and weak; supply light and trading was mostly in odds and ends; good beef steers would bring $4.75@5.60; light, $4.00@4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00; cows, $2.00@3.50; fed Texas steers, $3.75@4.75; grass do, $2.50@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 3,900; market lower; top price, $4.85; bulk sales, $4.65@4.80; light, $4.40@4.70. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 300; only top grades have any strength; all others are $1.00 lower than last week; native mixed sold at $4.00@4.45; Southwestern, $2.60@3.60.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 95 head. Market steady to shade lower. Texas steers, $2.75@4.50; Texas cows, $2.25@3.50; beef steers, $4.00@4.50; native cows, $1.70@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.65; bulls, $2.50@4.15. Hogs—Receipts, 9,600 head; shipments, 2,600 head. Market weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $4.60@4.75. Heavies, $4.65@4.80; packers, $4.60@4.80; mixed, $4.70@4.75; light, $4.45@4.65; Yorkers, $4.55@4.65; pigs, $4.00@4.55. Sheep—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 4,400 head. Market weak to 10c lower.

OMAHA, Neb., April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head. Market 10c lower. Steers, $4.00@5.80; bulk $5.00@5.40; cows and heifers, $1.25@4.30, bulk $3.00@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.30, bulk $2.80@3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head. Market opened weak, closed lower. Light, $4.50@4.60; mixed, $4.55@4.70; heavy, $4.65@4.75. Sheep—Receipts, 5,300 head. Market lower. Fair to choice natives, $3.60@4.75; fair to good Western, $3.50@4.60; common stock sheep, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 700; yesterday, 1,407; shipments, 250; steady at $4.45@4.70; bulk, $4.45@4.50. Cattle—Receipts, 200; yesterday, 4,091; shipments, 357; steady; cows, $1.50@4.00; bulls, $1.75@3.00; oxen, $2.00@3.25; veals, $3.00@4.00; feeders, $2.25@3.80; yearlings, $2.00@3.30.

NAME NEW OFFICERS.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Some Practical Politics Used to Prevent Retiring Officials Succeeding Themselves—A Nominating Committee Which Would Not Serve—Dull and Firm Stock Market—Metropolitan Elevated Securities Active and Higher—Diamond Match Advances—Sterling Unchanged.

The official nominations of officers of the Stock Exchange to be voted upon at the next annual election were made yesterday, and in the making of them there developed the most interesting example of practical politics the exchange has ever seen. The governing committee of the exchange is a body composed of members elected to serve for three years, one-third of the membership retiring each year. The governing committee has always named the nominating committee a few weeks before the election, and this nominating committee would in turn name the regular ticket for President and members of the governing committee, and the regular ticket as a rule has been elected without much opposition. The plan has been one by which the governing committee has arranged matters so it succeeded itself with few changes, and it has become what a good many members of the exchange regard as a close corporation. A good deal of objection has been raised by the younger members, who believe in rotation in office and who wish to see some of the men who have been on the governing committee almost since the organization of the exchange succeeded by younger blood. At the last meeting of the committee a new rule was made with reference to nominations. The committee on nominations was appointed after the usual manner, but that committee was also directed to nominate a committee of five as the nominating committee in 1896. The nominating committee appointed to name the officers for this year was composed of James Townsend, Henry Wise, and William Wasmansdorf. This nominating committee was partially in favor of making a clean sweep and retiring all the members who now hold office, instead of following the old fashion of renominating those whose terms of office are about to expire. The committee decided that would be rather too radical and so they handed in the following ticket: For President, Charles C. Yoe; for Treasurer, John J. Mitchell; for members of the Governing committee to serve three years, Solomon Sturges, C. C. Adsit, Ben Cahn, W. V. Baker, C. B. Meyers, B. B. Lamb, Arthur Whyland, and George B. McClelland. For Nominating committee for the 1896 election they named J. M. Adsit Jr., W. B. Wrenn, Fred G. Frank, J. B. Breese, and William B. Walker.

This was a ticket which looked innocent enough on its face. All the retiring members of the Governing committee, with the exception of Messrs. Watrous and Hammond, were renominated. The fine hand of the practical politician came in, however, in the nomination of the Nominating committee. The five men named on that committee were the five members of the Governing committee who will retire in 1896.

This would place the Nominating committee next year in the position of nominating its own members for office or force them to retire from the Governing committee. There was immediately a tempest in a teapot. Messrs. Breese and Walker made no objections, but W. B. Wrenn and the other members did object seriously, and the whole five were finally induced to decline the nomination. Solomon Sturges was in sympathy with the policy of putting new men on the committee, and on that ground he declined the nomination for reelection to the Governing committee. C. B. Meyers also declined. The result was a new set of nominations had to be made. The ticket as it now stands returns all the old members to the Governing committee with the exception of Mr. Sturges, the names being: C. G. Hammond, F. H. Watrous, C. C. Adsit, B. B. Lamb, George A. McClelland, C. A. Whyland, B. R. Cahn, and W. V. Baker. The new Nominating committee for 1896 is H. C. Hackney, B. B. Lamb, E. P. Russell, C. C. Adsit, and Charles Henrotin. There will probably be an opposition ticket nominated and an effort made to infuse some new blood into the government of the Exchange.

The stock market was dull and firm. In spite of the continued strength shown in New York there is as yet no semblance of a boom here. Metropolitan securities were notable for their strength yesterday and were more active than in some time. The stock advanced to 21, which is the highest it has sold at on the exchange. The bonds are back to 71. There were neither bids nor offers for the construction stock. Diamond Match also showed considerable strength, selling up to 128⅞. Brokers report considerable small investment buying of the stock. The New York Biscuit company met with a loss yesterday in the destruction of its Philadelphia factory. Officials were unable to state what the loss would be. Philadelphia dispatches placed it at $250,000 on stock and machinery and $30,000 on the building. It will surprise some holders of New York Biscuit stock perhaps to learn that the company did not own its Philadelphia plant. The building is reported as belonging to Walter G. Wilson.

The street railway market was dull and firm. North Side sold at 269 and West Side advanced to 116⅞. There were some fractional sales of City railway and the price moved up to 311. The elevated stocks were moderately active and steady. A comparatively large amount of Lake Street was sold at 12⅞ on the morning call. It was a shade firmer in the afternoon. Alley was exceedingly dull. A member of the committee named by the Board of Directors to receive powers of attorney from Alley stockholders for a reorganization agreement admitted yesterday that he had received not a single proxy. He did not hesitate to say that he believed there would be slight response to the recent circular, and gave it as his opinion that a definite plan of reorganization will have to be proposed before stockholders can be expected to assent.

"Some surprise is expressed at the slow pace of the Chicago stock market at a time when quotations are rising rapidly at other points and the prices of food and raw materials are being adjusted on a higher basis," says Breese & Cummings. "The main feature is light offerings of good properties, as there can be no question that investment orders have lately shown an increase. The bull side has become the popular one for operators, for the reason that with a fair short interest and an increasing demand from the public quotations are likely to advance sharply. The money market remains in a healthful condition with no lack of funds for legitimate uses."

Sterling rates were unchanged and the market exceedingly dull. The local supply of bills is not large and does not show the increase that exchange dealers have been expecting.

Rates for money continue firm and the minimum rate on new loans is 5 per cent. There are some old loans still standing at 4 per cent, but nothing new is being made at that rate.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 Int P & P Com...	8⅞	54 D Match Co..	..128⅞
550 L S El R R.......	12⅞	100 W Chi S R R act.	116⅞
16 Dia M Co...	....128⅞		

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

67½ L St ElRR cash	12⅞	10 W Chi St R R....	116⅞
100 do act........	13	100 do act..........	116⅞
200 do act........	13	150 do act..........	116⅞
70 Dia M Co.......	128⅞	75 Int P & P Com...	8⅞
100 do act	128⅞	8 do................	8⅞
5 do..............	128⅞	1 do................	8⅞
100 N C S RR Co.act	269	2 Chi City Ry	310
70 do.............	268⅞	50 C&S S R T Co act	10⅞
1 W Chi S RR cash.	116⅞	62 do................	10⅞
150 do act.......	116⅞	26 Chi P & P Com...	44

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

15 L S El R R	13	5 Am Straw BdCo.	34⅞
50 D Match Co act.	128⅞	1 Chi City Ry.......	310
50 C & S S R T Co..	10⅞	171 M W S L R R C....	20
50 do act........	10⅞	25 do................	20⅞
100 Am Stw B Co act	35	50 do................	21

BONDS.

$ 1000 Bd of T 5s ...102½ | $3000 Met W S El R R 5s 71

12000 M W S El R R 5s 70½

SALES AFTER CALLS.

10 Chi & S S R T Co	10⅞	5 W Chi St R R....	116⅞
2 do..............	10⅞	150 do act..........	116⅞
50 Dia M Co act....	128⅞	1 Chi City Ry..	311
150 W C St R R act..	116⅞		

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday were:

New York..................	$93,330,486
Chicago....................	12,865,000
Philadelphia..............	11,729,842
St. Louis..................	4,203,641
Baltimore..................	2,063,274
New Orleans..............	1,344,209

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 80c premium; St. Louis, 90c premium bid.

FOREIGNERS ARE BUYING AMERICANS

Awakened Interest Abroad in American Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 19.—[Special.]—London was the principal factor in the early trading on our exchange today. The New York equivalents for international stocks came higher than the closing bids here last evening, and the improvement abroad was supplemented with buying orders for 12,000 to 15,000 shares. The purchases took a wide range and covered St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Reading, Wabash preferred, Ontario and Western, Kansas and Texas, and Atchison. The London buying also extended to bonds, although the movement today was not as extensive as yesterday, when the foreigners took a large amount of the better class of railway issues. The awakened interest in American securities abroad is not confined to London, having spread to the continent, particularly to Amsterdam, Berlin, and Frankfort, where our low-priced securities, as well as high grade bonds, seem to be steadily increasing in favor. This is the natural outgrowth of the improvement in business in the United States and the efforts now being made to rehabilitate the leading bankrupt railway systems.

Money on call easy at 1½@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange quiet, but firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 489⅝@489¾ for demand and at 488⅝@488¾ for 60 days. Posted rates, 488½@489½ and 490@490½. Commercial bills, 487½@487⅞. Silver certificates, 67¼@67⅞. No sales. Bar silver, 66⅞. Mexican dollars, 53. Government bonds firm; United States new 4s, reg., 119⅞; coupon, 120⅞; 5s, reg., 114⅞; coupon, 115⅞; 4s, reg., 111⅞; coupon, 112⅞; 2s, reg., '95, and Pac. 6s of '95, 100. The total sales of stocks today were 246,741 shares.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Ap. 19	Closing—Ap. 18
Atchison..............	3,876	6⅞	5⅞	6	6
Amn. Cot. Oil..........	1,400	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Do pfd............	700	75⅞	75	75⅞	75
Amn. Sugar..........	32,357	107	105⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Do pfd............	500	97	96⅞	97	96⅞
Amn. Tobacco........	3,400	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
Do pfd............	70	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	108⅞
Amn. Cable............	252	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
Amn. Express.........	110	112	112	112	
B. & O..................	2,000	56	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
C., B. & Q.............	12,907	74⅞	73⅞	73⅞	74
C. & N. W..............	5,700	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	96

C., M. & St. P........	20,100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
Do pfd..........	50	118	118	118	118
C., R. I. & P.........	11,900	66⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
C., St. P., M. & O....	1,600	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Can. So............	900	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
Ches. & Ohio.........	2,500	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
C., C., C. & St. L....	2,900	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
Do pfd	17	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	89
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	600	95⅞	95	95	95⅞
C. & E. I. pfd......	100	97	97	97	96
Can. Pac...........	200	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	44
Columbus & H. V..	900	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Chicago Gas........	9,900	71⅞	71	71⅞	71⅞
Colo. Fuel & I......	200	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	.....
C. C. & I. div.......	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
D., L. & W...........	1,700	160⅞	159⅞	159⅞	160⅞
Del. & Hud..........	100	127	127	127	127
Den. & Rio G........	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Do pfd........	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
Dist. & C. F. Co....	10,100	15⅞	15	15⅞	15⅞
D. M. & Ft. D	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
Edison............	150	98⅞	97⅞	98⅞	.....
F. & P. M..........	1,100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Gen. Electric.......	11,500	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33
Great No. pfd	83	104	103⅞	104	.....
Kingston & P........	300	17	17	17	.....
Ill. Cent............	700	92	91⅞	92	92⅞
Iowa Cent pfd.....	100	24	24	24	23
K. & M	300	10	9	10	.....
Lake Shore	500	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞	141⅞
Louis. & Nash......	9,400	55	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
Long Island.........	200	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	.....
L. E. & W	1,500	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21⅞
Do pfd..........	500	78⅞	78	78	77⅞
L., N. A. & C........	700	7⅞	6⅞	7	7
Do pfd..........	200	24⅞	24	24	24
Long Island Trac..	1,300	9	9	9	9⅞
Laclede Gas.........	600	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Mex. Nat	102	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
Mich. Cent	300	100⅞	99⅞	100⅞	99⅞
M., K. & T..........	4,700	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Do pfd..........	8,400	31⅞	30	30⅞	30
Manhattan	1,600	118⅞	117⅞	117⅞	118⅞
Mob. & Ohio.........	410	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18
Mo. Pacific.........	5,500	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Minn. Iron.........	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49
M. & St. Louis, pfd	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47
N. Y. & N. E........	5,700	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞
Nor Pacific........	700	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Do pfd..........	1,600	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W....	2,500	11⅞	11	11⅞	11⅞
Do pfd..........	400	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	.....
N. Y. Cent.........	1,500	99⅞	98⅞	99	98⅞
Norfolk & W........	600	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Do pfd..........	160	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞	.....
N. Y., S. & W........	400	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Do pfd..........	600	37⅞	36⅞	37	36⅞
North Amn. Co	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W	2,000	17⅞	17	17⅞	17⅞
Nat. Linseed	300	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	.....
Nat. Lead	7,800	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
Do pfd	1,500	89	88	88	88
N. Y. C. & St. L.....	200	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	.....
Do 1st pfd........	20	62	62	62	.....
Orgn. S. Line........	200	6	6	6	6
P. & W. pfd.........	100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
Phila. & Reading....	5,300	14⅞	14	14⅞	14⅞
Pac. Mail.............	2,000	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞
Pullman	300	165	164⅞	165	164⅞
Phoenix...............	100	9	9	9	.....
P., C., C. & St. L....	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Quicksilver	700	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	.....
R. G. West...........	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16
Do pfd............	200	44	43⅞	44	43
Southern Ry	3,000	12	11⅞	12	12
Do pfd............	1,218	35	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
So. Pac.............	400	17⅞	17	17	17⅞
St. L. & S. W. pfd..	950	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Texas Pac. Land..	365	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
Texas Pac............	2,100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Tenn. Coal	2,900	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Union Pacific........	400	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
U. P. D. & G..........	300	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
U. S. Rubber	600	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
U. S. Cordage........	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Do pfd	700	9	9	9	9
Do gtd	200	19	19	19	18
U. S. Leather.........	1,400	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	14⅞
*Do pfd............	2,000	78	77⅞	77⅞	78⅞
Wells Fargo.........	25	107	107	107	107
W. & L. E............	400	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
Do pfd............	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
Wabash.............	600	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Do pfd............	4,100	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Western Union......	2,800	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
Wis. Cent	125	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	.....

*Ex-div. 1 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams.	143	Fargo............	105
American........	112	United States.	41⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg......	119⅞	U. S. 4s reg...........	111⅞
U. S. new 4s coup....	120⅞	U. S. 4s coup...........	112⅞
U. S. 5s reg..........	114⅞	U. S. 2s reg., bid.....	95
U. S. 5s coup	116		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 AC&P1st........ 36	11000 MK&E1st........ 86⅞@86⅞
14000 AD&I 5s....111⅞@112⅞	15000 M P 1 con5s........ 93
79000 Atch 4s.......69⅞@70⅞	1000 M & O gm 4s........ 65
45000 Atch2d inClassA.	1000 M of NJ 1st........ 115⅞
.... 22⅞@23⅞	4000 NYC 1st...........123@123⅞
28000 B&IthAv1stcn5s..	22000 NYE1 1st.........108⅞@108⅞
.... 110@110⅞	6000 NP1st cp........... 115⅞
16000 CRI&Px 5s 101⅞@102	1000 NP2d cp............ 93
26000 CRI&Pdb5s........ 89⅞	127000 NPcon5s...... 31⅞@31⅞
17000 CB& Q conv 5s...	39000 NP col tr notes..
.... 93⅞@95	.... 71⅞@78
3000 C&NW deb 1909.. 107	10000 NP con 5s tr........ 31⅞
10000 C&NW deb 1921.	15000 NPofM1st.... 34⅞@35
.... 105@105⅞	10000 O & Mcn........... 107
4000 CD&I1st5s........ 103	1000 Ogn Im1st.......... 98
3000 CHV&Tgm6s........ 93	25000 Oimpcon 5s 49⅞@50⅞
4000 CCC&SL4sStLd.. 91	1000 OSL&U N 6s tr.... 90⅞
89000 CISt L&C1st........ 95⅞	5000 OR&Nc 6s 109⅞@109⅞
1000 CS 2d............... 103⅞	11000 OS 1st........... 93⅞@94
19000 CNJgm5s........... 112⅞	5000 P of M 1st........... 101
10000 CMist............. 70⅞	25000 P&Rgen4s tr...... 67
11000 C&I gn5s.100⅞@100⅞	8000 P&R1stin...... 29@29⅞
69000 C&NP1st tr. 45⅞@45⅞	1000 P&R2d in............ 16⅞
4000 CSP M&M1st........ 127⅞	1000 P&R3d in........... 11⅞
1000 C&O1st-S A.......... 117	85000 P&Rdefinc......... 3
2000 C&O-R&A1st........ 92⅞	22000 RGW 1st........ 70⅞@70⅞
15000 COgen4⅞s........... 75	1000 RW&O cn............ 114⅞
2000 CP 6s 95............ 102	15000 SL&IM-AB............ 103⅞
7000 CP6sof'98.......... 104⅞	21000 SL&SW1st........ 73⅞@73⅞
3000 D& IR1st............ 94	53000 SL&SW2din........ 27@27⅞
15000 EL&BS5s....... 96⅞@97	15000 SL&SF2d-ClassC.112
1000 F&PM-PHdiv 5s. 95	5000 S&W 1st............ 53
19000 GH&SA M&P1st.	12000 SA&AP4s......... 61⅞@61⅞
.... 92⅞@92⅞	3000 SC&G1st5s........ 97@97⅞
3000 GR&I 4⅞s............ 108⅞	8000 St L & S F4s........ 53⅞
3000 H&TC 1st 5s........ 107	15000 TexP1st5s........... 80
11000 H&TC gm4s 62⅞@63	37000 TP 2d inc......... 26⅞@27
8000 KP 1st con.. 69⅞@69⅞	8000 S Ry 1st 5s........ 88⅞
17000 LNA&Cgm5s. 61@67⅞	10000 UP1s of '96......... 104⅞
10000 Laclede G5s........ 94	15000 UP1st of '97......... 104⅞
1000 LS1st............... 116	10000 U P new 6s st 87@87⅞
10000 L&N-cn............ 107⅞	70000 UPD&G1st.... 36⅞@36⅞
5000 L&N unf g 4s........ 78⅞	10000 USC1st............. 55⅞
1000 M&SP1st-H&D7s 124	5000 U S L6s............ 118⅞
5000 M&SP 8s............ 111⅞	5000 UE1 1st............ 95
18000 M&SP1st-con5s. 127⅞	5000 U P sf............... 96
19000 M&I 1st........... 70⅞	12000 WC1st........... 53⅞@53
5000 M&SP1s-I&M5s..119	8000 WU col tr 5s.....
15000 MK&T of Tex5s.. 81	.... 107⅞@108
8000 MK&T 1st 4s... 84@84⅞	39000 Wab1st5s.......... 106⅞
17000 MK&T 2d..... 57⅞@58⅞	4000 Wab 2d............. 69

2 TO 3 P. M.

15000 Atch2dinc.	35000 MK&T2d....... 57⅞@58
ClassA........... 22⅞	15000 M&SP1stL&Sd5s 108
5000 ACO8s............ 113	15000 N P1st cp.......... 116⅞
15000 B C R & N cn5...	5000 N P con 5s........ 31⅞
.... 93⅞@96	5000 NYS&W fund.... 107
21000 B & 7thAV con5s..110⅞	5000 NP1st rg........... 116⅞
1000 CRI&Px5s.......... 101⅞	12000 NK of C 5s.... 90⅞@91
5000 CRIP&Prg.......... 101	3000 Or Imcn 5s.... 50@50⅞
2000 CRI&Pdb 5s........ 89⅞	4000 Or Im1st....... 98⅞@99
4000 C&O-R&A 1sts..... 93	1000 OSL&UN6s tr.... 90⅞
7000 C&O-R&A con5s.107	5000 O S gm4s........... 47
5000 CB&Qdb........... 101	3000 PC4⅞s............. 112⅞
5000 C B & Q con 5s.... 119⅞	2000 P&R1st in........... 29
10000 CNJ gm 5s cn.... 112⅞	2000 RG Wn 4s........... 70
6000 CP-SJB6s.......... 106⅞	2000 SLSW1st........... 73⅞
1000 CSO2d............. 101	56000 SLSW2d in..... 27@27⅞
6000 Erie 1stcon......... 129	2000 S P M&M 1stMex
10000 ETV&G cn gd5s..	5s..................... 99
.... 106@106⅞	47000 So Ry 1st5s.... 89⅞@89
1000 F&PM5s............ 82⅞	5000 SV&NE1s............ 76
6000 GPac1st............ 110	5000 S A & A P 4s........ 61⅞
7000 G H&SA-M&Pdeb 92⅞	5000 TSL&KC1st tr...... 61⅞
25000 H&TCgm4s. 64⅞@64⅞	2000 TP 2d in............. 26⅞
5000 KP-D D asst........ 107	40000 U E1 1st......... 95@96
9000 LS&MS1st cp....... 116⅞	25000 UPD&G 1st........ 36⅞
1000 LNA&C 5s........... 68	2000 UPsf................ 94
5000 La Gas 5s1st........ 94	5000 Wab 2d.............. 69⅞
5000 MK&T 1st 4s........ 84⅞	

MINING SHARES.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Bulwer, 15c; Chollar, 50c; Crown Point, 35c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.85; Deadwood, 35c; Gould and Curry, 60c; Hale and Norcross, $1.10; Homestake, $19.00; Iron Silver, 20c; Mexican, 75c; Ontario, $10.87; Ophir, $1.60; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $2.75; do preferred, $17.50; Sierra Nevada, 75c; Standard, $2.70; Union Consolidated, 50c; Yellow Jacket, 45c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Markets Are Regular and Americans Have Somewhat the Best of It.

LONDON, April 19.—The market today was irregular and the Americans had the best of it. Opened strong and rushed up on the continental chiefly German buying. Canadian Pacifics were chiefly favored. St. Paul and Louisville also were largely bought against heavy options. Prices reacted this afternoon on sales on your side, but closed firm again. The buying of Americans was chiefly continental, but for the last two days there was good buying here in the sense of wealthy operators, but not the usual representative American houses. Mining stocks were less excited. It is anticipated the large Credit Foncier loan at Paris on the 27th will divert the attention temporarily of the French operators from mines. French exchange has already fallen, indicating the usual preparation for huge applications for the loan. South Americans still dull. The call of two millions today on the American loan has not affected the money market.

Railway shares: Canadian Pacific, 45¾; Erie, 11⅛; do seconds, 66⅛; Illinois Central, 93⅝; Mexican ordinary, 19⅛; St. Paul common, 61⅝; New York Central, 101⅞; Pennsylvania, 53⅛; Reading, 7⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 65¼. Bar silver, 30⅝d per ounce. Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months bills is ⅞ per cent.

Bar silver closed 30¼d per ounce. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £26,000.

Consols for money, 105 5-16; do account, 105⅜.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 262.40; Madrid, 9.00; Lisbon, 23.25⅜; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 104.95; Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, April 19.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 46 pfg.

PARIS, April 19.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs and Provisions in Liverpool with Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Wheat—Spot firm, demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 4s 11¼d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 3¼d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 3½d; No. 1 California, 4s 11½d. Futures opened firm, with near and distant positions ½d higher; closed firm, with September ¾d higher and other months ½d higher; business about equally distributed. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 3½d. Futures opened firm, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed firm, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; business about equally distributed. Flour firm; demand fair; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s. Wheat—April, 4s 11¼d; May, 5s; June, 5s; July, 5s; August, 5s ¼d; September, 5s 1d. Corn—April, 4s 3¼d; May, 4s 3¼d; June, 4s 3½d; July, 4s 3¾d; August, 4s 4d; September, 4s 4¼d.

Bacon steady, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 33s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 33s 6d; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 32s; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 33s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 33s; short clear, mid-heavy, 55 lbs, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12@18 lbs, 30s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lbs, 43s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 71s 3d; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 58s 9d; do medium, 53s 9d. Lard dull; prime Western, 35s; refined in pails, 75s 6d. Cheese dull, demand poor; finest American white, 48s 6d; do colored, 50s. Butter—Finest United States, 70s; good, 55s. Cotton-seed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s 9d. Linseed oil—20s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, not quoted. Refrigerator beef—Forequarters, 4⅜d; hindquarters, 6¼d. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), 2 lbs, 10s. The receipts of wheat for the last three days were 266,000 centals, including 68,000 American. Receipts of American corn were 67,400 centals. Weather partially cloudy.

MANCHESTER, April 19.—Cloths and yarns firm with an improved demand.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

LOCAL UNDERWRITERS TAKE ACTION REGARDING CLASS 3.

Ruling of the Executive Committee Will Cut at Least 300 of Them Off from Membership—They Must Maintain Offices in the District in Which They Write—The New Order of Things Is Retroactive and Is Violently Opposed by General Managers.

The Chicago Underwriters' Association yesterday took steps towards solving a difficulty which has threatened the existence of the board. There are 1,000 members of class 3 who write in the territory south of Thirty-ninth street, west of West Fortieth street, and north of Fullerton avenue. They are mostly real estate agents and owners of property who become members of the class in order to get commissions on the insurance written on their own property or on that for which they are agents. There are 1,000 members of class 3 at present. Under a ruling of the Executive committee sustained by the association at yesterday's meeting 300 of these will cease to be members of class 3. As members of this class these agents were given 25 per cent commission on all business written, which is the same commission paid to local agents who maintain down-town offices and are regularly in the insurance business.

At a recent meeting of the Underwriters' Association a resolution was adopted the effect of which was to compel all members of class 3 to maintain offices in the district where they write. The resolution provided further that they should have no other office except the one in this territory. Three members of the association asked for a ruling from the Executive committee as to whether the resolution should be retroactive and would apply to agents who are already members of class 3, or if it only applied to agents who apply for membership hereafter.

At the adjourned meeting of the association yesterday the Executive committee ruled that it applied to all members of Class 3 whether they had already been admitted to membership or should hereafter apply. This stand was violently opposed by some of the General Managers who belong to the local board. A number of speeches were made in opposition to it, and the statement was made by some that they would not be bound by any such rule, even though it should be passed. The local agents were a unit in favoring this construction of the resolution. After various speeches had been made for each side the matter was put to a vote, and the action of the Executive committee was sustained by the members of the association. It now remains for the board to see that its action is carried out to the strict letter of the resolution. In doing this they are liable to bring on a fight with the General Managers who favor the old rule.

The matter is one of considerable moment, to real estate men in particular. They were allowed to receive 25 per cent commission on all preferred business turned in to the companies in the territory named. If the board succeeds in carrying out the resolution the only manner in which they can receive compensation for writing, except by a violation of the rules, would be for them to become brokers, and as such receive 7½ and 15 per cent respectively on ordinary and preferred risks. A license fee of $25 is charged brokers, while agents of Class 3 are not called upon to make any payment. The local agents objected to the payment of these commissions on the ground that it gave an advantage to real estate agents over the local agent in that the former had no office rent or clerk hire to pay.

Insurance Men Disappointed.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 19.—[Special.]—The failure of the meeting to talk over the charges brought against the fire department to bring forth any things specific has caused a renewal of the talk concerning the increase of insurance rates in this city. The insurance men are disappointed at the outcome of the meeting. They say the merchants of the city and not the insurance men should prefer the charges. It is not believed by conservative insurance men, however, that the rates will be increased, but that the companies may cut down their lines.

Insurance Notes.

Frederick Downer has been elected President of the American Fire of New York, succeeding David Adee.

Sol E. Waggner, the resident agent of the Manchester in St. Louis, has been elected Secretary of the Citizen's Insurance company of that city.

The South Atlantic Life and Endowment company is the name of a new organization in Raleigh, N. C. It is to have a paid up capital of $100,000.

BUY WHEAT!

Wheat has joined the advancing procession with cotton, silver, flour, leather, and beef. If one alone had advanced it could be put down to special manipulation, but when we find great staples having widely different markets all rising in price we are justified in believing it is legitimate. We believe wheat will go to 70 cents a bushel.

If you desire to take advantage of the present conditions of the market send for our little book on profitable speculation. Also our daily market letter, which tells when and in what to trade.

W. Z. WRIGHT & CO., No. 8 Pacific-av., Chicago.

NOTHING LIKE IT ON THE MARKET.

25 DOLLARS BUYS 100 SHARES of SILVER BLUFF MINING CO.'S STOCK, par value $500.

The company owns 160 acres of rich, high-grade ore; work is steadily going on. The property shows every indication of becoming a second Mollie Gibson. A few hundred dollars invested now may bring you a fortune. DON'T MISS IT. For prospectus call or write to F. S. ZIMMERMAN & CO., 527 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

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On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.

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Modern Residences.

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Within block Electric and Cable Cars.
Immediate possession.
Open for inspection.

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ON WABASH-AV.—Store, basement, and 2d floor, each 40x170. Opposite Auditorium, 307 and 309 Wabash-av. Steam heat, passenger, freight elevator. Immediate possession.

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5%—Money—5%

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No matter what booklet on speculation you may have read send for ours, which is NEW and COMPLETE. It clearly explains margin trading and DEFINES ALL MARKET EXPRESSIONS. It's free and will teach you something.

ARBOGAST & CO., 21 Traders Bldg., Chicago

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Rand McNally & Company will be held at the office of the company, 166 and 168 Adams-st., Chicago, at 3 o'clock p. m., Monday, May 6th, 1895, for the election of Directors and for such other purposes as may probably come before said meeting.

T. C. HAYNES, Secretary.

6%

First Mortgage

North Chicago Electric Railway Co.

BONDS

MATURING IN 1914. DENOMINATION $1,000.

The net earnings of the Company are now over double all interest charges.

Principal and interest of these bonds

Unconditionally Guaranteed.

Price 105½ and Interest.

We own and offer a limited amount, subject to sale, and

Recommend the Bonds

as a safe investment.

Special circular mailed on application. Personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

... BANKERS ...

163-165 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.

New York. Boston.

—THE—

LAKE STREET ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned committee of the Lake Street Elevated Company's bondholders hereby announce that the time for signing the Adjustment Agreement and depositing bonds thereunder with The Northern Trust Company, Trustee, has been extended to May 1, 1895.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that any bondholders who have not signed the Adjustment Agreement and deposited their bonds with The Northern Trust Company must, in order to avail themselves of the benefits of said Agreement, sign the same and deposit their bonds on or before May 1, 1895.

Temporary receipts are issued by The Northern Trust Company for all bonds deposited.

Over 5,400,000 of said bonds have been deposited with The Northern Trust Company, and said extension was made at the request of holders of bonds who were not able to deposit them within the time first fixed.

JOHN R. WALSH, A. O. SLAUGHTER, GEORGE H. WEBSTER, Committee.

Chicago, April 17, 1895.

Dupee, Judah & Willard, attorneys for Bondholders' Committee. Knight & Brown, attorneys for Lake Street Elevated R. R. Co.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

ROOKERY BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, 1,900,000

BANKING AND SAVINGS DEP'TS.
Interest allowed on deposits.

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PRIVATE WIRES. QUICK SERVICE.

5% A LARGE SPECIAL FUND 5%

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On CHOICE Residence or Flat Property.

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BIG BOOM IN OIL

OIL GOING UP.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO. OF WYOMING now offers through its financial agents, J. G. Hulse & Co., $60,000 of its Treasury Stock, to be sold to further develop said property.

Shares are $100, full paid and non-assessable. Will be sold at $30 per share.

This is the only time that this stock has been offered to the public. JAMES G. HULSE & CO., 455 The Rookery, Chicago.

GLOBE SAVINGS BANK

DEARBORN AND JACKSON STREETS.
UNDER STATE CONTROL.
Accounts of Firms & Individuals Solicited.

5%

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ON CHICAGO REALTY.

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40	3 cents	3	6	6
44	3 cents	4	7	7
48	4 cents	4	7	7
Over 48	4 cents	4	8	8

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ENGLEWOOD COMMANDERY NO. 59, K. T.—Sir Knights: The funeral services of our late frater, Eminent Sir William B. Mather, will be conducted by this commandery Saturday, April 20, 1895, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., at residence, 7211 Yale-av. Sir Knights will assemble at asylum 12:30 o'clock p. m. sharp. Carriages to Mount Hope.
E. E. LOOMIS, Eminent Commander.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1895.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Tomorrow's edition of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will be as full of meat as ever, each feature being specially designed for the enjoyment of the Sunday reader. One of these special articles will be prized by the lovers of art. It will detail the observations of a correspondent who has made a tour of the studios of Paris in anticipation of the opening of the rival Paris salons. Accompanying the letter will be miniature reproductions of the more notable works of the modern masters.

Delvers in history will be interested in the second paper of the series entitled: "Recollections of Lincoln, Furnished by Joseph Medill." This chapter will recount some of the inside and hitherto-unpublished facts in connection with the nomination of Abraham Lincoln.

Several contributors of recognized literary ability will be represented in tomorrow's columns, and besides there will be strange, comical, and pathetic sketches of every-day urban life.

Again newsdealers are cautioned against delaying their orders. The demand for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE grows with every week and there are no "left-over" copies.

AND now the Japanese eye is suspected of slanting toward Hawaii.

THE British continue to advance steadily and fearlessly on Chitral and Nicaragua.

IF the Democratic party of Illinois were harmonious its only need then would be a set of principles.

NEW YORK CITY consumes daily 183,000,000 gallons of water, some of which, probably, it drinks.

UNCLE SAM is ready to admit that John Bull is a blood relation and Nicaragua only a neighbor, but he still insists on fair play.

UNLESS Dr. Garner has been foully slandered by that French priest he has monkeyed with a credulous public in a highly reprehensible manner.

MANY of the men who are now splitting their throats by yelling for silver were equally vociferous fifteen or twenty years ago in denouncing specie and demanding unlimited greenbacks.

A BROOKLYN husband whose wife was addicted to drunkenness blistered her feet to keep her in the house, but even this failed, as he sorrowfully admitted to the court when he made formal complaint against her.

THE New York stock market opened firm, but there was some reaction before the close. The local market was dull and firm. Sterling rates are unchanged. New York exchange sold at 80 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce was active and nervous, wheat leading. Compared with the latest prices of Thursday May wheat closed steady, corn steady, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye 5 cents higher, barley steady, flaxseed ⅛ cent higher, pork 12½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher.

MRS. DELIA T. PARNELL, the venerable mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, was found Thursday night near her home at Ironsides, N. J., bleeding and unconscious, with every indication that she had been most brutally assaulted and robbed, either by tramps or highway robbers. Because of her advanced age her condition is regarded as critical. Whoever may have committed this infamous deed it is to be hoped may be apprehended, brought to justice, and speedily and effectually punished. If anything would justify lynching it is such a crime as this. Mrs. Parnell is a feeble old lady, who could have been robbed with the utmost ease. The added violence is only another instance of the brutal cruelty practiced by tramps and other pests of the highway, which of late has come to be an everyday story. It is time some one of these brutal thugs was made an example of.

EX-GOV. HOADLY of Ohio, who mugwumped and shortly after, like all mugwumps, went over to the Democratic camp, is something more than disgusted with the company in which he finds himself. In a recent interview he declares that while he is out of politics for good, and while he does not propose to leave his retirement, yet "if the Democratic party permits the 'damn fool' element to get on top and commit it to free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 he will vote with a great deal more zeal and earnestness than he has been doing." It is needless to say in such case how Gov. Hoadly would vote or on which side of "the line of battle between the sound money forces and those of silver monometallism" he will be found. He will not be found with the "damn fool element," and when he comes to leave the "D. F. E.' he will not be lonesome for lack of Democratic company.

IT is reported there is a double system of grading corn in force at the New York grain elevators. Corn received is inspected in according to one standard and inspected out according to another. The working of the plan is understood to be much the same as if a parcel of corn arriving in this city from the West were graded as rejected on arrival and graded as No. 2 when served out to a shipper. The reason for this hocus-pocus arrangement is said to be a desire to offset a charge of a little more than a cent per bushel which is made at New York but not at other ports. Whatever the reason may be the scheme ought to be abandoned. If the charge alluded to be an odious discrimination the trade in the City of New York should go to work to have it abolished, and in the meantime ought not to stoop to complicity with any such dirty trick as the receiving of the grain by one standard and shipping it out by another. The cheat may prosper for a little while, but the chickens are sure to come home to roost eventually, and then those who are responsible for the evasion will find they have given to their tools a lot of "bloody instructions which return to plague the inventor."

WHY THEY FAVOR FREE SILVER.

Doubtless many persons wonder why several of the Democratic leaders in this State have switched round to the advocacy of free silver in opposition to the policy insisted upon in the latest national platform of the party. It is easy to understand it in the case of Gov. Altgeld to be nothing more or less than bitter hostility to Cleveland for the position taken by the President during the strike of last summer in preventing the Debsites from inflicting more mischief on the community when they tried to punish Mr. Pullman. In making his jump to join the free silver extremists Altgeld left behind him almost every American citizen who came from the country Altgeld professes to have been born in, fully half of whom are of the same politics as himself, and most of whom voted for him. In going thus far towards the populism which wants fiat "money," in abandoning the sound currency position of his party in its platform of 1892, and going "clean contrary" to the sound money views of the great mass of Germans, he has alienated them so much that it is doubtful if he could get more than one out of a hundred of them to vote for him if he were running for office again without reference to any other part of his record. Altgeld must have a more or less distinct perception of this, and it is impossible that the shrewd, keen-witted man he is understood to be can have been carried off his feet by the delusive arguments of the free silver extremists. The only motive that can be ascribed to him in this matter is a desire to be revenged on President Cleveland, and it is probable this animus is so strong with him that if the President had declared himself in favor of a debased silver monometallism Altgeld would have been found ranged on the other side of the question, advocating sound money on the lines laid down by the party in 1892, and which were indorsed by the great majority of Illinois Democrats at the election of that year.

The case is different with such men as Hinrichsen, McConnell, ex-Mayor Hopkins, and other prominent men in the Democratic ranks of this State who are indorsing the free silver delusion. They have been hoodwinked and misled by the specious "arguments" and lying sophistries of a man who was sent here by the silver kings of Montana who hoped that his unenviable talent for making "the worse appear the better reason" would enable them to fasten their yoke upon the necks of the people. When such men as those named have been so utterly beguiled it hardly is to be wondered at that thousands of the rank and file of the Democrats have gone astray. The question is a hard one to be understood by the average working Democrat, who has no library of books, and picks up all he thinks he knows on the subject from the perversions of an alleged "financial school" or articles in his party newspapers attacking sound money men as "Wall street gold bugs" and "money sharks." These publications use epithets in place of argument and delude him with a lot of senseless gabble about "the terrible crime of 1873," when the fact is the people never would have known to this day that any such act had been committed but for the howl raised by the silver kings and the lies circulated at their bidding. The average Democrat knows that times have been "hard" for the last two years, and as it sedulously is concealed from him by his party organs and orators that Democratic "successes" and free silver demands were the real causes of the trouble, he readily believes the diabolical lies told him by the silver extremists, which make him view with more or less of favor the demand for a measure which would be the worst blow that could be inflicted upon the workingman.

It is going to take time to set the people right on this important matter, but it must be done. In their own interest they must be educated up to the point where they can see that to vote for the debasement of the currency demanded by the free silver monometallists would make working capital so scarce that employers would be obliged either to reduce wages one-half in proportion to the prices of things that have to be bought with wages, or find work for only half the number of persons who are willing to toil. They must be made to understand that it would plunge the country into a slough of depression that could not be recovered from except by the slow process of replacing through years of penurious toil all that had been thrown away at the behest of the silver extremists, the recovery being as painful as that from the loss due to the devastation caused by a fire that consumed a whole city and all the personal effects of its inhabitants. If the people can be brought to see this without having to learn it by bitter experience, a vast amount of suffering will be avoided.

WAIT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A prominent German Democrat of St. Clair County who left the Republican party in 1872 when Palmer did, and who, like him, has acted with the Democrats ever since, writes to the St. Louis *Republic* to express his hearty approval of the position taken by the Senator in reference to the action of the free silver majority of the Democratic State Central committee in calling a convention a year prior to the meeting of the National convention, in order to commit the party in Illinois to the cause of free silver.

The writer denies that "there is so much excitement about the silver question that it ought to be settled at once and that that question is the only national issue before the people," but assuming that it is, he asks those who issued the call for the convention whether they feel sufficient of the inspiration of prophecy to enable them to declare authoritatively that it will be the great issue a year from now, and that a conflict with some foreign power over Cuba or something else will not take its place. And then he says forcibly:

> There exists an additional reason why this call for a State convention is utterly premature. Upon the invitation of the German Government to hold shortly an international conference to adjust the difference in value between silver and gold the principal nations of Europe have signified their assent and some have already appointed commissions. The United States has also consented. Now, is it not almost absurd for the State of Illinois to go ahead and settle the matter for herself, while our delegates are deliberating at Brussels or Berlin with the delegates of the whole civilized world about solving the problem of bimetallism?

This is an argument which ought to appeal to all those who want a more extensive use of silver than obtains now. For with an agreement among the civilized nations of the world it is evident that a much larger quantity of silver can be used with safety than can be possibly used by the United States if the latter were to act alone, and if it could do so with safety. But the free silver leaders know this country could not act alone with safety and that if it did act alone it would drop to the silver basis.

That is what they desire and for that reason they are at heart against the holding of any international conference and want to force the game so as to commit this country as speedily as possible to a free silver policy before any such conference be held and anything done as the result of it.

PREPARING FOR THE BATTLE.

The St. Louis *Republic* cites the celebrated debate of 1858 between Lincoln and Douglas in this State on the slavery question as likely to find a close parallel in the coming fight on the free silver issue. Illinois bids fair to be, as then, the chief battle ground of the contending forces. Here the issue must be clearly defined and the victory won by arguments which will be repeated and quoted in other States and form the reasons for deciding the question at the polls. The positions have many points of similarity. Lincoln took the scriptural ground that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," that the Union cannot be half slave and half free, that as a Nation we must be one thing or the other.

In the case about to be tried there must be some fundamental points agreed upon as a basis for the discussion. We must agree that measured by weight there is about eighteen or nineteen times as much silver as gold in the world, and that wherever silver is "free" to compete with gold as money of ultimate redemption one grain or ounce of gold will exchange for about thirty grains or ounces of silver. It must be admitted that in all the free silver countries the coin value of both the precious metals practically is equal to the bullion value of the metal contained in each coin, and that the ratio has widened till now it is fully thirty to one, notwithstanding the fact that in the countries which have not free coinage the silver is held and circulates at about double its bullion value as compared with gold.

Hence the issue must be made on the following proposition: The adoption of free coinage at 16 to 1 by the United States alone without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth would drive all the gold out of circulation and make this a silver monometallic country in which the silver dollar would circulate only at its bullion value. This proposition will be affirmed by the opponents of the free silver craze in its present form. The latter part of it now is admitted by the silver extremists. Probably they will admit the first part if pushed hard enough. At present they formally claim that under free coinage 100 cents worth of gold would circulate on equal terms side by side with 50 cents worth of silver, but they do not believe this, and some who are prominent among them already have thrown out hints that it may be necessary to reduce the weight of our gold coins by about one-half if we would retain gold in circulation. Several months ago Bland wrote something to this effect, and on page 141 of a publication that ought to be called a "crank's financial school" we find the following: "If the commercial value of 23.2 grains of gold is more than the commercial value of 371¼ grains of silver then reduce it to 22, 21, 20 grains, or less if necessary to put the two at a ratio where the practical effect of free coinage, when once set to working again, will demonstrate that the ratio is at its natural point and parity easily obtained." On page 143 the author says: "With silver remonetized . . . we can, if necessary, by act of Congress reduce the number of grains in a gold dollar till it is of the same value as the silver dollar. We can legislate the premium out of gold."

There is little room to doubt that the silver extremists can be brought to concede this point, that they are working for a debasement of the currency unit to about one-half its present value, that they expect this and count on a reduction in the weight of our gold coins by some 50 per cent if gold is to be used at all. Then there will remain this question: Will it promote the public good to make the change proposed and advocated by the free silver extremists in the United States? This therefore is the real point at issue, the one on which the debate will have to turn, and the contestants on both sides may as well prepare for it. The "Coin" fellows will have to cease their scattering fire with small bird shot or they will be mowed down by the solid cannon balls and bursting shells to be sent into their ranks by the advocates of honest money. The latter will argue the question as Lincoln argued the slavery question with Douglas. They will strike right from the shoulder and strike home, to the utter confusion of the fellows who are fighting for nothing else than silver monometallism, unless, as these silver extremists intimate, that in the event of victory they may graciously consent to a halving of the weight of the gold coins in order to permit gold to circulate by the side of the debased silver currency.

STATUS OF THE DRAINAGE BILLS.

The two drainage bills—the one prepared by the trustees and the one drafted by the valley people—have been reported back to the Senate and made the special order for Wednesday morning, when every Senator from this county should be on hand to vote to send the Chicago measure to a third reading and to table the unjust and unconstitutional valley abomination.

It looks now as if the members from those districts which are not in this county and which do not lie along the Desplaines or the Illinois are beginning to realize the fact that they cannot afford to allow themselves to be made catspaws of by a handful of schemers to endeavor to force on the citizens and taxpayers of a portion of the State legislation abhorrent to them concerning a matter in which they alone are interested. They perceive that there will not be much left of the principle of local self-government if the Legislature can tax one municipal corporation without its consent and against its will for the benefit of another municipal corporation.

Perceiving their inability to fool the other country members the valley people are beginning to talk "compromise." They intimate that they are willing to waive their demand for the construction of a ship canal from Lockport to Joliet. It makes precious little difference whether they waive it or not. It is such rank defiance of the Constitution that a law containing it would be worthless. Any Chicago taxpayer could file a bill to enjoin the collection of a tax for such a purpose, and he would get what he asked for. The courts would say "provision has been made already in the law for the construction of an adequate drainage channel from Lockport to Joliet. What does the Legislature mean by attempting to substitute for that a ship canal which will not answer drainage purposes as satisfactorily as the channel already provided for? The action of the General Assembly is null and void."

There are other points regarding which the valley people say they are ready to compromise. But there is nothing to compromise on. Back of all their demands, be they large or small, is the demand that the rate of taxation fixed in the original law and accepted by the people of the Sanitary District shall be altered without their consent in a manner unacceptable to them. That cannot be done. The Legislature has no power to do it. Had it attempted to reserve the power to pile on taxation without the consent of the people the law never would have been accepted.

The bill to pass is the Drainage Trustees' bill just as it stands. It is what the people of the district want, and nothing should be taken from or added to it.

NEGROES AS THEY SEE THEMSELVES.

An interesting symposium upon the race problem was printed in a recent issue of the New York *Sun*—interesting because all the contributors were colored men holding prominent positions in their respective States. The questions asked of them pertained to industrial conditions, rates of wages, value of real and personal wealth of Afro-Americans, and emigration as a solution of existing race antagonism. The replies to these questions may be stated briefly and yet furnish an idea how the race looks to its own leaders.

In the District of Columbia there are 80,000 negroes mainly engaged in unskilled labor by virtue of the despotic attitude of the trades unions, and yet there are in Washington 3,000 colored real estate owners, holding $11,000,000 worth of property. Not a negro in the district would go to Africa. In Virginia the colored men own $1,300,000, are holding their own in skilled labor, and do not want to go to Africa. In West Virginia there is antagonism in all departments of labor except agriculture. The colored men own about a million dollars' worth of property and Africa has no advocates among them. In North Carolina there is no antagonism between white and black laborers. The latter are better off than they were twenty years ago, own twelve millions of property, and they do not want to leave the State. In South Carolina they are shut out of the skilled trades and yet they have $15,000,000 of real and personal wealth. S. J. Bampfield, editor of the *New South*, says: "I am sure that our people could do no more unwise thing than to go in any considerable numbers to Africa in their present condition. They would ruin themselves and do Africa no good whatever. I am unalterably opposed to any such scheme." In Georgia there is no antagonism between white and black labor and the negroes own over $14,000,000 of property, and yet one-third of them would go to Africa if they had the chance. In Florida capitalists and employers discriminate against blacks, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of emigration to Africa. In Alabama Booker T. Washington, the well-known principal of the Tuskeegee Institute, says there is practically no trouble between white and black laborers, that the latter pay one-fourth the State revenue, and not 2 per cent of them would go to Africa if the opportunity were offered. In Mississippi the negroes have a hard chance to make a living. They are poor and discouraged and large numbers would go to Africa if a way were opened for free transportation. In Tennessee white laborers rule the situation, and in Texas there is no open antagonism, but many would like to go to Mexico. In Arkansas the antagonism is pronounced and the condition of the negro is worse since emancipation. Half the colored men in that State would like to go to Mexico or Central America. In Missouri also they prefer Central America.

The general outcome of the symposium goes to show that while there is not anything like a general antagonism between white and black labor the negroes are not holding their own in skilled labor. In ordinary labor whites and blacks practically receive the same wages. The negroes are industrious, and in many States are getting homes of their own, and as a rule are opposed to leaving this country, and every one of the leaders furnishing replies strenuously argues against colonization. Evidently the negroes feel that this is their home, and they are going to stay here. Colonization will not be a factor in the settlement of the race problem. That may be taken as settled.

FARM PRICES FOR WHEAT.

The Washington Bureau of Agriculture gives statistics of average annual prices for wheat on the farm in the United States for a series of years past. A grouping of the figures shows for the five years ending with 1887 about 74 cents, and for the next five years, ending with 1892, it was 78½ cents. The average for 1890 and 1891 was nearly 84 cents, which was higher than that of any single year since 1883. These statistics are important as showing that the tendency of prices for wheat on the farm was upward rather than downward till recently. The price weakened in 1892 on the big crop of 1891, and fell off further as a consequence of the severe business depression that set in a little more than two years ago as a result of a change in the national administration and policy. The decline could not be due to the course of silver or anything connected with silver, and it is fair to suppose at least a part of that decline may be recovered if the country resumes the measure of prosperity which its people enjoyed previous to that unfortunate blunder which a majority of their number made at the polls in November, 1892. After making allowance for the effect of that there is nothing to forbid the conclusion that the price of wheat on the farms of the United States tends to steadiness through a long course of years, with minor variations due to relative abundance or scarcity in different seasons. These hardly are to be controlled by the citizen, but the break in prices arising from the advent of the Democrats to power might have been prevented by keeping them out.

There has been a decline in prices paid by the consumer which is not shown by these figures. It is due to decreasing cost of transportation. It now costs less to bring wheat to Chicago than it used to do from the same distance, less to take it from Chicago to New York, and less to send it across the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool. This because almost every year brings improvements of some kind which tend to a reduction in the quantity of fuel and the amount of handling by human labor to move the bushel of wheat a named distance. And owing to this the consumer gains an advantage which is not taken out of the producer. There is room to question the right of the latter to take all this advantage for himself even if it were possible for him to command it, which it is not, as the cheapening of transportation processes is progressing in other parts of the world as well as in the United States. This is no cause for complaint by the American farmer and constitutes no reason why the currency unit should be altered in order to give him more money for his grain if that were possible. The fact that prices on the farm have not been reduced except as mentioned is, however, sedulously kept in the background by the free silver extremists, who are trying to make other people believe that the farmer is getting less for his goods than he ought to obtain or than he would obtain if the United States were induced to cut the currency unit in two by adopting "free coinage at 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." This is one of the facts which the extremists deem it advisable to omit mention of.

THE STATE OF SUPERIOR.

Projects may be utterly impracticable and yet look well on a map. The State of Superior is one of them. The proposition is to take from Michigan the Upper Peninsula, from Wisconsin her northern tier of counties, and from Minnesota a good part of the section lying east of the Mississippi, including Duluth of course, and to make out of these slices of three States a new Commonwealth with Duluth as its chief city, and the production of iron ore as its great industry.

It is claimed by the advocates of this scheme that that part of Michigan which it is proposed to take from her is not connected geographically or otherwise with the rest of the State. It is asserted that Duluth and the territory tributary to it have no interests in common with Minneapolis and St. Paul and the territory tributary to them. Northern Wisconsin, it is asserted, belongs naturally to the "State of Superior" rather than to the one it is a part of now.

There is a measure of truth in these contentions. It is true also that if this new State were made, with its long stretch of water frontage, with its enormous mineral wealth, and with its chief city situated at the head of the lakes and commanding the trade of a great section of the Northwest, that State would in time be an exceedingly flourishing one. Nevertheless the scheme is impracticable.

The new State could not be admitted into the Union without the consent of the three States it is proposed to deprive of territory. Not one of them will consent. Minnesota will not surrender Duluth, nor Wisconsin her frontage on Lake Superior, nor Michigan the Upper Peninsula with its mines and its harbors. Each of these three States would consent to an extension of its boundaries, but not to a shrinking of them.

Nobody will be harmed if the residents of the Lake Superior country discuss this scheme and dwell on the manifold advantages to be gained by its adoption. This will be an innocent amusement. But they ought to understand that the necessary consent of the three States concerned never can be secured.

THE SOUTH TOWN ASSESSMENT.

The Supervisor of the South Town informed a TRIBUNE reporter Thursday that the town officers had held a meeting at which the advisability of making this year's assessment eight or ten times as large as that of last year was discussed, and "it need occasion no surprise if it is done." That would raise the valuation of the real estate on the South Side to something like a thousand million of dollars.

The only object of making such an announcement as this was to bring pressure to bear on the Justices who are members of the Town Board, and who fix the pay of officers, to continue the practice of other years, and to vote larger salaries than the law allows. That the rates of pay specified in the law are too low is true, but they cannot be raised by resorting to the bulldozing tactics of the Supervisor. Any attempt to make such an assessment of property as was mentioned by him would make the South Side an uncomfortable residence for those engaged in the business. It would be unjust and would be set aside.

The Assessor, however, in whose hands the entire matter rests, says that "he is unequivocally opposed to any such project," and that "the subject has never been discussed at a regular meeting of the board." Whether it has been talked over at an informal one he does not say. That is immaterial, however. The important point is that the Assessor says he is not in favor of a project to make a confiscatory assessment, though it is evident that he thinks his deputies should get more pay than the Justices are inclined to allow them.

The simplest way out of the trouble is to ask the Legislature to pass a law with an emergency clause to it authorizing the payment of heavier salaries in towns like those included in the limits of Chicago, where there is so much more work to be done than in the rural districts. It is absurd to insist on uniformity in the pay of officers one of whom does a hundred times more work than another.

THE Atlanta *Constitution*, silverite of the 50-cent dollar variety, says:

> We see it stated that the agents of the British gold standard in Chicago propose to circulate Mr. Cleveland's letter as a campaign document. It is to be hoped that the statement is true. Nothing else could so completely convince the people of the foggy and befuddled nature of the arguments by which the goldbugs and their agents hope to enslave the producers of this country for the benefit of the foreign gold gamblers.

Why "British gold standard" any more than German gold standard? Scandinavian gold standard? French gold standard? Spanish gold standard? Italian gold standard? Holland or Belgium or Swiss gold standard? Austrian gold standard? Russian gold standard? Canadian or Australian gold standard?

All these countries employ the gold standard for measuring the value of all kinds of property. All of them use more or less silver money; but it is secondary to the gold unit for estimating values. Several of them use depreciated paper currency. It is at a discount and its purchasing power or discount is quoted in its current worth in gold. And that has been the practice in the United States for more than a hundred years. The other kinds of currency, such as American and foreign silver, bank notes, red dog and wildcat notes, greenbacks, national bank notes, silver certificates, in short the value of all sorts of our currency since Washington was President has always been reckoned at their value in gold or the per cent of gold they would pass or exchange for or sell to the bankers and brokers for. "Foreigners" are no more given to "gambling" in gold than American money dealers.

It is curious that a sheet of the Atlanta paper's pretensions should exhibit such crass ignorance on so simple a matter. Its editor must have adopted Hovey's sixteen-year-old boy's jumble of nonsense, misstatement, and wild assertions called "Coin" as his text-book and source of information on monetary subjects. Nothing else can account for its puerility of idea and falsity of assertion.

JULY 1, 1873, the total of money of all kinds in circulation in the United States was $751,882,000, being $18.04 per capita of the population. Last December the total circulation was $1,726,000,000, or $23.72 per capita. The circulation per head was 31½ per cent greater last December than in July, 1873. This is a knockdown answer to the oft-repeated claim by the free silver extremists that what they call the demonetization of silver "in 1873 has caused a great contraction of the currency" since then, which contraction they want people to believe exists today as a consequence of the "terrible crime" committed in 1873. The fact ought to be stated every time the free silver extremists make that totally unfounded allegation that the currency has been badly contracted since 1873. The total circulation is nearly two and a third times that of 1873, and the average man, woman, and child now has $13.15 for every $10 at the command of the average citizen of the United States twenty-three years ago. If the silver maniacs had any sense of honesty and principle and regard for truth they never would have set up and never would keep up that lying yawp about a "great contraction of the currency." They must know they are lying every time they repeat the allegation just as they know they are lying when they pretend to be in favor of "bimetallism."

THE latest dispatches give a clear idea of the controversy between Great Britain and Nicaragua. The former delivered its ultimatum Feb. 26, making three demands—viz.: (1) A money indemnity of $77,500 for alleged injuries to British subjects. (2) Revocation of the declaration of bandishment against those subjects. (3) Formation of a commission to decide by arbitration the damage done to property of the British subjects expelled from Nicaragua. As to the first and third demands Nicaragua proposes that all questions of payment of money, whether for injuries to persons or property, should be arbitrated. As to the second demand it states that the decree of banishment was revoked before the ultimatum was received. To this Great Britain replies, rejecting arbitration of the amount of indemnity for personal injuries and insists upon the payment of the $77,500. If, therefore, Nicaragua shall refuse to make this payment there can be but one recourse left for Great Britain, and that is to collect the money by force or to blockade the ports of Nicaragua until the money is paid. As a matter of fair play Great Britain should consent to arbitration and would do so were Nicaragua not a weak little power. If it were dealing with a strong power it would readily concede there might be two sides to the question and that arbitration alone is competent to decide which is the right side. It would not be so quick to take the ground that no doubt can exist where the rights of British subjects are involved. The settlement of the question, however, is now reaching a stage where this country is likely to be interested. If we are to construct an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua any hostile demonstration or attempted occupation, apart from the operation of the Monroe doctrine, at once will become a matter of the liveliest interest in this country.

THE Nashville *American* (Dem.) says it seems strange that a civil service reformer like Mayor Swift should "behead thousands of Democratic officials" and declares that "all this butchery has been done to make a civil service reform holiday." Our esteemed Nashville contemporary would talk with more sense if it knew what it were talking about. The butchery is strictly in the line of civil service reform. The victims of the Swift ax are Democratic bummers, loafers, and "sojerers," with whom Hopkins had stuffed the departments in pay for their ward work and who would have been expected to do more of the same kind of work had not the people of Chicago voted to turn them out by the largest majority ever given a municipal ticket in the city. For the benefit of our Nashville contemporary it may be stated that under Democratic rule it has been the practice to hire three men to do the work of one man, and then to hire a fourth man to see that they did it. Mr. Swift has done what every business-man would do—kicked out three of the four who were loafing and announced to the fourth man that he must do a man's work. The beauty of this arrangement is that one man will do one man's work and the wages of three sinecures will be saved to the city. If the one man does not do his work another man will be found who will do it. If this is not the essence of civil service reform, what is it? It may not appear so to hide-bound spoils Democrats who make nothing of stealing his office away from a legally elected Governor, but all the same it is so.

TIME is bearing Chicago swiftly and relentlessly on to another visitation from John Burns.

NO FUTURE calamities on the deadly toboggan slide can rob Capt. Anson of the proud consciousness of having begun the season with a victory. Fate cannot harm him. He has dined on St. Louis.

LOCAL hatters declare there is no money in their business. This is due either to an overproduction of hats or an underproduction of heads, or both.

A SORELY disgusted world hails with delight the opinion of a United States Judge in Minneapolis that the photograph concession granted by the World's Fair authorities two years ago does not necessarily carry with it the continued possession of the earth.

RECEIVER MCNULTA of the whisky trust wants to borrow $350,000. If he can give good security perhaps Mr. Greenhut will lend him the money.

IF China pays that indemnity within three years there will be no interest on it. Japan proceeds with great skill and judgment in the work of opening its Chinese oyster.

AMONG the marriage licenses issued yesterday was one to Stanislaus Sobieszszyk and Pelagia Sikorska, but Arbor day was observed just the same.

DENVER society has just celebrated its Ann Arbor day with much enthusiasm.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Working Him Regularly.

"Dinguss," said Shadbolt, reluctantly lending him another ten, "my acquaintance with you is the most expensive habit I've ever formed."

Innocent Soul.

Mrs. Chugwater—"What did the doctor say you'd better do for your cold, Josiah?"

Mr. Chugwater—"He told me to 'take a night-cap.'"

Mrs. Chugwater (greatly relieved)—"Is that all? You can have one of mine."

End of a Useful Career.

"Rick, old fellow," said the drayman, patting the patient animal affectionately, "you've been a good horse. You've served me faithful, and your working days are over. It would be a sin to put a harness on your poor old frame again, and I ain't going to do it. You've hauled your last load, Rick. Come along, old fellow!"

And he led him gently to the butcher's and sold him.

PERSONALS.

Miss Jane Harrison, an English lady who has been connected with Newnham College for the last twenty years, is now an LL. D. by grace of the University of Aberdeen.

Robert Louis Stevenson's estate, valued at $150,000, derived from profits on his books, goes to show that literature pays its best exponents handsomely.

Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris adheres to the fashion of hairdressing which prevailed when she was a young girl—the style which banged the hair across the forehead as men did in Florence in Raphael's time.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis attended Easter services at St. Paul's Church in Richmond. They occupied the pew in which President and Mrs. Davis were accustomed to sit during the war.

Mr. Justice Jackson's age is 63, and it is not until arriving at the age of 70, and after he has served ten years on the bench, that a Justice of the Supreme Court is entitled to retire on a $10,000 pension for the rest of his life. No doubt this in a measure accounts for his apparent determination to hang on.

Charles Francis Adams has been elected President of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Rev. Dr. Paige, the senior member, now in his 94th year, remarked that Mr. Adams presented the only instance where four generations of one family had been members of the society.

William Mitchell, known as Uncle Billy, who died at Chester, Pa., last Thursday in his 92d year, was the oldest employé in the Roach shipyard, and remained at work there until he was more than 90 years old. He is said to have been the only surviving Mason who attended the funeral of Stephen Girard in 1831.

MME. TOURANGIN, M.D.

THE NEW CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER TO THE LYCEE FENELON.

Her Life History an Interesting One—Born in the Remotest Wilds of Brittany and Simply Educated at a Convent—But She Was Ambitious and Observant, and Now She Is Responsible for the Health and Well-Being of the Pupils and Staff of a Great Institution.

The French papers have lately announced the appointment of Mme. Tourangin, M. D., to the post of Chief Medical Officer in succession to the late Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz, to the Lycee Fenelon, the only establishment for girls upon the lines of the public lycees for boys in France. Mme. Tourangin's life history is an interesting one, and a French correspondent who forwards it thinks it will be read with some sympathy in this country, where the medical profession has become so well recognized as a woman's vocation. It is only within the last few months that Mme. Tourangin changed her maiden name of Chopin for the one she now bears as the wife of a well-known physician who has practiced for some twenty years past in Paris, and under whom she has long studied.

Mme. Tourangin was born in the remotest wilds of Brittany and came to Paris as a girl of 19 in 1878. Her education thus far had been of the most elementary character and had been received at a convent. But she was ambitious and observant. Scientific studies had great attractions for her, and towards medicine she showed decided leanings. She consulted Dr. Tourangin, who was known to her family, and he strongly advised her to enter upon a medical career. What seemed at first an almost insurmountable barrier, however, was the fact that the two examinations for baccalaureat es Lettres and es Sciences Physique would have to be passed first, but she set herself to work with all the energy at her command under M. Piperand, well known since as a municipal councilor, and in three years the first of these trials was safely accomplished. A year later the second was achieved, she meantime having entered the Hopital St. Antoine. Here she was the favorite pupil of Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz, who gave her the full benefit of all his own knowledge and experience and afterwards did all in his power to launch her upon professional success.

As a dresser she worked with Cochin, the eminent surgeon, and also saw a good deal of surgery with Dr. Perier, while she spent some months with Dr. Hanot, the great French specialist in diseases of the liver. By 1886 her medical degree was won, and a paper she wrote after six months' experimenting with Prof. Armand Gautier upon salicylic acid and its properties and uses caused considerable sensation in the medical world. Shorly afterwards Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz requested her to help him with his work as medical adviser at the Ecole Normale d'Institutrices de la Seine, and later on nominated her officially as his assistant at the Lycee Fenelon. He always hoped and predicted that she would be his successor, and his wish, therefore, is accomplished, as she is now responsible for the health and well-being of the pupils and staff of this great institution.

She married in October last, having already built herself up a valuable private practice. She intends to give up her old consulting rooms in order to have one under the same roof as Dr. Tourangin, but this does not imply that they will have the same patients. Mme. Tourangin will rather devote herself to gynaecology and the diseases of childhood. In her rare moments of leisure she cultivates art, and is both an accomplished pianist and clever and pleasing draftswoman. In private life she is a charming companion and is personally very popular alike in her profession and with her patients. There are no more than five women doctors in all Paris, of whom Mme. Tourangin is one and certainly not the least distinguished of that brilliant little band.—Queen.

Wei Hai Wei an Important Station.

Next to Port Arthur, Wei Hai Wei is the most important military station and fortification in North China. It was first a naval station and afterward a fortification. As a naval station for training young men the place selected was in every way suitable. It was away from the rush of a busy city like Tien Tsin, and amid the wild scenery and under the blue skies, with the pure, bracing air of Eastern Shantung. The station itself was built on a little island some two miles long and half a mile wide, lying outside the native village of Wei Hai Wei. Here the school buildings, the residences for the foreign instructors, and the workshop have been built, looking forth on the quiet harbor between the island and the mainland.

Most of the instructors have been English, though a great deal of the influence, especially in the equipment of the fortifications, has been German. Lieut. Sourchier of the English royal navy has been the highest in rank, and has had charge of the gunnery department for over ten years. An American graduate of Annapolis, Philo McGiffen, has been teacher of navigation for cadets also for the last ten years. As he offered his services for active participation in the war he was given the rank of Commander.

Since 1887 Wei Hai Wei has been set apart as a place of defense. Its forts were built by Capt. von Hanneken, the same man who built those at Port Arthur. Another German, Mr. Schnell, who has been in the Chinese service during a period of twenty-five years, has acted as agent for Krupp, and hence most of the guns in the forts are Krupp guns.

There are three forts situated on the island and three on the mainland, while on the high, rugged hills of the island have been placed six batteries with quick-firing guns. In one of the island forts commanding the western entrance, placed on a revolving plane, are two twenty-five-ton Armstrong guns of nine points. The other forts are supplied with Krupp guns of either twenty-one or fifteen centimeters, and either four or three in each. They are so situated as to command either entrance.

At the time of the Japanese assault on the place the northern squadron of the Chinese fleet lay in the harbor, between the island and the mainland. Its surrender after the capture of the stronghold by a combined assault of the land and naval forces of the Japanese is now matter of history. There can be no doubt that this great disaster to the Chinese arms will greatly deepen the alarm here in Peking, and hasten the movements in the direction of permanent peace.—Leslie's Weekly.

Offensive Advertising in Chicago.

The frantic efforts of advertisers to catch the attention of the public is by no means confined to Western cities, but seems to have reached a climax in Chicago, where bill-boards fifteen or twenty feet high and hundreds of feet in length are not uncommon. The immediate neighborhood of the Postoffice and one of the largest of the city's hotel and office buildings is disfigured by huge signs of packing-houses and catarrh cures; the Auditorium and the Newberry Library are sufferers in a similar manner, and the vessels in the river harbor are made to carry signs nearly as large as their sails. Opposite Lincoln Park a modest little Episcopal church is nearly obscured by the huge boards that a sign company has erected upon the neighboring vacant lots, and the statue of Mr. Drexel upon Drexel boulevard gazes solemnly at the announcements of enterprising cigar and shoe manufacturers on the opposite side of the street. The public is of course disgusted with this impudent encroachment upon their privacy, and it has been proposed both to boycott the objectionable advertisers and to prohibit by city ordinance the erection of signs above a certain reasonable limit. The newly elected reform City Government could not do a wiser or more popular thing than initiate a vigorous crusade against this growing evil.

No matter how magnificent the architecture of a city may be, or to what extent it may be adorned with statues, fountains, and parks, the constant obtrusion of glaring and offensive business signs neutralizes every esthetic effort and vulgarizes the whole.—Leslie's Weekly.

Cherry Boughs and Clover Pillows.

A blossoming bough is one of the most beautiful things in nature, but to those who live in great cities it is not often given to be the happy possessor of such a tiny bit of an orchard. Still, it can be brought home to glorify the room under the roof. The electric cars carry nature's lovers very quickly to spots where the wild cherry trees edge the road, and in the early spring a quick eye will see little green lumps swelling out all over the wood. An armful of boughs can be carefully carried home—a small forest—and no white leaf will flutter to show the track. But if the boughs are then set in deep vases

of water and put in a warm room, a few days will suffice to make the place a tiny orchard of blossoms. The delight to house-bound eyes which may watch this gradual blossoming is beyond any pleasure that an exotic could ever give.

Feathers were the only stuffing for pillows that our grandmothers knew anything about, but a feather pillow never yet meant anything to a weary head beyond the comfort of being used as a soft cushion.

In summer a sense of intense enjoyment can be gained and a delightful bit of outdoor fragrance brought into an invalid's room by filling a generous square cheese-cloth bag with sweet-smelling clover heads, or the leaves of the "hudred-leaf rose," and if a pretty cover of bright figured lawn is made to inclose the first case there can be no more dainty or welcome gift to a friend. Clover and roses are for summer only, but by the time these fillings pass away the beautiful odorous bay of our own seashore is in readiness to take their place. The scent of the bay is not in the pale gray berries, but in the leaves, and little clusters of these should be pulled with a slight stem. The pillow should be filled with a measure heaped up and pressed down, for the leaves soon dry and shrink, and the charm is fleeting.—Harper's Bazar.

The Easter Hams of Maryland.

Probably nowhere except in St. Mary County, Md., is a "stuffed Easter ham" known and appreciated. There it is always to be found in the best houses at the end of the Lenten season. When the hams are cured in the early winter a very large one is carefully selected from the rest and special attention paid to the bagging. This is then marked and set aside. When desired to grace the Easter table this prize ham is cut out of the bag, washed carefully, put into cold water, and allowed to gently simmer until it is about half done. It is well to set the ham boiler on the back of the kitchen stove, and there is no better rule than the old one of seeing that the "kettle only smiles on one side of its mouth."

When taken out the ham is set aside until it is cool and then skinned. The stuffing is prepared by taking a "good parcel" of cabbage sprouts, a handful of parsley, a small piece of stale bread, and chopping them all together with plenty of black pepper. Deep gashes are then made in the ham with a sharp knife, about an inch apart, from the hock down the whole length of the ham, and these gashes are tightly stuffed to the very bone with the greens. A wooden skewer is the best aid here. After that the ham is baked until done—an hour or so will probably be enough. In preparing for baking it is well to sprinkle the ham with a layer of sugar and a layer of cornmeal, and it is wise also to put about a half-pint of water into the drip-pan, which should be set in a close oven. There should be no basting, as the rising steam makes tenderness enough. When brought upon the table, all decorated with parsley and round splotches of black pepper, and the hospitable host—the host is always hospitable in St. Mary—passes his sharp knife into the ham, and its thin pink slices fall on the dish all veined with green hues, is as pretty as a picture.—Harper's Bazar.

Medical Missionary Work in Bombay.

Dr. Gertrude Bradley, who has been practicing as a medical missionary at Umarkhadi, Bombay, for some time, gives a very encouraging account of the work in which she has been engaged. The number of patients have increased each year since the mission was started in 1889, amounting in 1894 to a far larger number of new patients, some of which are treated as free patients when really poor, while others are classed under the list of paying patients, when advice is given gratis and medicines are supplied at a very moderate cost. Dr. Gertrude Bradley speaks of the increasing work among the women, and the growing desire among the native men that their wives, when ill, should have the best treatment, care, and attention that can be procured, and from this she gathers that the status of native women is rising. Miss Bradley also states that the pleasantest and most hopeful branch of her work is among the children; she says the native women are often patterns of devotion and unselfishness towards their sick children, and grateful for attention to them. From St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi, Dr. Mildred Staley has also forwarded an interesting account of the medical mission work there carried on, and says that during the last year the average daily attendance at the dispensary has been from seventy to eighty cases. Many of the women go by train or on foot from distant places to seek relief. Miss Buchaw, who has been with Dr. Mildred Staley through most of the year, has proved of great assistance in the work, and Miss Thornett, a medical student trained by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and who has obtained her diploma, has now gone out to Delhi to be the second doctor at St. Stephen's Hospital, which is being enlarged by the addition of a new building which will increase the accommodation.—London Queen.

Women in New Zealand.

The colony of New Zealand is one of the most interesting of those that are attached to Great Britain. From what may be called the "woman" point of view it is particularly instructive. We have, on the one hand, the original native race, the Maories, now reduced to about 40,000 in number, retaining to a considerable extent their native dress, opinions, manners, and customs, and, on the other hand, the most advanced section of the advocates of "the new woman" movement. In 1894 the women for the first time took part in the general election of members for Parliament, the greatest efforts having been made to place their names upon the register. They also became eligible to many civic and local employments, and the experiment of electing a woman as Lady Mayoress was tried by the constituency, but was not repeated at the next election.

New Feminine Industry in London.

Several young women in London have started a novel and sensible dressmaking establishment. They take last season's dresses and make them over in the prevailing fashion. No entirely new dresses are made, and the charges are reasonable. They should succeed, for the world is full of nice people who do not often buy a completely new dress, and to those who sometimes have dresses given them by their richer sisters such a place would prove a decided benefit.—Queen.

Great Luck for Ireland.

An Italian statistician has been examining the archives of the City of Genoa and adduces from his researches that the total expenses of the voyage of Columbus that ended in the discovery of America were only 36,000 lire, or about $7,200. An English journal, commenting on the peculiar quality of the dominant nationality in American municipal affairs, says that that investment of 36,000 lire turned out mighty lucky for Ireland!—Illustrated American.

MICHIGAN GLEE CLUB LIONIZED.

Society People Attend a Reception and Give a Ball in Their Honor.

Pueblo, Colo., April 19.—Members of the University of Michigan Glee and Banjo clubs were lionized in this city. Prominent society people attended a reception given in their honor this afternoon and after the concert this evening they were the guests of honor at a ball in the summer garden of the opera-house.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mistress—"Do you want to wear my patience out, Mary?" Servant—"I would prefer your silk, mum, if it's the same to you."—*Los Angeles Herald.*

George Washington could not tell a lie. In his day it was not customary for reporters to interview politicians and put them in holes on tariff and other questions of public policy.—*Texas Siftings.*

Julia—"Do you consider Mr. Nippy a mean man?" Nellie—"Mean? Not only mean, but cowardly. Why, he never will take a seat in a street car for fear he will have to give it up to some woman."—*Boston Transcript.*

Cohenstein—"Your son Ikey is gettin' to be a shporty boy." Grabenthal—"Dot feller makes me tired! If he could get his oldt fader undt mudder to shpeak mit a English agsent, I tink he vould shange his name to Aichy!"—*Judge.*

"No," said Smallwort, "I hardly feel justified in saying that Peppers is inordinately vain, but when a fellow has a music box in his room, arranged to play 'Hail to the Chief' as soon as he opens the door, what is one to think of him?"—*Cincinnati Tribune.*

"I suppose you want the lady's name engraved inside, sir?" said the jeweler, after Tillinghast had selected an engagement ring. "O, no," replied the careful young man. "Just put inside, 'To my heart's own treasure,' or 'The star of my life.'"—*Life.*

Harry—"Clara, dearest, you are the only woman I ever really and truly loved." Clara Dearest—"You said that very same thing only last week to May Blossom. She told me so herself." Harry—"True; but that was only a dress rehearsal; this is the first performance."—*Judy.*

ALVARY IN HIS HOME.

HOW THE GREAT GERMAN TENOR ENJOYS PRIVATE LIFE.

In a Stately Villa in Romantic Thuringia He Spends Many Happy Days with His Wife and Family—Arendt's Meeting with the Famous Singer—Frau Alvary's Story of Her Husband's Career—How He Abandoned Architecture for the Lyric Stage.

[Translated from the German of O. Arendt by Mena C. Pfirshing.]

It was in March, 1892. The performance of my dramatized folk-tales had taken me to the theater at Breslau. Just at this time preparations were being made for the performance of a Wagner cyclus, and Capellmeister Rohr was doing his utmost with the native talent to present the great master's creations in a manner worthy of the stars that had come from other cities to assist. With sensations peculiarly his own the young director swung his baton, for "Tannhauser," with Alvary in the title role, was to be given in the evening, and the next day was to witness his own marriage to the prima donna, Frau Brajuyn.

The wedding took place in the presence of a small circle of intimate friends. Only a few strangers were invited, and amongst others Max Alvary and myself. The dinner had been set for 2 o'clock, but most of the guests had not arrived, for the rehearsal of the "Niebelungen Ring," which began at 9 o'clock in the morning and which the groom directed until the hour for the wedding, lasted until late in the afternoon. The dinner began, the belated ones arrived at intervals, and at last came Director Brandes. Every one asked: "Where is Alvary?" "No doubt he is helping the workmen carry away the scenery," said the director, laughing; "he has worked more than any one else, and during the rehearsal assisted everywhere when the men were exhausted. He is probably too tired to come. Do not wait any longer for him." Just then the door opened. Alvary stepped into the room and was given the seat next to mine.

Disappointed at the First Meeting.

We were presented to each other; we chatted. I was disappointed. Was this Tannhauser whom I had heard and admired the evening before? What was it that disappointed me? A more entertaining, genial companion I could not have wished for; his witty remarks constantly astonished me. But Tannhauser! With difficulty I transformed this energetic young gentleman into that dreamy Tannhauser whose figure was surrounded by a halo of romance and enchantment that was captivating in the extreme. At last I could not contain myself longer and I said to him: "Do you know, Herr Alvary, I have thought of you as a very different man, and not nearly so young?"

"What will you say," answered my neighbor, laughing, "when you hear that I am married and the father of seven children?"

Just then the conversation became general concerning matters of art, and the eyes of the inspired singer glowed, and his glance had the flaming expression of the evening before, when as Tannhauser he stood motionless for many minutes drinking in the sunlight with wide, outstretched arms after his long imprisonment in the kingdom of Frau Venus.

Some months passed. I found myself during my vacation at Grosstaborz in beautiful Thuringia. My way led me to the Datenberg, one of the last spurs of the Inselberg. I lay stretched out upon the fragrant grass. A noise caused me to withdraw my eyes occasionally from the charming prospect in the distance and fix them upon my nearer surroundings.

Alvary in a New Role.

On the ruins of an old brick kiln a man was walking about in his shirt sleeves, foot-rule in hand, measuring and calculating. Occasionally he would call "Jobby," and a King Charles spaniel ran to him, received his master's caresses, licked his hand, and then crawled away under the stones, as if he did not wish to make any disturbance. Then a crowd of children came up the hill, calling, "Papa, are you not yet ready to come?" The gentleman looked up and asked in his turn, "Is it already so late?" He drew out his watch, placed his instruments carefully together, put on his coat, took up his cuffs, and walked toward the children, who hung lovingly about his neck. A whistle brought "Jobby," and the group passed by.

When they were quite close to me I called out with the greatest astonishment, "Is it really you, Herr Alvary?" It was he.

After pleasant greetings the artist said to me, "Do you know you are on my property?" He related to me then that he had bought it for the purpose of building a country home. "It will be difficult to get permission to do so since the authorities have denied it to every one thus far, but I shall succeed. I have already made my building plans and shall hand them in."

"You have made the plans," I exclaimed. "It must be a difficult matter for an architect to build on this mountain side—but for you——"

"I am an architect by profession," Alvary interrupted. "The drawings are ready. I was just making some calculations to satisfy myself. Look," said he, with shining eyes, "is there anywhere in the whole world such a charming little spot as this? During my long journeys I have seen much, but nowhere have I been so pleased as just here. In storm and rain, in sunshine and at night, I have pilgrimed up here before I decided to buy this piece of ground. My main object was to find for my children a healthful spot in the forest, sheltered from the weather, which they might visit during their vacations, and that I have found here."

Meets Alvary's Wife.

The path over the meadows led into the woods, and a youthful appearing lady with two blonde children met us.

"O, now I can present you to my wife, and you can see the seven children together—Elizabeth, Marie Louise, Gregor, Max, Nelly, Eve, and little Thekla"—remarked the artist.

The sympathetic character of the lovely wife, who seemed like an older sister of the children, assured me that the married life of the singer must be a very happy one, and the oftener I had an opportunity to meet his family the more I was assured of this fact.

A few days later I learned the authorities had denied to Alvary the permission to build, but Archduke Ernst granted it personally in the most cordial manner. The singer showed his gratitude to the art loving ruler by playing several evenings in succession at the Royal Theater.

The next year the traveling carriage conveyed us along the well known street from the little railway station, Waltershausen, to Grosstaborz. Sunshine lay on the meadows and a fresh mountain wind carried to us the delightful resinous odors of the pines. And there lies the Datenberg, along whose side Grosstaborz stretches itself out. We nod to it as to an old acquaintance, and—"Alvary's house" calls out the coachman, as if he had divined my thoughts, and points with the handle of his whip toward a stately villa that, picturesquely situated on a mountain slope, sends a friendly greeting far into the land. After a few days I had the opportunity of visiting and examining in detail this lordly castle, for such is really the artist's home, and it harmonizes exactly with the character of the Thuringian landscape.

In the Artist's Charming Home.

Frau Alvary received us and led us about until her husband appeared in a white flannel jacket and wearing a white English cap. Had I not—after my first meeting with him upon the mountain—often seen him in the midst of his workmen, as he directed the laying of the water pipes that had to be carried up from the village, superintending the laying of the foundation of the house, ordering everything, calculating and measuring, so that the bulding might progress during his absence, I would have scarcely believed that this charming home and everything it contained was the outcome of the artist's own ideas.

The entrance door divided in two parts, with its antique ornaments, and its brass knocker fashioned after the old Thuringian manner, the hall running entirely around the house and decorated with garlands, the beautifully lighted rooms from whose many windows one can enjoy the most delightful panorama, the old-fashioned tile stoves whose ornaments and vases Alvary modeled himself, the simple and pleasing white furniture which the singer designed and which was then manufactured in the village—everything spoke of an extraordinary susceptibility for artistic things combined with a strong sense of the practical. And how agreeable and comfortable are the many apartments whose draperies and decorations are so bright and friendly in tone that even in gloomy weather they spread a pleasant light in the rooms! The whole establishment, however, shows at the same time the careful hand of the housewife, and an aristocratic taste that sees the beautiful in everything and knows how to utilize it.

After we had finished our examination of the house the great cow bell called us to the table, which was spread for the evening meal on the platform before the door. For illumination we had the beams of the setting sun; the music was furnished by the harmoniously concerted bells about the necks of a herd of cattle passing by just at the edge of the forest; the landscape spread out before us presented a picture not equaled on the walls of any princely dining-room. Joyfully the glasses clinked together and the cupbearer of the fragrant nectar Alvary related that out of the great china bowl before us men like Heinrich Heine, Mueller von Konigswinter, Cornelius, Gabriel Max, and many other celebrities had drank in the home of his father, Andreas Achenbach.

Proud of His Children.

After the excellent meal we sat chatting cozily and sipping our coffee in the open hall, into which the rising moon sent a flood of light. The children came to us and Alvary's glances rested with such warm love and such intense fatherly pride upon the happy, laughing group clad in white, as if to say: "What would I care for the applause of the world if I had not these!"

While the other guests examined photographs of the house, of the children, of the finest views in the neighborhood, which Alvary himself had taken and developed in the most artistic manner, I begged his wife to tell me something of the life of her husband, and she willingly complied with my request.

Maximilian Franz Achenbach-Alvary was born at Dusseldorf in 1857. He was the son of the distinguished painter, Andreas Achenbach. His father's house was the home of art, and while very young Alvary's soul was filled with a love for the beautiful, and his susceptibility in the direction of everything artistic constantly increased, although while very young he was sent to Paris to the Jesuit school. The little Maximilian was noted even then for his wonderful voice and sang at high mass. Later he went to a well-known college in London, and to these two circumstances he owes his fluency in both English and French, as he speaks both languages as well as his mother tongue.

Maximilian Achenbach desired to become an artist like his father, or, at least, to pursue some artistic study as architecture, although he would have preferred to devote himself to music. His father, however, had other plans for him. A cousin of his, who was a member of a large firm in Moscow, desired to take the son into his business and make a merchant of him; but this was entirely against the inclination of young Achenbach, who yielded reluctantly until he finally succeeded, through his already well-developed energy, in finding an avocation which was more congenial to his tastes. Soon we see him in Aachen, where he began the study of architecture. Here the results of his efforts were so brilliant that his father wished to send him to Mhongoni at Milan, the celebrated builder of the gallery Vittorio Emanuele. Nothing could have pleased young Achenbach more. Did not Lamperti, the great master of music, live in Milan, and could he not hope to cultivate his voice there!

Advised by Lamperti.

Lamperti found the talents of the young man excellent, and advised him to prepare himself for the concert stage, which he did. By degrees he gave up his architectural studies, and during his two years sojourn in Milan he devoted himself entirely to cultivating his voice. From Italy Achenbach went to Frankfurt, to Meister Julius Stockhausen, where he studied oratorio music and the old masters, and dedicated himself exclusively to Bach, Handel, Mozart, Haydn, and others.

In the meantime Alvary had met while visiting his parents a young girl, scarcely 15 years old, from the Riesengebirge. She had lost her parents early in life and had moved to Dusseldorf with her grandfather. The two young people became deeply attached at once, were engaged, but could not marry, as both families placed the greatest obstacles in the way. They waited two years and finally married against the wishes of their relatives. Now Alvary had to provide for himself and his wife. Without any one's knowledge he learned the part of Stradella in a week, traveled to Weimar, presented himself before the Intendanten v. Loen under the name of Anders, and applied for permission to sing. It was granted; after the first rehearsal, and before the performance, he received an engagement for several years at the Hoftheater.

Now began a glorious time for Alvary, years of simple unclouded happiness to which he recurs with joy and thanks, for here were laid the foundations of his career, and with such men as Milde, Scheidemantel, Horson, Fichtner-Spohr as models he constantly developed his own capacities. Especially valuable for him at this time was the notice of the Archduke of Saxe-Weimar, who showed Alvary a personal interest and honored him with his royal favor.

With a heavy heart he left the place he loved, for his nature urged him toward a wider field of action. He made an engagement with the elder Damrosch for the Metropolitan Theater in New York under the direction of Anton Seidl, and became a member of a distinguished company containing such artists as Albert Niemann, Marianne Brandt, Lilly Lehmann, Robinson, and Emil Fischer.

Aspires to Wagnerian Roles.

In the first two years Alvary divided his roles with Niemann and sang lyric parts, then he came forward as a singer of Wagner's music. With success his self-criticism constantly increased. He reflected that he could only stand the test as an artist where the spirit of Wagner prevailed and where the severest criticism obtained—namely: at Munich. He decided to leave America and return to the old German fatherland. His farewell was a triumph, and still a few weeks later he stood trembling and with a beating heart on the stage of the Munich Hoftheater. He felt like a beginner when he appeared for the first time before the Munich public as a singer of Wagner's music. What inexpressible joy he experienced and how happy and grateful he felt at his success. After that he appeared in nearly all of Wagner's operas, and the Munich days afford him the most beautiful recollections for all time. To my question whether the result was in proportion to the appreciation of his talents Frau Alvary told me that Polini gave her husband a salary of 50,000 marks a year, and the engagement for the next season at London was on a basis of 40,000 marks.

Only one thing of what I had heard seemed to throw a shadow over the sunny life of the artist, and therefore I asked his wife:

"Does the disagreement between father and son still continue?"

"O, no," answered Frau Alvary, in a happy voice. "As my husband sang Pilades in 'Iphigenia,' and the father saw his son as a finished artist, all anger disappeared and the old pleasant associations began again."

Alvary came toward us. I heard him sigh.

"What cause have you to sigh?" I said to him.

"On account of the succession of happy days," he responded in a comically serious manner. I did not understand him; but his wife said: "If my husband is not entirely occupied he is not happy. He must be active."

"This wish of Herr Alvary can be fulfilled," I replied, "when he appears again in Munich."

IN Making Bread and Cake

the best results, the finest flavored, sweetest, lightest, and most wholesome foods, are obtained by the use of the best baking powder. The highest scientific authorities, alike with American housekeepers, agree that the ROYAL is the best.

AS the result of my tests, I find the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. *It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.*

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D.
Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College,
Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

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A Democrat Criticises Altgeld.

Girard, Ill., April 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As our anarchistic Governor has thrown himself into the arena as an advocate of silver dollars worth 50 cents each would it not be well for him to practice what he preaches, or would it be against his principles (if he has any) to be consistent in anything? It is said that Altgeld owns a controlling interest in the Unity Building in Chicago (this is the building on the bonds of which he has been trying to borrow money from every officer in the State who has any State funds in charge), and it is presumed that he has something to say regarding the management of the building. I have been informed that every lease given by the Unity company requires payment to be made in so many ounces of gold or its equivalent. Why is this? If silver is good enough for other people why is it not good enough for Altgeld? While I know but little about the silver question it seems very strange to me that the very best financial heads of every country on the face of the globe, men who have spent a lifetime in studying problems of finance, should all agree that silver has served its time as money and has now become too plenty and too cheap to be used longer as a money basis and yet should be all wrong, while a few loud-mouthed egotists that fate (and misfortune for the rest of mankind) has brought into prominence during the last few years should know it all and be the only men who are not influenced by mercenary motives, but who are working solely for the good of their fellow-men. Our (un) worthy Governor has so often allied himself to the side of wrong and so seldom (if ever) been found advocating the right that it is pretty safe for an honest man to espouse any cause of which Altgeld disapproves and reject any that he may seek to aid. Can you give us any information regarding the payment of rents under the Unity Building leases?

A DEMOCRAT.

Allerton's Currency Plan.

Chicago, April 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Allerton's excursion into the domain of currency legislation shows that he has never seriously studied the question. Had his address been the production of a member of the juvenile Congress it could be passed over as a boy's first essay. But many people will reason that a man who has made money must know something about the higher laws under which a medium of exchange circulates. No man would employ the molder who helped to cast the fly wheel of an engine to run the engine in the making of which he played so insignificant a part, although he might be the best of molders. The man who makes a fortune in any line of business does not necessarily know any more about national finance than he who fails in the same or any other line, unless he has gone beyond the limits of his own business and studied the question from a higher standpoint. Even then unless he is great enough mentally to rise above his own interest and surroundings, his conclusion may be vitiated by these and rendered not only worthless but dangerous to the community or the country in which he undertakes to be a leader or pilot, or he may be mentally color-blind and unable to distinguish rightly the object to which he honestly would give the preference but for his infirmity. Senator Teller, for example, who, of all the silver Senators, has given the silver question the most intelligent study, is thus afflicted, if he may be said to rise above his own interest and personal surroundings.

Mr. Allerton's address shows that he has not studied the question at all, but his position as a director in our greatest financial institution gives his views undue weight, as many people do not realize that a bank director may be chosen simply because he is a large stockholder—or because he knows the condition of those who wish to borrow money from his bank and can say whether or not they are worthy of credit. Such is doubtless the case with Mr. Allerton, but one may be sure that he has not been the one to boast the best as to the amount of gold in the vaults of his bank or the character of the security on which that bank lends money. Furthermore any attempt to borrow money from Mr. Allerton on his faith in the American people individually or collectively would meet the curt refusal which that gentleman knows how to give to those whose collaterals are not of a more substantial character than those on which he says he would base the currency of the country.

Another Money Scheme.

Chicago, April 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your paper has contained so many excellent editorials on gold, silver, and the money question that the opinion of their author on money is held in high regard by me. Will you read the money plan stated below and note its points of merit, if any, also any impractical points you may see. Details have been left out for the sake of brevity. If something on this line is not adopted, is not bimetallism impractical except on a standard agreed to by all the moneyed nations?

Retain the present coined silver dollars, also the certificates and gold, keep these in circulation as needed. Sustain the parity between gold and silver by the government amassing a reserve of gold and silver bullions on the basis of the market value in gold for the bullion. Use the coin which remains in the Treasury in making up the necessary reserve to secure the circulating certificates and silver. Redeem the circulating silver dollars and silver certificates with silver bullion at the market value as quoted by the government, or in gold at the option of the Treasurer. Stipulate by law how and when the government quotations be made. Require timely notice to the Treasurer when the redemption of a sum of say $50,000 or more is required. Provide for gold coinage and revenue and for the purchase of bullions for reserve and redemption purposes and for selling same when the reserve admits, equilibrium between the two metals would be a natural result. Prohibit speculation in bullions by requiring the delivery of the bullion and the cash to be paid for it in every transaction at the time the trade is made.

Retire the greenbacks if desirable. Require all banks which issue bills to deposit bullion with the government of an amount to safely secure their circulation, the bills they issue to state the kind of bullion which secures them, and with which they will be redeemed, the government to redeem them in the bullion they call for on the same quotations and timely notice as required for the government money; also provide for notice to the banks, which should be required to make good their deposit or the bills be destroyed.

Every two months from the date on which a bank is authorized they might, in case of an appreciation in the value of their bullion deposit, be allowed by permit from the Treasurer to increase their circulation a stated amount or withdraw the excess value; in case of a decline in value the bank to make good the shortage.

Then would not silver possess equal dignity with gold and go among our people in circulation and abroad equal with gold and give us a pliable currency and place our money upon a solid, permanent basis?

A. WALDRON.

Questions to Hinrichsen.

Chicago, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please permit me to use your valuable columns to put a few questions to Messrs. Hinrichsen, Altgeld & Co., who are at this time engaged in the task of unsettling the credit of Illinois.

Silver is now worth about one-thirtieth as much as gold. Illinois does not produce any silver. Granting for the sake or argument that free coinage would increase the price of silver, would Illinois gain anything by this increase?

Suppose free coinage has passed Congress and is a law. Very well. All you have to do is to take your silver down to Washington and have it stamped into "dollars." What I want to know is, where are you going to get your silver? If you buy it you must give twice as much hog, twice as much calf, twice as much wheat for it as formerly. This may be profitable to Senator Squiggins and other mine owners, but how does it help Illinois?

The first train load of silver is taken to Washington and coined. There are just two ways in which those "dollars" can be secured by the workingman; they must either be bought or stolen, for it is a moral certainty than even such pure and lofty patriots as the free coinage howlers will not give their dollars away. If the workingman has to work for them, just as he does today, how is he to be benefited?

It has always pleased the free coinage people to predict a flood of "dollars" following the adoption of their views by Congress, but they never have explained how a single one of these dollars is to reach a laborer's pocket in any other way than it gets there today.

"The times are hard," says one. Yes, but to make them harder will certainly not make them better. This program of Warner, Hinrichsen, and Altgeld ought to be called by its right name—"A scheme to Mexicanize the money of the United States."

The rebels during the late war tried free coinage and became immensely rich thereby. But they were democratic enough to use wrapping paper, which is an ideal "poor man's money," because it is so cheap and so easily obtained, whereas silver is comparatively costly and is beyond the reach of poor people. Now, suppose you stop trying to put up the price of silver, which is owned largely by rich trusts and soulless corporations, and advocate the free coinage of something that we poor people can get hold of. We possess no silver, and if every ounce of it were worth a pound of diamonds we should still have to work all the harder to get it. Let us try wrapping paper.

Gold is the standard money of all civilized nations and it will remain so in spite of all the addle-headed blatherskites and political rascals in creation. A mob of ten, or twenty, or fifty thousand all voting against gold could not alter its position a hair's breadth. It needs no "leagues," no stump speeches, no cowardly newspapers, no Senatorial demagogues to make it something. All the governments on earth could not combine successfully against it. Human nature is stronger than governments, and the gold watch case, the gold chain, the gold button, and the gold dollar are here to stay!

The most amusing piece of idiocy visible in the present epidemic is the childish notion that a majority is going to decide this question. If events shall prove that a majority of the voters of the United States are either fools or rascals there is no doubt whatever that the minority will have to suffer with the whole. This is inevitable in a republican government. If a majority are fools the whole must count for fools and all must suffer alike. Neither is there any doubt that we should be visited with a swift and terrible penalty for our folly. But all the States, all the votes, if cast unanimously, could not make a 50-cent piece a dollar, any more than water can be turned into wine by legislative enactment.

CITIZEN.

A Sound-Money Democrat's Defense of Senator Palmer.

Chicago, April 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The following communication was refused insertion in the Times-Herald. In behalf of fair play I ask THE TRIBUNE to publish it.

H. L. B.

Chicago, April 10.—[Editor Times-Herald.]—In a published interview the Hon. Thomas E. Merritt of Salem, who, we are told, has served in the Legislature as Senator and Representative twenty-two years, scores Senator Palmer for his opposition to the convention called for June 4, and intimates that the Senator is advocating what Mr. Merritt is pleased to term "Cleveland financial doctrines in the hope of having his family taken care of." Mr. Merritt also accuses the Senator with inconsistency, asserting that the files of the old State Register at Springfield when he was its owner will "convict him of being at that time a silver man, 16 to 1."

Evidently Mr. Merritt is one of those mossback Democrats of whom it has been said that they seldom forget and never learn anything. He seems unaware that circumstances have entirely changed; that to have favored the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 at a time when that ratio closely approximated the commercial ratio is not inconsistent with opposition to free coinage at 16 to 1 now that the enormously increased production of silver of recent years has reduced the value of that metal to a ratio to gold of 30 to 1.

The writer is not informed as to the exact date at which Gen. Palmer wrote the alleged free silver articles, but infers that it was some time in the seventies or possibly in the early eighties. If Mr. Merritt will refer to the report of the Director of the Mint he will discover that in 1880 the commercial ratio of silver to gold was 18 to 1 and that as late as 1884 it was but 18.57 to 1. The fall in silver has been in spite of its largely increased use as money, not only in this country, but in the world at large. Were not Mr. Merritt one of those Democrats who never learn he would know that we had Nov. 1, 1894, silver in use as money of full legal tender $549,700,000 and $75,600,000 additional of limited tender. At that date the per capita circulation was $25.07, of which $9.08 was gold and $9.07 silver—that is, silver coin and paper based on silver bullion. In 1860 we had a per capita circulation of $13.85, less than $9 of which was coin. We thus have at present of legal tender silver more than we had of gold and silver combined in 1860. Up to that date the entire coinage of our mints of silver dollars, the "dollar of our daddies," was but $4,218,570, all the rest of the silver coinage being small coin, and since 1853, when the coin was debased to keep it from going into the melting-pot, light-weight and subsidiary. In 1873 we had in circulation neither gold nor silver. Senator Palmer being a statesman is doubtless aware of these facts and that the average annual coinage of the world of silver in recent years has been almost three times the entire product in any year prior to 1870.

Senator Palmer also knows that free coinage at 16 to 1 at the present time would not result in bimetallism, but in silver monometallism with a dollar worth half the present value of our standard dollar and a practical repudiation of one-half of all debts, public and private. Gen. Palmer doubtless sees also that the course advocated would render free coinage by agreement with other nations impossible, that if this country thus shows its willingness to part with its gold and join China and Mexico as single silver standard nations we may be sure that other countries will be glad to take our gold and that no concern for our welfare will lead them to open their mints to free coinage. Our venerable Senator also knows the error of Mr. Merritt's assertion as to the cause of the fall of agricultural prices. He knows how little the coinage question has to do with it, and that the evil to be feared from the agitation of so wild a scheme as that proposed is far greater than any benefit that could come from free coinage by international agreement.

The Democratic party for the first time in its recent history having courageously declared for commercial freedom [free trade] won a glorious victory and the control of all the branches of the National Government. Though "traitors in the camp" [Gorman, Brice & Co.] prevented the fulfillment of the pledges to the people through which victory was won and thereby incurred popular condemnation there was enacted a tariff law that is said to demonstrate the evil of protection. Not daring to again face that issue Republicans have endeavored to raise a new issue, and Democratic leaders are stupidly endeavoring to accommodate them.

If the "demonetization" of silver and the consequent appreciation of gold has been the cause of the concentration of wealth and the impoverishment of the masses—if it was this and not the tariff-fostered monopolies, then the Democratic party has been wrong and the Populists are right.

For one the writer, who has opposed the Populists on account of their currency delusion, would prefer that party to a free silver Democratic party.

If cheap money is the true issue the wisest thing for the Democratic party to do is to become the tail of the Populist kite.

H. L. BLISS.

CORRUPT ELECTION LAWS EXPLAINED.

Merritt Starr Tells the University Guild the Provisions of the Bills.

Merritt Starr made an address before the University Guild at Room 713 Masonic Temple last night on the corrupt practices of the law. He discussed the statutes recently enacted in New York, Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and California against corrupt political practices at elections. He read and explained Senate bill No. 371 and House bill No. 290, which are the bills of the Civic Federation against these practices. The bills which are before the Senate and House at Springfield are the same as in the above States and the English act of 1883. They limit the amount of money a candidate can spend and also the amount to be spent in his behalf for his election to 5 per cent of the salary of the office for which he is candidate. The bills require this to be spent by a responsible commission, and it must file a sworn return of items showing expenses and making oath that there was not expended any more. A similar oath is required of the officer elect.

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CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT DRUG clerk. 505 W. 14th-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—EXPERIENCED SEWING MAchine canvassers, both sexes, for other business; $6 weekly and good commission. O 985, Tribune.

HUSTLER—TO SELL A WELL KNOWN OFFICE and household fixture; $6 per week and commission; $20 to $25 weekly can easily be made. Address J P 42, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; will have nothing to do in piano or organ departments; state experience and wages wanted, what instruments you play, and where last employe l; references required. Address J P 27, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN WITH KNOWLEDGE of merchant tailoring, to go on the road. Address, stating experience, J P 59, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TWO GOOD, TO REPRESENT AN Eastern perfume manufactory in the West; the best of references must be presented with application or no attention will be given the applicant. Apply to A. E. ALLBRIGHT, Wellington Hotel, City.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED GROCERY MEN by wholesale grocery house for old established routes in Indiana and Illinois; all letters treated confidential; full details of experience and reference required to insure interview. J P 26, Tribune.

SALESMEN—GENTLEMAN OR LADIES; "NEW Leader," best seller in city, wants you if you can make yourself $20 per week or more. St. Charles Hotel, Parlor H, 17 S. Clark.

SALESMEN—TO SELL GROCERY TRADE. CALL today. LEE, 209 State.

SOLICITOR—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN OF NEAT appearance and good address as advertising solicitor. Address J P 8, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT, FOR OFFICE WORK. APPLY in own handwriting, stating age, etc.; wages $4.50. Address O 623, Tribune office.

Trades.

BICYCLE WHEELMAKERS AND POLISHERS; also good repair man. Apply Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.

CUSTOM CUTTER—THERE IS ALWAYS ROOM at the top, and the A. D. Rude New Method of Cutting will help you to get there; $10 sent to Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O., pays for the entire system with square.

DRAFTSMEN—TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED draftsmen for structural iron work to go out of city; state experience and salary expected. Address J H 34, Tribune office.

DRAUGHTSMAN—TO MAKE PATENT DRAWing; state price. Address J P 53, Tribune office.

MARKET GARDENER—EXPERIENCED. CALL with references 502 First National Bank Building Saturday afternoon, 2:30 to 4:30.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN—FAMILIAR WITH crane and electrical work preferred. Whiting Foundry Equipment Co., 1522 Monadnock Bldg.

MEN AND BOYS TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; only 8 weeks required; day or evening. Chicago Barber School, 394 Wabash-av. Catalogue mailed free.

SHAPER—EXPERIENCED SHAPER AND SEAM presser on pants to go to Des Moines, Ia. Call at KOHN BROTHERS, corner Market and Monroe-sts., at 1 p. m. Saturday.

TAILORS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY; TO WORK BY week or piece on coats, vests, and trousers; also helpers and bushelmen. ELY CO., 163-165 Wabash-av. Good wages; steady work.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—REM. OPERATOR; SOME bookkeeping; $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Miscellaneous.

CARPET CUTTERS—EXPERIENCED. O. W. R. & CO., 315 Wabash-av.

GENTLEMAN—EDUCATED, TO TRAVEL IN Wisconsin and Michigan and write short articles for publication; Chicago references required. Address R 761, Tribune office.

LAWYER—TO PREPARE PATENT SPECIFICAtions; state price. Address J P 54, Tribune office.

MAN—A QUICK, ACTIVE MAN TO COMMENCE work Monday; bring references; $12 per week. C. P. & L. Co., 56 5th-av., Room 518.

UPHOLSTERER—IN A SMALL WESTERN town a good upholsterer, one who is acquainted with general work about a furniture repair shop, also in undertaking; single man preferred; must be sober and have good references. Address O 998, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADY—INTELLIGENT GERMAN SALESlady; small salary to beg.n. Cooper Baking Powder Co., 63 Canal-st.

SALESLADY—GOOD ADDRESS; SALARY; NO employment agency. Call 199 S. Clark, R. 2.

Domestics.

COOK—WILLING TO WASH AND IRON ON days when second girl takes cook's place. 4345 Drexel-blvd.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GOOD; ALSO, COMPEtent second girl; Swede preferred; liberal wages paid. Apply 3949 Prairie-av.

GIRL—SECOND, FIRST-CLASS, SUBURBS, $4; cook, $5; no laundry; laundress private; housework, family 4, $4. 147 N. Clark-st. RUSSELL.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED SECOND GIRL FOR Geneva; $4. Apply Room 306, Ogden Building, 38 Clark-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, good cook; 2 in family; good wages. 368 E. 49th-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework who understands cooking. 1928 Oakdale-av., North Side.

HOUSEWORK—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework. 2339 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 4445 Champlain-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 4919 Vincennes-av., 1st flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 2421 Indiana-av.

NURSE—A NEAT, RELIABLE NURSE GIRL. 225 28th-st., Flat 3.

WAITRESSES—THREE, AND CHAMBERMAID; wages $16; also houseman; 55 53d-st. Call 19 Wabash-av., Room 306.

WOMAN—INTELLIGENT AND LADY LIKE, who is a good plain seamstress and fond of children as nurse for three little girls; North German preferred. Apply Tuesday, April 23, from 4 to 6 and Wednesday, the 24th, from 10 to 12 to Hotel Auditorium; references.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

LADIES' TAILOR: UNDERSTANDS CUTTING; willing to do any part of work. MADAM L. L. RAPP & CO., 1310 Columbus Memorial Bldg., State and Washington-sts.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED LADY STEnographer capable of assisting on books; state age and experience. Address O 605, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; ONLY 2 months required; day or evening; good paying situation furnished. Chicago Barber School, 394 Wabash-av. Catalogue mailed.

LADIES—69 DEARBORN-ST., R. 50. LADIES TO take work home; no experience necessary. Jules Art Co.

LADY—INTELLIGENT—TO SELL A WELL known household and office fixture; $6 per week and commission. Address J P 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MORAL WOMAN WHO can play duplicate whist in a contest. Address O 602, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, SUITES 637-8 MONADNOCK Bldg.; Tel. H 326.; ref. Corn Exch. Bank.

WM. H. McGILLIVRAY, 4350 OAKENWALD-AV.; long experience; ins. forms; moderate terms.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st., Chicago.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BICYCLES AND ANY available collaterals. S. HEYMAN, 145 East Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

139 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS; $7 and upwards; family table; steam heat.

143 36TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room, with lavatory; north front; home cooking; convenient to Douglas station.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.; NICELY FURNISHED front and other rooms, with board.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LIGHT ROOMS, FAMILY and single, with or without board.

PLEASANT ROOM FOR LADY; EXCELLENT board; private family; Kenwood; references. Address O 914, Tribune office.

North Side.

275 E. HURON-ST.—"THE AVON"—BOARD with large pleasant double and single room.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, ELEGANTLY furnished and connecting rooms, with board.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board. MRS. CROWELL.

LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS meals in private family; elegant neighborhood, near Lincoln Park. Address J P 40, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE—ROOM AND board, $4; 2 in front room, $8 w'k; rooms $1.50 up.

HOTEL LA VITA, COR DEARBORN AND CHIcago-avs., offers elegant rooms, the very first class board, and all modern conveniences for $8 per week and upward; table board, $6.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL, 75TH AND Bond-av.—Chicago's great summer resort, under new management, will open May 1. Special attention given to table and service. Prices very low.

Country.

DO YOU WANT THE COMFORTS OF A LOVELY country home? Tabor's Resort is now open on the beautiful St. Joe River, Michigan. Offices 1654 Monadnock.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN WANTS ONE OR TWO nicely furnished rooms with good board in place where there are few or no other boarders; location west of Ashland-av., south of Warren-av.; will pay fair price for first-class accommodations. Address O 930, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—GOOD, FOR TWO GENtlemen in private family; vicinity of California-av. preferred. Address O 604, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—ROOMMATE—FEMALE PHYSICIAN wants lady to share suite of 3 rooms; light, heat, bath, $10. Call any time. 2222 Cottage Grove-av., Suite 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class, in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., strictly first-class, single or en suite; every modern convenience; American and European plan; moderate prices. Call and examine. Office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIgan-av.—Choice unfurnished suites or rooms, private baths, light, and heat. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OUTSIDE ROOMS, THE Argyle, Flat A, fourth floor, Michigan-av. and Jackson-st.; better located than most of the hotels and much cheaper.

West Side

TO RENT—PARLORS (FRONT AND BACK)—Furnished; in an elegant steam-heated flat building on Jackson-blvd., near Western-av.; first-class references given and required. Address R 773, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, FURnished, 245 Ashland-blvd.; $25 per month each; best of references required.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, all conveniences; also corner room in basement, suitable for doctor. 268 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITE ROOMS; REFINED gentleman; select locality. 32 Delaware-place.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—A QUIET gentleman, now living on Astor-st., desires room in private family, same locality, east of Dearborn-av., north of Chicago-av., with breakfast and evening dinner preferred; references. Address R 741, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG MAN, FIRST-class references, wants small room in good neighborhood; price must be low; North Side preferred. Address J P 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED room in vicinity of Oakwood-blvd. and Cottage Grove; leave answer at MRS. EATON'S, 146 Oakwood-blvd.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOMS, FURnished for light housekeeping; South Side. Address R 799, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MRS. C. E. Barker, 1807 Michigan-av.; this is a first-class property, containing 14 rooms and two bathrooms, with all modern conveniences; also good-sized stable; to a desirable tenant will be put in first-class repair; man on property will show same to callers. For further particulars Address MRS. F. C. AUSTIN, 48 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—COMPLETE; ELEGANTLY FURnished, strictly modern new stone and brick private residence, with brick stable, on Washington-av.; 12 rooms, including ballroom, electric light, hot water heating, fuel gas, large lawn, etc.; will rent to responsible party for 6 or 12 months at $300 per month. Address J P 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—TWO EXCELLENTLY located cottages, 2 stories, 1012 and 1014 Sixty-ninth-st., near Halsted; 69th and State-st. electric lines right by the doors; three minutes' walk from excellent Eastern Illinois 6-cent suburban railway service; improved street, lake water, etc.; close to the D. S. Wentworth School; $15 for 1012, 7 rooms; $12 for 1014. Keys at 1012.

TO RENT—4623 AND 4637 ST. LAWRENCE-AV. newly finished rock faced stone front houses; finished in hardwood; sideboards, wood mantels, piped for fire logs, plate glass, open plumbing, gas fixtures with electrical attachments. B. R. De YOUNG & CO., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2207-2209, 2209A, 2211 PRAIRIE-AV. These commodious dwelling houses are of modern construction, containing every convenience; will be rented at a low rental to desirable tenants. Apply to WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Furnished house 10 rooms, 20th-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs., at reasonable rent. WM. M. BAKER, Room 200, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3540 ELLIS-AV., 10-ROOM BRICK, semi-detached, $60; 4801 Madison-av., 9-room stone front, semi-detached, $45. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK—HANDSOME, MODern 8-room brick house; choice location, rent low; convenient to 53d-st. depot; 10 minutes to city. Owner, Room 408, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3614 ELLIS-AV., STONE-FRONT 9-room modern house; good barn; very convenient to Illinois Central and Cottage Grove cars. Call 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—IN WOODLAWN, 6059 OGLESBY-AV., choice corner residence, 9 rooms, finely decorated; nice lawn; $60. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4449 LANGLEY-AV., MODERN BRICK house, 7 rooms besides bath and laundry; screens, shades, awnings, furnace; $30 per month; carpets for sale; references; owner on premises.

TO RENT—AT AUBURN PARK; MODERN house; 9 rooms, hardwood finish, laundry, furnace, etc.; rent $20. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO LOWER FLOORS, FIRST-CLASS Michigan-av. residence; adults only; or for business; including barn if desired. Address O 800, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3011 WABASH-AV.—FINE 10-ROOM brick house with large grounds, in perfect order; choice location; rent low; call for permit. BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO., Borden Block.

TO RENT—3411 WABASH-AV., 10-ROOM STONE front house; all modern improvements; choice location. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3347 CALUMET-AV., ELEGANT 10-room house; will be put in first-class order; rent $45.

TO RENT—3256 GROVELAND-AV. AND 356 OAKwood blvd., modern, choice 9-room bricks; elegant order; owner and key 323 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—$35—8-ROOM HOUSE WITH ALL CONveniences and fine grove lot; will sell carpets. 6930 Perry-av., Normal Park.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3122 SOUTH PARK-AV., modern 10-room brick house. BENJ. BISSINGER, 114 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HIGH-CLASS STONE FRONT RESidences of 10 rooms. 3613-3617 Ellis-av.; open today. Apply in Room 58, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3227 RHODES-AV.—MODERN 8-room brick house; $45. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE, GOOD REpair, shades, screens, and immediate possession. 3508 Lake-av. Rent reasonable; open.

TO RENT—106 36TH-ST., TWO-STORY MODERN house; low rent to good tenant. BARRY & FELLOWS, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—S. SIDE; 234 37TH-ST.; NICE 8-room brick house; near Rhodes-av. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 8-ROOM HOUSE and barn, No. 14 Groveland Park. J. M. SELLECK, 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—2613 WABASH-AV., 14-ROOM STONE front house, with brick barn. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COR. YALE AND 64TH-ST., ENGLEwood, new cozy 6-room corner flat; bay windows; oak finished flats; low rent; open.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 3200 CALUMET-AV., 13 rooms; corner house; newly decorated. F. P. DOBSON, 46 31st-st.

TO RENT—3150 INDIANA-AV., 10-ROOM BRICK house and barn; all conveniences. YOUNG & RYAN, 189 La Salle-st., R. 610.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 11-ROOM STONE-FRONT house, 6108 Washington-av. McKEY & POAGUE, Madison-av. and 63d.

TO RENT—14-ROOM MODERN BRICK RESIdence, completely furnished; rent reasonable to responsible party. Apply at 3221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 3647 VINCENnes-av.; open afternoons; price, $50; strictly modern.

TO RENT—405 BOWEN-AV.; STONE FRONT modern house, 9 rooms; good order.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE AND barn. 483 Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—HOUSES—1475, 1831, 2237 MICHIGAN-av. B. L. HONORE, 140 Dearborn, R. 91.

TO RENT—STRICTLY MODERN 9-ROOM BRICK house. 102 36th-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—$15 A MONTH SAME AS RENT WILL buy you a new, well-built, substantial house on an improved street at Dauphin Park, on Illinois Central Railroad, 25 minutes' ride from Randolph-st. station. Why pay rent when rent will pay for a home? Branch office cor. 90th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; open every day and evening. S. E. GROSS, Main office 6th floor Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT HOUSE 3000 PRAIrie-av., on 32-foot corner; all rooms outside light; large billiard room in basement; bath rooms on second and third floors; five stationary washbowls; eight fireplaces and mantels; very large closets and dressing-rooms; first and second floors finished in cherry; reasonable rental. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—
M. Petrie, 172 Washington-st.

2949 Groveland-av., 12 rooms; steam heat........	$60
2922½ Groveland-av., 9 rooms; furnace heat......	50
2615 Calumet-av., 12 rooms; furnace heat........	40
2619 Calumet-av., 12 rooms; furnace heat........	40

TO RENT—INDIANA AVENUE, BETWEEN 29TH and 30th-sts., from May 1; a commodious (10 room) well-constructed house, in good condition and containing all modern conveniences; references required. JOHN D. CALDWELL, 22 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—3031 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement stone front modern house, every convenience, and will be put in perfect repair; price $75. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., New York Life Bldg.

TO RENT—4 NEW BRICK AND STONE HOUSES, 3213 to 3219 Calumet-av.; are finely finished with hardwood; heated by hot water; 14 rooms; light and airy; rent $83 per month; open daily 9 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. Telephone Main 173. R. W. ROLOSON, 49 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—IN HYDE PARK, FIVE MINUTES from the express train, 5406 Madison-av. and 5411 Ridgewood; these very desirable 10-room detached modern houses, newly papered and painted throughout; will make lowest terms to A1 tenant. M'KNIGHT & CARTER, 5322 Lake-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN MADISON PARK AND on 50th-st., 3 blocks from Madison Park station; all modern improvements; $40 to $50. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st., or Tel. 58, Oakland. 1006 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE, small family, to divide a house in a first-class neighborhood with a man and wife; best references given and best required; terms reasonable. Write or apply in person to 3935 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—ELEGANT STONE front houses; 9 and 10 rooms; hardwood floors; handsomely decorated; 4804 Lake-av., 4805 Madison-av.; open for inspection; $45 per mo. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3648 FOREST-AV., 297 37TH-ST., 69 and 65 Eda-st.; all 8-room brick houses; low rent. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—12 E. 16TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA, brick house, 12 rooms; newly painted, papered, etc.; moderate rent. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, 2939 GROVELAND-av.; low rent to desirable tenant.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE RESIDENCES—

467 Fullerton-av., 10 rooms..................	$50.00
475 Fullerton-av., 10 rooms..................	55.00
491 Fullerton-av., 9 rooms, corner...........	45.00
495 and 501 Fullerton-av., 9 rooms...........	40.00
270 and 284 Belden-av., 10 rooms.............	55.00
288 Belden-av., 10 rooms.....................	50.00
4 Chalmers-pl., 12 rooms, corner.............	85.00
13 Chalmers-pl., 12 rooms....................	62.50

One block from Lincoln-av. cable.
These houses are tastily decorated and kept in thorough repair. Pleasant surroundings and very moderate rentals make this property exceptionally desirable, and parties wishing to locate should call at our office at once and see plans and get permits to examine houses. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
M. Petrie, 172 Washington-st.

85 Delaware-av., 12 rooms; furnace heat.......	$ 55
87 Dearborn-av., 12 rooms; furnace heat.......	50
416 N. State-st., 12 rooms; furnace heat......	75
438 N. State-st., 12 rooms; furnace heat......	50
39 Walton-pl., 10 rooms; furnace heat.........	45
305 Garfield-av., 10 rooms; furnace heat......	30
310 Superior-st., 13 rooms; furnace heat......	100

TO RENT—410 ORCHARD-ST., NEAR BELDEN-av., 9-room modern house; window shades and screens, stationary wash-tubs, bath, gas logs and gas range, heat, and janitor service. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—1852 SURF-ST., ELEGANT NEW brown-stone front house of 10 rooms; all modern improvements; most desirable residence district in Lake View. Inquire of J. H. TIEDEMANN, Room 15, 29 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE HOUSES—273 BELDEN-AV., COR. OF BISSELL-ST.—384 BISSELL-ST., 11 ROOMS; MODERN—MODERATE RENT TO DESIRABLE PARTY—RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—242 SCHILLER-ST., 523 Dearborn-av., 9-room houses, both in good order and near Lincoln Park. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—BY GODFREY SCHMID, Room 601, 167 Dearborn-st.
46 Bellevue-pl., 12 rooms........ $75
70 Maple-st., 11 rooms........ 70

TO RENT—9 ROOM HOUSES IN FINE CONDItion, Nos. 101 and 103 Pine-st. Low rent to responsible tenant. K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE, LIGHT, MODERN 8-ROOM house, 84 Dearborn, near business center; cheap. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, Roger's Park, 13 rooms, large corner lot; $100. DEAN, 1202, 100 Washington.

TO RENT—MODERN PRIVATE RESIDENCE, second house from Lake Shore drive, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire 614 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—$50 PER MONTH—332 AND 334 HUron-st., cor. Rush-st., 9-room houses; natural-gas heat ranges. Call.

TO RENT—MODERN PRIVATE RESIDENCE; handsomely decorated. 614 E. Division-st., one door from Lake Shore drive.

TO RENT—356 BURLING-ST., NEAR BELDEN-av., 9-room house, bath, furnace, sanitary plumbing, $40 per month.

TO RENT—1901 WRIGHTWOOD-AV., NR. PARK, private home, 14 rooms; stable, 150-ft. lawn; furnished or unfurnished; absolutely modern.

TO RENT—630 LA SALLE-AV., FACING LINcoln Park, 12-room house in good condition.

West Side.

TO RENT—743 MONROE-ST., NEAR ROBEY, modern house, hardwood finish; laundry..... $45
751 MONROE-ST., near Robey, modern house, hardwood finish, laundry........ 45
739 MONROE-ST., near Winchester; 10-room house........ 35
725 WASHINGTON-BLVD., modern stone front house, 10 rooms, laundry, etc........ 45
176 WARREN-AV., near Lincoln, brick house, 12 rooms, barn........ 45
471 AND 473 WASHINGTON-BLVD., suitable for boarding house; 35 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—232 HOYNE-AV., 2-STORY AND CELlar modern 8-room brick house; cheap.
No. 24 Pratt-pl., 8-room modern brick.
No. 861 Congress, cor. Leavitt, 6-room brick.
All of these houses are in fine repair and within 2 blocks of L station and will be rented cheap to good tenants and will give 1, 2, or 3 years' lease. O. THOMPSON, 799 Van Buren, cor Hoyne.

TO RENT—1403 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—10-room house; rooms large and airy; furnace heat, laundry, hot and cold water on every floor; convenient to Lake-st. elevated station on Kedzie-av., Madison cable; 1 block from Garfield Park; will give immediate possession. Apply 1401 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
$14 per mo., elegant brick cottage, 516 Campbell-av.
$15 per mo., elegant brick cottage, 1160 Fillmore-st.
$13 per mo., 7 rooms and bath, 146 York-st.
Inquire 527 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—472 W. CONGRESS-ST., NEAR LAFlin; very desirable 2-story brick dwelling; eight large rooms; good light; south front; perfect lawn front and rear; front bedroom full width of house; always rented for $50; will rent to desirable tenant for $45. Call at 474, next door.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, modern; $18. 197 Ridgeway-av., block north of Garfield Park; will sell $20 monthly payments. 177 La Salle-st. HOGUE.

TO RENT—927, 941, 936 MONROE-ST. AND 114 Oakley-av., very desirable houses, 4 rooms deep; every convenience; $40 to $60 per mo.; immediate possession. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., R. 44.

TO RENT—A NICE 9-ROOM FRAME HOUSE with large brick barn; 751 Jackson-blvd. Apply on premises, or WHITE & COLEMAN, 40 Borden Block.

TO RENT—15 S. SHELDON-ST.—14-ROOM house, near Union Park. Apply VAUGHAN seed store, 148 W. Washington-st.

TO RENT—1018 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 8-ROOM modern house; cheap to good tenant. J. A. BROPHY, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE; mod. imps.; 48 Ada, near Madison; $40. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSES; 210 and 208 S. Lincoln-st.; $35. E. S. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT 8-ROOM HOUSE. 59 Page-st., near Washington-blvd.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PALATIAL HOME IN DENVER, Colo., finely furnished, for six months or one year; $200 per month; owner going to Europe. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE SUBURBAN home at Maywood, Ill.; house entirely new; 10 commodious rooms; electric light, furnace heat, and all modern conveniences; expansive lawn and fine shade trees; water and good sewerage; house only three blocks from depot, less than five minutes' walk. Address J P 107, Tribune office.

TO RENT—RAVENSWOOD RESIDENCES—
1219 Wolcott-st., 12 rooms, 60-foot lot, cheap.
1221 Wolcott-st., 7 rooms, elegant, cheap.
1214 Palmer-st., 10 rooms, $28 per month.
1218 Palmer-st., 8 rooms, with barn.
Only one and two blocks from depot.
H. S. CLOUGH, 189 La Salle-st., or 1218 Palmer-st.

TO RENT—$10 TO DESIRABLE PARTY ONLY; new 7-room house in best part of Melrose Park, with privilege of purchase on monthly payments; 53 ft. lot; also 7-room furnished house, $20; take Madison-st. electric cars to our office at Melrose Park, or send for illustrated description. S. M. BLOSS & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—RIVERSIDE, ON C., B. & Q. RY., 75 trains daily, only 23 minutes' ride. Did you ever live in a park? Ten modern 8-9 and 10 room houses, $25 to $60. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 304 Rookery Building.

TO RENT—"THE GRAFTON;" NEW; 2, 3, AND 4-room steam-heated apartments; hot water, gas ranges, private bath, janitor, etc.; $12 to $28; best transportation. 3824 and 26 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—FURNISHED HOUSES—New and nicely furnished, $55, $60, and $100. Call or write for full particulars. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—MODERN HOUSES at reasonable rates. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WINNETKA—HOUSE, PARTLY FURnished, large lot, barn, for the summer; $50. Room 1202, 100 Washington.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE—NICE 7-ROOM COTtage; furnace, artesian and cistern water in it; $13.50. Inquire in the drug store there.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, $16. F. M. KIDDER, 5312 Ohio-st., Austin, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—SUMMER COTTAGE, FURNISHED, on Long Lake, Lake Co., Ill.; $25 per month. W. G. WITHERELL, R. 22, 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE CLIENTS WISHing to rent furnished house, South Side, renting from $50 to $125 per month. TALBOT & MARTIN, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 8 OR 9 ROOM house, between Ashland, Robey, Jackson, and Washington; give full particulars. R 791, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, FURnished or unfurnished, near Washington Park, south of 45th-st. THAYER, 4108 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, ETC.
N. e. cor. 41st and Grand-blvd., elegant new bldg., 6 rooms, all light........ $45
S. e. cor. 40th and Vincennes-av., 6 and 7 rooms; on corner........ $35 up.
S. w. cor. 51st and Hibbard-av., 7 large rooms; parlor 23 feet wide........ 45
3244 Wabash-av., 7 large rooms; the bldg. will be newly decorated, etc........ 40
We have reduced rents, so that these are the cheapest flats in city for money.
WITHOUT HEAT.
5437 Kimbark-av., 7 rooms........ $15
3311 to 3321 State-st., 4 rooms........ $11 to 14
(Janitor service and newly papered.)
4120 Vincennes-av., elegant stone bldg., 7 rooms........ $25 up.
McKEY & POAGUE, 607 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—BY F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st. or 574 43d-st.
S. e. cor. 43d-st. and Calumet-av., choice 6 and 8-room flats; ½ block from L road station; $32.50 to $45.
N. w. cor. 43d-st. and Evans-av., 6 and 7-room flats, $30 and $35.
5548 Jefferson-av., 7 and 8 rooms, $35.
S. w. cor. 45th-st. and Champlain-av., 6-room flats, $30.
6243-49 Oglesby-av., 6-room flats; $35; owner on premises.
Above steam heated, hot and cold water, gas ranges, every modern convenience.
UNHEATED FLATS.
2942-52 Cottage Grove-av., 4 and 6-room flats, $15, $20, and $25; see janitor rear 2942.
3200 Wallace-st., 5 and 6 rooms, $16.

TO RENT—THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST flats on the South Side; rent $25 to $35; 5 and 6 rooms each.

The conveniences consist of rapid running elevator, steam heat, hot and cold water, electric light in halls, gas ranges, clothes driers, laundry tubs, etc.

The Alexandra Building, s. e. cor. Bowen-av. (41st-st.), near Cottage Grove-av.

Convenient to all lines of transportation, including I. C. R. R., Lake Shore boulevard-trains, cable and cross-town cars. See these before renting. Janitor on premises. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT APARTMENTS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, in the finest flat building in city, complete in every way; hardwood finish and floors, sanitary plumbing, etc.; telephone; elevator all night.
THE GROVELAND,
31st-st. and Groveland-av.
12 minutes to business center.
Prices Way Down.
$40 and upward, including steam heat, Electric Light and Cold Storage.
ICE FREE.
APPLY AT BUILDING.

TO RENT—IN THE BLAIR BUILDING, 3004-3006 Prairie-av.—Elegant 8-room apartments; hard wood finish throughout, steam heat, electric light, passenger and freight elevators, gas ranges, refrigerators, bookcases, buffets, hat trees, gas logs, mantels, hot water day or night, large and very light rooms; nothing finer on South Side; rent reduced to $55 and upward. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—3 TO 7 ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; cafe now open; splendid service; $25 to $45, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; handsome public reception-room, telephone, gas ranges, gas logs, laundry; in fact, every convenience; n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st.; cable cars pass the door and elevated road within 6 blocks. Bus to elevated road at Fifty-first-st. every 15 min., morning and evening, and every 30 min. during day. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLATS—
4722 Langley-av., 1st, 2d, and 3d, 6 rooms; $35 each.
3827 Elmwood-pl., 1st and 2d, 7 and 8 rooms; $35 and $37.50.
Houses—
4211 Calumet-av., 9 rooms, modern; $55.
4442 St. Lawrence-av., 11 rooms, modern; $40.
Stores—
521 and 523 E. 47th-st.; also 6037 State-st.; $27.50 each.
G. MYREN & CO., 567 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—FREE TO 1ST MAY, 4, 6, 7, 11, AND 13 room flats, $20, $22.50, $25, $27.50, $30, and $35; steam heat, plenty of hot and cold water, gas fixtures and ranges, screens, shades, porcelain bath, marble wash stands, janitor services, large private grounds, macadam streets, steam, electric, elevated, and all South Side cars service from 1 to 3 blocks; only 14 minutes to and from business center by Illinois Central to 67th-st.; references required. The Lanphere, 66th-st. and Oglesby-av. Office 512 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED—
Kalarama Bldg., 50th and Langley-av., 7 rooms, $25.
Westchester-Bldg., 5016-21 Cottage Grove-av., 4 and 6 rooms, $18 to $23.
4345-47 Ellis-av., 7 rooms, fine, $45.
5357 Jackson-av., 6 rooms, nicely decorated, $27.50.
Call at our office and get our rent list.
G. O. GORDON & CO., 4701 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—
N. E. COR. EVANS-AV. AND 46TH-ST.
Very choice 4 and 6-room apartments.
Having all light rooms, every convenience, steam heat, hot and cold water, gas ranges, etc.; very low rents, $20 to $27.50 per month; agent at building every day from 4:30 to 6 p. m., except Sunday. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—THE RAINIER APARTMENT HOTEL, Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; strictly first-class apartments for housekeeping of 4 to 7 rooms, with every modern convenience, including steam heat, hot water, electric light, gas ranges, elevator, telephone service, etc.; also rooms, furnished and unfurnished, single or en suite, including regular hotel service on the American or European plan; moderate prices; inspection invited. Office No. 53 33d-st.

TO RENT— ARTHUR FLATS —TO RENT—
Corner of 56th and Green-sts.,
5 and 6 rooms and baths; electric and gas light; gas ranges; hot and cold water all year; janitor; oak and birch finish; fine residence district; 2 blocks from C. and E. I. R. R.; 5 cents fare; rents $20 to $25; agent on premises daily and Sunday from 1:30 to 5.

TO RENT—
IN THE DEVONSHIRE,
S. W. cor 28th and Wabash-av.
6 and 7 room apartments, with steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, and every convenience.
Apply to J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., 30 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT— DOWN-TOWN FLATS.
THE ROCHESTER,
Corner 23d and South Park-av.
4, 5, and 6 room flats; $27 to $40.
New building, elevator, steam heat, gas ranges.
LOUIS A. SEEBERGER, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—
IN THE BERKSHIRE,
2507 Michigan-av.
7-room apartments, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, elevator service, and every convenience. Apply to J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., 30 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, "THE WAUkesha"; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; building newly decorated throughout; fine marble entrances; 2 blocks to Ill. Cent. express trains, elevated road, or electric cars; $25 up; 64th-st., Grace and Hope-avs.; janitor always on hand. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TOLEDO BUILDING, N. E. CORNER Myrtle-av. and 65th-st., 7 rooms, steam heat, and hot water; every room light; best location in Woodlawn; convenient to Alley L and I. C. R. R.; price $35 and $40. McKEY & POAGUE, 63d-st. and Madison-av.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, N. E. COR. 22d-st. and Indiana-av.—Flats in suites of 3, 4, and 6 rooms; baths, hot water, steam heat, elevator and janitor. Apply at elevator, 90 E. 22d-st. L. M. HODGES.

TO RENT—HARVARD AND YALE APARTments, cor 24th and Calumet-av., 5, 7, and 8 rooms; steam heat, etc.; janitor on premises; $35 to $45; rent free to May 1. ALEX. FRIEND & CO., Tel. 268 Main. 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc. steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $13, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FRANCIS APARTMENTS; STEAM heat, hot water, etc.; open all day; s. e. cor. University-pl. and Rhodes-av., near 35th-st.; rent $27 up. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701-2, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—"THE ELLIS," S. E. COR. ELLIS-AV. and 42d-st.; splendid large 8 and 9-room flats, handsomely finished; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; $50 to $70; see janitor. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, 2D FLOOR, BAY WINdow to each room, corner 60th and Ellis-av., $35; also two flats, 7 rooms, corner of 60th and Madison-av., $30. Inquire of janitor in the Thomas Building.

TO RENT—3 TO 6 ROOM FLATS IN SEAVERNS BUILDING. Corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st. Apply at office of building, 2210 Wabash-av. Reduced rents.

TO RENT—"THE CHAMPLAIN," 6037 AND 6039 Champlain-av., new elegant 6 and 7 room steam-heated flats, $26.50 to $30; owner on premises. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BYRON APARTMENTS, 18TH-ST., bet. Prairie and Indiana-avs.; heat, etc.; 5 and 6 rooms; $30 to $35. ALEX. FRIEND & CO., Tel. 268 Main. 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HIGH GRADE APARTMENTS OF 8 rooms in the "Fairfax," 1323 and 1325 Michigan-blvd.; rent reasonable. C. C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg.

TO RENT—THE STANLEY, 4043, 4045 ELLIS-AV., 7 and 8 room flats; large and pleasant; every convenience; rent $40 to $50; janitor and owner in building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 5-ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats; hot water, gas range, janitor service; Champlain-av. and 66th-st.; $18 to $23; open daily.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT, OAK FINish, 6101 Washington-av. McKEY & POAGUE, Madison-av. and 63d.

TO RENT—424 S. STATE-ST.—6 AND 7 ROOM flats. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., R. 520, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, STEAM HEATED; GAS ranges, hot water; cheap rent. 3537 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—1702 STATE-ST., FINE LARGE 7 room and bath flats, newly decorated throughout, $20 to $27.50. BRUCE B. BARNEY, 99 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—4714 EVANS-AV.; FLATS, STEAM heat, hot water, range, etc.; $25 to $32.50.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6-R. HEATED FLATS NR. I. C. and cable; $15 to $27. 5463-65 Kimbark-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—7-ROOM FLATS, 448 31ST-st. DANIEL HARDIN, 217 31st-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, COR. 18TH-st. and Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE PARK GATE APARTMENTS,
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms,
$18 to $50.
JANITOR SERVICE INCLUDED.
CORNER 63D AND STONY ISLAND-AV.
Strictly fireproof.
16 minutes to city
By Ill. C. R. R.
Terminus of Alley Elevated,
Cable, and Electric lines.

Steam heat,	Gas ranges,
Hot water,	Gas logs,
Screens,	Gas fixtures,
Hall trees,	China closets,
Refrigerators,	Porcelain bath tubs,
Artesian water,	Electric bells,
Shades,	Garbage chutes,
Window poles,	Speaking tubes,
Open plumbing,	Marble and mosaic
Passenger	Entrance and halls,
And freight Elevators.	All outside rooms.

AGENTS ON PREMISES DAILY AND SUNDAYS.
TELEPHONE OAKLAND 465.

TO RENT—
APARTMENTS IN THE LEITER BUILDING, corner Jackson Park-terrace and Grace-av., Woodlawn. A few of these elegant 6 and 7 room apartments for rent from May 1. Complete in all appointments, but must be seen to be appreciated; very convenient to Ill. Central, elevated and electric railroads and 100 feet of Jackson Park; rentals $27.50 and $30; janitor will show; or call at either of our offices, 167 Dearborn-st. or 4230 Greenwood-av. WHITE & WENTWORTH, Agents.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND 7 ROOM APARTments, 6504 and 6506 Myrtle-av.; moderate prices; hardwood finish, hot water heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, laundries with driers, curtain poles and rods, good janitor service, screens, awnings, handsome marble entrance; nothing wanting to make these the most perfect flats in Woodlawn; nice location; look at them; see janitor. A. H. KINKAID, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
M. Petrie, 172 Washington-st.

56¼ Thirty-first-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms.....	$25.00
3034 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms......	25.00
3030½ Cottage Grove-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms.....	25.00
2722 S. Park-av., 4th floor, 7 rms.; steam heat.	32.50
2728 S. Park-av., 4th floor, 7 rms.; steam heat.	32.50
2800 S. Park-av., 2d floor, 7 rms.; steam heat..	35.00

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS IN THE "Westminster and Canterbury" apartment buildings, 60th-st. and Langley-av.; seven-room flats overlooking Washington Park; three blocks from Alley L depot and one block distant from cable; rent $30 per month. See janitor on premises or MAHER & MEEKER, 702 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—
THE HATFIELD,
3135-3139 Groveland-av.
Entirely new 7-room apartments;
steam heat, hot water, sideboards, etc.; near I. C. Ry.; $35 to $40.
CHRISTIE & HARDY, Agents,
Tel. 567 Oakland. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—5414 PRAIRIE-AV.; HANDSOMEST flats in Chicago; 7 rooms, steam heat, janitor, hot water; every room light, oak finish, highly polished oak floors; one block from 55th-st. L station, two blocks to Washington Park; beautifully tinted walls; $40 and $42.50. Owner on premises; if you want something rich see them.

TO RENT—THE NAVARRO—BIG REDUCTIONS to first-class tenants; 2 blocks to Cottage Grove-av. L station, 6318-22 Drexel-av., 6 and 7 rooms, only $25; fine locality, residence street; lawn, stone, steam, hot water, gas ranges, laundry tubs, janitor; large, light rooms; don't fail to see them.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLATS, 3547 TO 3551 Ellis-av., two minutes' walk to I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av. cable line, $25 and $30 per month; will put in first-class condition; also flats at 3440 South Park-av., $20 and $25 per month. Address owner, J P 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—"THE TOLEDO," 5155 CORNELL-AV., near 53d-st. station I. C. R. R.; 10 minutes' ride down-town; 6 rooms; modern, new, high grade; every luxury ever furnished in first-class flats; light on all sides; full, fine view of Lake Michigan; price very reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, 8 LARGE ROOMS, ALL outside; steam heat, hot water, gas range, hardwood finish, shades, screens, marble entrance, janitor service; 2 blocks from I. C. fast train; 12 minutes to city; 1½ blocks to Alley L; rent free to May 1; low rent to good tenant. 6119 Oglesby-av.

TO RENT—550 AND 552 BOULEVARD-PL., ONE block north of 47th-st., near Vincennes, and three blocks from "L" road; elegant 8-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, shades, screens, etc.; rent, $50. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 70 1-2, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BET. Michigan and Wabash-avs., elegant light 4 and 5-room apartments on 1st and 2d floor, steam heat, hot water; all modern conveniences; $35 to $42.50 month. BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
Light and elegant apartments in the Foreston, n. e. cor. Forest-av. and 33d-st.; 6 and 7 rooms each; all conveniences; at market rates; see them before renting. WM. M. BAKER, 203, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ADAMS APARTMENTS—
3447 Prairie-av., 7 rooms; high-class; new.
3535 Indiana-av., 7 rooms; modern, convenient; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; hardwood floors and finish; moderate rentals. DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—ALONG THE L ROAD.
4921-23 Calumet-av., 6 and 7 room flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor, sideboards, laundries, electric fixtures, etc.; low rental. DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH ALL MODERN CONVENiences, 3 to 6 room flats in "The Leamington," Ellis Park and 37th-st.; 7-room flats "The Albert," 6512 Madison-av.; very low prices to desirable tenants. A. H. McCRAKEN, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
731 61st-st., $22.50.
4761 Madison-av., 9 rooms, $40.
5622 Shields-av., 7 rooms and bath, $20.
CHAS. G. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COR. CALUMET-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—One 4-room and one 6-room flat; nicely located; all modern conveniences. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—ONE 5-ROOM AND ONE 7-ROOM flat, s. e. cor. 38th-st. and Vincennes-av. Low rent to satisfactory tenants. K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 6, AND 7 ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, hot water, natural gas. Janitor, 3731 Langley-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS range, etc.; 3849 State-st. DANIEL HARDIN, 217 31st-st.

TO RENT—550 67TH-ST., N.-W. CORNER OF Wright, Englewood; 8-room modern brick house. B. M. FOX, 270 S. Clinton-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., 7 and 5 room apartments.

West Side.

TO RENT—
7-room flats, 340 S. Leavitt-st., $18 and $20.
Risley Building, n. e. cor. Leavitt and Flournoy, 5-room flat, $19. 6-room flat, $20. 7-room flat, $22.
These flats are all newly papered and ready for occupancy at once; rent free till May 1; bath, hot and cold water; have gas fixtures, mantels, grates, finished in natural wood and cement cellar; flats open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; convenient to Harrison, Van Buren-st. electric, Metropolitan "L." WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

TO RENT—FLAT, 834 WEST MADISON-ST., 2D flat; 6 rooms, bathroom, etc.
Flat, 836 West Madison-st., first flat; 6 rooms, bathroom, etc.

Flat, Madison Square, 984 West Madison-st., 5 rooms; south front; front flats of 4 and 5 rooms each; also furnished front flat of 4 rooms.

Flat of 6 rooms, southwest corner of Green-st. and Washington-blvd. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building, Lake and La Salle.

TO RENT—
MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE FLATS.
IN NEW MARBLE FRONT BUILDING NEAR ASHLAND-AV.
Convenient to Met. L road; contain 7 and 8 rooms each; every conceivable convenience.
Rent $40, $45, and $50.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Marquette Building.

TO RENT—
$8 per mo., 4-room flat, 497 S. Western-av.
$10 per mo., 4-room flat, 523 S. Western-av.
$12 per mo., 6-room flat, with bath, 549 S. Western-av.
$9 per mo., 4-room flat, 498 Campbell-av.
$9 per mo., 4-room flat, 1183 Fillmore-st.
$11 per mo., 5-room flat, 1136 Harvard-st.
$10 per mo., 4-room flat, 1188 Harvard-st.
Inquire 527 S. Western-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS—NOS. 1068 and 1070 Jackson-blvd.; modern 8-room flats; gas range, logs, etc.; rent $35 per month. MAHER & MEEKER, 702 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NEW APARTMENT BUILDING, 5, 6, and 7-room flats; rents $18 to $25; steam heat, gas ranges, ice-boxes, shades, screens, janitor service. Apply HOLSTEIN Real Estate Office, Milwaukee and Oakley-avs.; open until 8 p. m.; also Sundays.

TO RENT—
152 Paulina-st., 6 rooms and bath........ $20.00
520 Van Buren-st., 7 rooms and bath........ 22.50
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT 6-ROOM FLAT WITH comfort, health, and all conveniences (except steam heat) including janitor service for $25, call at 224 South Paulina cor. Jackson; very choice location.

TO RENT—944 W. MONROE-ST., FIRST FLAT with barn, 7 rooms, $30, and 2d flat, 7 rooms, $25. GALLAWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, R. 52, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL SECOND FLAT, 13 Lincoln, between Park and Lake-st.; six large pleasant rooms, $25; also first flat, $22.50. Will be there Sunday p. m. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, janitor service, etc., $15 to $25 per month. 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN 6-ROOM FLATS IN brick building, n. e. corner of Harrison and Hoyne. Call or send for our printed list. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLAT, QUARTER sawed oak finish, gas range, refrigerator, separate laundry, large yard; nothing finer. 1603 Adams, east of Garfield Park.

TO RENT—MODERN 4-ROOM CONVENIENT flat, 279 Ogden-av.; third floor, $16.50. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—129 PEORIA-ST., CORNER ADAMS; 2d flat; 6 rooms; $27; modern. 232 Adams, near Peoria; cottage; $20.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLATS—MODern brick; satisfactory rent to desirable tenants; doors open. 200 Center-av., near Harrison.

TO RENT—COZY SECOND FLAT, DELIGHTFUL location; modern stone-front building, $25. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—450 N. ROBEY-ST., NEAR DIVISION—New elegant 7-room flats; steam heat, hardwood finish, shades and screens, best plumbing; only $30.

TO RENT—LIGHT, PLEASANT 5-ROOM FLAT—ground floor, $16; 723 Fulton-st. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS ranges, screens; janitor. 541 W. Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE MANHATTAN—DEMING AND Hampden-cts., a few more apartments in the beautiful new building; all conveniences; overlooking Lincoln Park; telephone and finest decoration.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT MODERN APARTMENTS, complete in every detail and possessing all the latest and most approved conveniences, including separate servants' bathrooms, in
THE MAJESTIC,
the
FINEST APARTMENT HOUSE IN THE CITY.
(Absolutely Fireproof.)
S. W. cor. Rush and Walton-pl., within walking distance to the city; attendant at building.
IN
THE SHERIDAN.
576 to 582 La Salle-av., cor. of Carl-st., within two blocks of Lincoln Park.
MOST DESIRABLE 6-ROOM APARTMENTS in the city, including steam heat, hot water, and janitor service, elevators, telephone, and every other modern convenience.
For particulars apply to GUSTAVE F. FISCHER, 1220 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.

TO RENT—
MAGNIFICENT NEW APARTMENTS IN "THE McINTOSH,"
377 E. Superior-st.; within 12 minutes' walking distance of the business district; these apartments contain every appointment and convenience that has ever been put into an apartment house, with many new features and improvements; rents fixed to suit the times.
MODERN STEAM-HEATED FLATS.
421 Superior-st., overlooking lake; rents very low. Apply at building or WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE STEAM-HEATED CORNER FLATS—$40 AND $42.50. 93 AND 95 EVANSTON-AV., CORNER OAKDALE. NEAR LINCOLN PARK—CLARK-ST. CABLE. Hardwood trim and floors; gas range, gas heater, laundry dryer, refrigerator, electric and gas light, hot water, bay windows; mahogany and marble entrance; fine view; handsome building; kept in perfect style. See janitor. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
M. Petrie, 172 Washington-st.

39 Dearborn-pl., 1st flat, 6 rooms........	$30.00
309 Rush-st., 3d flat, 7 rooms........	30.00
75 N. Clark-st., 2d flat, 8 rooms........	27.50
311 Garfield-av., 1st flat, 5 rooms........	18.00
331 Wells-st., 2d flat, 7 rooms........	30.00
191 Wells-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms........	25.00
542 Division-st., 3d flat, 5 rooms........	18.00

TO RENT—
THE DIVERSEY.
1607-1609-1613 Diversey-av., 5, 6, and 9 room modern flats; steam heat, gas ranges, screens, shades, laundries and dryers, very light and airy; rear entrances; wide, open porches; rooms finely papered and tinted; location A1; two blocks from Lincoln Park and Illinois cars; electric cars within half a block in a month; reasonable rent; janitor on premises. Open daily.

TO RENT—A FEW APARTMENTS IN THE NEW perfectly equipped and fire-proof building, MINEOLA, 330 LA SALLE-AV., COR. OAK. Six and seven rooms, all light, from $38 up; walking distance; hot water heat, janitor service, hot water, passenger and freight elevators, gas and electricity, natural gas ranges, and mantels, refrigerators; telephone, etc.; cafe in building; every modern convenience. Apply at building.

TO RENT——CHOICE FLAT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—868 Larrabee-st., near Frederick-st.—NEW MODERN 3-FLAT BLDG.—1st flat 7 rooms and bath; elegant light; steam heat; janitor; all modern conveniences.—MODERATE RENT TO DESIRABLE PARTY—RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—AT $65 PER MONTH IN "The Salerno," N. W. cor. La Salle-av. and Locust-st., an apartment of seven rooms; steam heat, passenger elevator, and every convenience; only strictly desirable tenant will be accepted. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$25—7-ROOM, ALL LIGHT, MODERN nearly new corner flats, all papered, steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, shades, screens, ranges, fixtures; separate room in basement; mosaic floor and marble wainscoting in halls. Apply to janitor, n. e. cor. Cornelia and Wilton-avs., opposite to and 1½ blocks east ward of 1907 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN THE BELDEN, 295, 297, 299 BELden-av.; new seven-room flats; these flats are very handsome and light as day; every modern convenience and very low rent; they cannot be equaled in Chicago for the money; have but two left and desire to close them out quick. Owner or janitor on the premises.

TO RENT—
THE RAWORTH,
1421 and 1427 North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park; new and elegant 6-room apartments, steam heat, hot water, gas range, screens, oak finish; every modern convenience; $30; open today. HILLS BROTHERS, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

TO RENT—1ST AND 2D FLATS, 6 AND 8 ROOMS, 776 Congress-st., $18 each.
2d flat, 6 rooms, 761 Madison-st.; $20.
1st flat, 7 rooms, 689 Lake-st.; $16.
Nice store 691 Lake-st.; $20.
GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—STEAM-HEATED FLATS, CORNER Pine and Ohio-sts., from $22.50 upwards; other desirable and modern flats, 5 to 9 rooms, on Pine, Indiana, and Illinois-sts., all within walking distance, $14 to $30. Inducements to good tenants. Inquire of HOYT, 302 Illinois-st., cor. of Pine.

TO RENT—THE HOUGHTON, 584-586 DEARborn-av., 9-room apartments; all outside light; hardwood finish; passenger and freight elevators; steam heat, janitor service, telephone, ranges, screens, shades, refrigerators; decorate to suit tenant. C. R. MASSEY, 317 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT——COZY FLATS—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—627 Sedgwick-st.—Only $20 and $22.50—6 rooms and bath; modern; pleasant—SELECT FAMILIES ONLY.—RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NORTH SIDE FLATS—189 N. State-st., near Superior-st., 6 and 7 rooms each, large and light; every convenience that could be desired, including gas ranges; will rent one furnished; moderate rent. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 204 Dearborn-st., Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—IN THE OAKDALE—S. w. corner Oakdale-av. and Halsted-st., two of the finest and best lighted flats on the North Side; steam heat and every convenience. Apply in lower east flat.

TO RENT—632 LA SALLE-AV., FACING LINcoln Park, modern 7 and 8 room apartments; steam heat, hot water, 2 bathrooms, etc.; rooms all light; building has east and south exposure. See Owner, 630 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—1923 DEMING-COURT, BETWEEN Clark-st. and Lincoln Park, beautiful 7-room modern flat; steam heat, hot water, screens, gas grates, etc.; rent $50. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1127 NORTH CLARK-ST., ONE BLOCK from Lincoln Park, one six-room flat; $25. One six-room corner flat, $35. 1857 Frederick-st., two five-room flats; $25. McCONNELL BROS., R. 680, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE GARIBALDI, RUSH-ST. AND Walton-place, 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, gas ranges, shades, screens, refrigerators, laundries; rents reduced $30 to $40. FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT— FROM $50.00 TO $65.00.
THE WARWICK,
149 Locust-st. (opposite Grace M. E. Church—Apartments of 7 rooms; steam heat and all modern conveniences. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—521 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—2d flat, 7 rooms, elegantly modern—MODERATE RENT TO DESIRABLE PARTY.—RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS; BATHROOM, etc.; northeast corner Clark and Indiana-sts. B. W. THOMAS & CO., Room 34, 154-156 Lake-st.

TO RENT—441 GARFIELD-AV., 2D, 7 ROOMS, furnace, janitor; $25. 678 Larrabee-st., 2d and 3d, 6 and 5 rooms; $18. 680, 2d and 3d, 8 rooms; $25 and $23. CUYLER & CUYLER, 127 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—301 E. CHICAGO-AV., 8 ROOM APARTments; modern, steam heat, janitor service; rent reasonable. Apply at the building or CHAS. H. KEHL, Room 406, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENT IN THE WRIGHTWOOD; new; all modern improvements; steam heat. 1814 Wrightwood-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—545 DEARBORN-AV., VERY CHOICE steam-heated 6-room flats; all conveniences; reasonable. See janitor on premises or JOSEPH H. FITCH, 112 Dearborn-st., Room 702.

TO RENT—FLATS—334 TO 340 N. STATE-ST., 4 rooms and bath; large rear porch; gas ranges; screens; janitor service. M. E. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM MODERN FLATS; near Lincoln Park, on Wells, La Salle, and Clark-sts.; at reasonable rent. Call for list at 374 East Division. ERNST STOCK.

TO RENT—420 BELDEN-AV., 8-ROOM LOWER flat; a house on one floor; exclusive use of good basement; front and rear doors; furnace.

TO RENT—6-ROOM AND 8-ROOM FLATS AT 10 and 11 Scott-st. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM MODERN FLATS; steam, gas ranges, sideboard, janitor service; prices reduced. 272-274 Superior-st.

TO RENT—835 N. CLARK-ST., DIRECTLY OPposite Lincoln Park; 2d flat, 7 rooms; very desirable; moderate rental. Apply 4th flat.

TO RENT—8-ROOM DETACHED; SOUTH FRONT; one block from station; modern; janitor; $35. 532 Sunnyside-av., Ravenswood.

TO RENT—"THE CLAREMONT," COR. DEMING-ct. and Clark-st.; elegant flats; steam heat; hot water, etc.; $45 and upward; see janitor.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS; UNFURnished and furnished; heat, gas ranges, janitor, etc., for particulars call at office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—6-ROOM MODERN FLATS; GAS, bath, etc. 64 Wendell, near Wells; $19 and $20.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, walking distance from City Hall, a nice 6-room flat with bath (for a permanency) by respectable family with highest references; write particulars to R 788, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5 OR 6 rooms; modern conveniences; North or South Side, vicinity park or lake front; responsible tenant; family of three; lowest figure. R 798, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OR HOUSE; NO children; give choice real estate. Address J P 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE—262 S. WATER-ST., 4-STORY and basement, for term of years. W. S. MINKLER, 974 Madison.

TO RENT—6511 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—STORE and basement, $18. L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FINE STORES 298 AND 302 DEARborn, $100 per month. Room 1202, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 24X85 FEET; A NICE BUSIness location. 114 Franklin-st., bet. Madison and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, 175 AND 181 22D-ST., SEAVerns Building, between Wabash-av. and State-st. Apply 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., 5540; A FINE BRICK store and basement; cheap to a good party; will rent for a saloon.

TO RENT—STORE, 108 MADISON-ST. INQUIRE 184 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORE, 164 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE on premises. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
BUILDING AND LOCATION UP TO G.
4 East Washington-st.; store and basement; two months rent free. If you are in business or going in look at this before you rent; also two nice floors, 26x80; will do for a club or any first-class business; no saloons or restaurants.

TO RENT—STORES—The large and fine building on northwest corner of Franklin and Quincy-sts., 50x100 ft, 6-story; reasonable repairs and changes will be made to suit a first-class tenant.
The four upper floors, first-class stores, 42, 44, and 46 Wabash-av., between Lake and Randolph-sts., 60x120 ft.; six (6) stories and basement; lighted on three sides; will lease for 99 years.
B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building, Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT — TWO CENTRALLY LOCATED stores, 50 5th-av., near Randolph-st., also 193 Randolph-st., 20 feet west of 5th-av., suitable for most any kind of business; rent will be made reasonable to good parties. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, 56 5th-av., Garden City Block.

TO RENT—BARBER OR HAIR-DRESSING SHOP, with Turkish bath rooms fitted up first-class. 53d, near Jefferson-av. JOHN C. LONG, 24 Portland Block.

TO RENT—STORES AT 4215-17-25 STATE-ST.; $20; good location for grocery; owner on premises between 3 and 5 p. m. PATTERSON, 80 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—199 N. WELLS-ST., COR. SUPERIOR-st., good store; low rent. GALLAWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Room 52, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE 263 E. RANDOLPH-ST., 30X40; also space with power cheap in same building. DADA BROS., 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SMALL STORE, 120 JACKSON-ST., under Hotel Grace, opposite Postoffice. E. GRACE.

TO RENT—STORE AND BARBER SHOP UNDER Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson, opposite Postoffice. E. GRACE.

West Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES IN GOOD BUSiness location, 939 and 941 Harrison-st., near Hoyne-av. Call or send for our printed list. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID CORNER STORE WITH large basement; suitable for clothier, druggist, or dry goods. Apply HOLSTEIN'S real estate office, Milwaukee and Oakley-avs.

TO RENT—STORES 84 AND 88 SOUTH HALSTED-st., opposite Academy of Music; best retail location on West Side; stores in first-class shape. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 64.

TO RENT—STORE, COR. VAN BUREN AND Lincoln-sts.; good for grocery and family liquors. Call 716 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 279 OGDEN-AV., NEAR Jackson-blvd.; $20. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—STORE, 25X60; STEAM HEAT; FINE location; near L station. 539 W. Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORES—
S. E. cor. Wells and Goethe, old drug stand.
368 E. Division-st.
707 Wells-st., near Lincoln Park.
Also 2 fine saloon corners at very reasonable rent. ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—FINE MARKET OR DRUG STORE corner; also other stores; Chicago-av. and Market-st. G. LASHER & SON, 193 S. Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE Garden City Block, n. w. corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av., suitable for manufacturers' agents or persons carrying small stocks; good light; passenger and freight elevators; rents reasonable. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES IN THE ADAMS Express Building, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.; favorable terms to desirable tenants.
J. C. McCORD, 40 Adams Express Bldg.

TO RENT—ROOM 411 WESTERN UNION BUILDing; favorable terms to party taking lease expiring May 1, 1896; one of the choicest rooms, having safe in corner. Address or call on C. A. HARRIS, Chicago Storage Warehouse, 294 to 300 Franklin-st., one week.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES IN the Real Estate Board Building, n. e. cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts., at greatly reduced rents to desirable tenants. K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES 2D FLOOR SEAVERNS Building, corner Wabash-av. and 22d-st.; good location for dentists and physicians. Apply 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN MARINE BUILDING, 152-158 Lake-st., corner of La Salle, large and desirable offices; single or in suites of 3 or 5 rooms. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR DEARborn, part of large main floor office, with use of telephone, electric light, etc., cheap. Address J P 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT A REASONABLE FIGURE, PART of a large first floor office, furnished. Apply to DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PHYSICIANS' OFFICES, 802 S. HALsted-st.; old-established corner; over drug store. Inquire ZUTTERMEISTER, 818 Halsted-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—4 ELEGANT FLOORS EACH 40X90; splendid light; good freight elevator; will rent floors separate or together. Apply on premises of A. L. DEANE & CO., 52 and 54 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING storage or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH POWER, $35 AND UPwards. 298 Dearborn. Room 1202, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—45 JACKSON-ST., 3D FLOOR, 25X73, with frt. elev. H. O. STONE & CO., Agents, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—PART GROUND FLOOR; for manufacturing. Apply 53 Dearborn-st., R. 11.

Barns.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BARN, 40X50 FT., large loft; very cheap, on 61st, west of Cottage Grove-av. L. BROOKE, 616, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2412 INDIANA-AV. GOOD BARN, 30x100; 24 stalls; choice location; cheap rent. J. C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OR ENtire building, northeast corner of Franklin and Van Buren-sts.; steam heat, steam elevator, and power if desired; entrance on two streets; opposite terminal station, Metropolitan West Side Elevated. Address L. H. Prentice Co., 203 E. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING SPACE IN MORris Building, 123 and 125 La Salle-av., near Ohio-st.; power, steam heat; automatic fire extinguishers; low rate of insurance; fine light. MORRIS WELL POINT CO.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, PART OF BASEMENT, and fourth floor building southwest corner Clinton and Monroe-sts; with or without power; space to suit. K. K. KNAPP, 200 Grand Central Station.

TO RENT—ENTIRE FRONT OF COLUMBIA Theater Building, formerly occupied by Iroquois and Phœnix clubs; suitable for club or doctors' quarters. Inquire E. P. MURRAY, Columbia Theater.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, FLOORS, AND lofts for manufacturing or storage, with or without power, in all parts of the city. MAYER & CARPENTER, Telephone 8178. 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A LIGHT, DESIRABLE BASEMENT, 25x80, plate glass front, 1908 Wabash-av.; $25 per month; possession immediately. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURING; power, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators; light on all four sides. Inquire 84 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—IN LIND BLOCK, N. W. CORNER Market and Randolph-sts., 500 to 7,000 sq. ft. with power. DADA BROS., 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3D FLOOR NOS. 206 AND 208 STATE-st.; 20x90. Low rent. K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—91 CLARK-ST.—THE MAIN AND UPper floors. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Bldg.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 5 TO 10 ACRE LOT, with small house and barn, within 10 to 15 miles of Chicago and within half a mile of railroad station and express office; suitable for a chicken farm; give location and rental. Address J P 50, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND household goods; hotels and furniture stocks a specialty; caution; some one representing himself as from my address is calling in answer to advertisements; he is a fraud and a thief; have him arrested; I never call unless requested to do so. T. P. W., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ENTIRE CONTENTS OF finely furnished 8-room flat; rare bargain to parties wanting first-class furniture as good as new; also flat to rent if desired. Inquire 144 Warren-av., second flat.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, very fine mahogany, curly birch, and oak chamber suit, box springs, and hair mattresses; elegant oak dining table, library furniture, tables, chairs, etc. 835 Manhattan Building.

SOLID BLACK WALNUT BEDROOM SET, $12.50; cost $65. Handsome walnut wardrobe, $9.50; cost $45. Address R 768, Tribune office.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT SALE OF SAMPLE ranges, oil, and gasoline stoves; lowest prices. J. KETTERER, 85 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

$15 TAKES 6-HOLE GAS RANGE; WATER front. Call at 6727 Ya e-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND CARPETS OF A nine (9) room dwelling; price very reasonable. Inquire at 2904 Groveland-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LEASE AND FURNITURE of 10 rooms, with roomers and boarders; best location on W. Side. Address O 478, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Auditorium, Chicago. Students may begin at any time; open all summer. Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

STEAM YACHTS, MARINE MACHINERY, AND steam launches on hand and built to order. (New catalogue.) Marine Iron Works, Clybourn and Southport-avs. Telephone North 381.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HAVE YOU $3,500 FOR A RARE bargain in a Chicago real estate transaction, with no risk and a fair profit assured? B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST
Built, most attractive, and in every way desirable houses ever offered for sale in or about Chicago for the price. You cannot duplicate them in Cook County, not if you were to pay all cash. My terms are one-tenth down; balance in $15 monthly payments. The prices are $1,850 and $2,000, according to location. At Dauphin Park, only 24 minutes out on the Illinois Central railway by the suburban express trains; only two to three blocks from station and some distance from the Cottage Grove-av. electric and cable car lines; on improved streets and in close proximity to churches, schools, stores, etc. They are going like hot cakes; ten just completed; two already sold. Do you want one? If so, call at once at my office for full particulars. Branch office at Cottage Grove-av. and 90th-st. Open week days and Sundays until 8 p. m.
S. E. GROSS.
Main office, 602, 603, 604, 605, and 606 Masonic Temple, Cor. State and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HOME. 609 46th-st., Near Grand-blvd.
Two-story modern stone front residence; 8 rooms; hardwood throughout; butler's pantry, large bath-room in tile, open exposed plumbing by Baggot, steam heat, electric light, hardwood floors; handsomely tinted and decorated; two blocks from 47th-st. station elevated railroad; one-half block east of Grand-blvd.; we invite comparison; price $8,000; $1,000 cash; balance monthly if desired. BARRY & FELLOWS, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., 205 La Salle-st., cor. Adams. Tel. 5170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine modern house, in perfect order throughout; beautiful decorations; first-class barn; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brick house near 26th-st.; with lot 25x160 ft. and brick barn; $21,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Handsome modern house; cost $28,000; price $25,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Modern stone house on corner; 3 bathrooms; brick barn; $30,000.

FOR SALE—FOR A QUICK SALE WITHIN A week before I leave town for the summer I will sell my three-story, 20-foot stone-front house, 4547 Ellis-av., at a greater sacrifice than ever made on a house of this character; strictly first-class in every way; hardwood throughout; steam heat, electric light, and every known improvement. J. M. LOW.

FOR SALE—322 BOWEN-AV., NEW MODERN house, 10 rooms, 6 sleeping rooms, bath, laundry, storerooms, butler's pantry, sideboard, 3 mantels, grates, consoles, gas, electric lights, lavatory, hot and cold water in chambers; hardwood throughout.
Ground and building cost $10,100
Will sell for $9,500
Open all day
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$11,500—675 IONE-PL., NR. GRAND-blvd. and south of 48th-st., south front; new 11-room house; lot 25x125; rooms large and well lighted; finished in cherry and quarter-sawed oak; oak floors with borders; has all of the improvements of the most modern house; come and see it. Owner on the ground.

FOR SALE—ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY, 24 minutes from Randolph-st. station, for only $1,850. I will sell my new 7-room home but 3 blocks from the station; improved street, lake water, etc.; to good party paying $200 cash will sell, for balance to be paid $15 monthly. Address J H 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY S. Y. WHITLOCK & CO., MARshall, Ill., 96 feet frontage n. w. corner 70th-court and State-st., Chicago, Ill.; worth $110 per front foot, our price $90 per front foot; also good corner on Vincennes-av., cheap; no trade. Write S. Y. WHITLOCK & CO., Marshall, Ill.

FOR SALE — IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN unusual opportunity in north suburban building lot, see one I am offering this week for $625 near to station at Gross Park; small cash payment; 25 per cent below the market today; brokers need not answer. Address J H 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—WITHIN 200 FEET OF 47th-st.—Modern house of 10 or 12 rooms; large stable with stall capacity for 5 horses; large grounds, fine driveway, etc.; location and all appointments first-class; must sell quick; great bargain. Address J P 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—STATE-ST., between 42d and 43d-sts., lot 50x177 feet, w. f.; only $165.00 per foot. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— SACRIFICE. TEL. M. 3012. Ellis-av., modern home, near 45th, 3-story stone-front, value $13,000; will sell if sold at once $10,500. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILT AND FINEST detached houses in Chicago for the price, lot 33½x137 feet; ready this week; 4820-4824-4828 Forrestville-av. See these. Easy terms. GEO. O. GORDON & CO., 4701 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 10-ROOM HOUSES, 4905-4907 Vincennes-av.; elegantly finished, every modern improvement; prices $12,500; easy terms; open every day. W. H. COLVIN JR., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Nos. 6636 and 6638 Oglesby-av., two new modern brick houses of 7 rooms, bath and laundry; lots 25x165 feet; price $6,000 each. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.
ELLIS-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.
Modern stone front, 9 room house; only $6,750.
A SACRIFICE—MUST SELL
RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—MODERN STONE-FRONT HOUSE in Kenwood; the owner, a non-resident, is very anxious to sell and will give a bargain; value about $8,500. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — INVESTMENT — A SPLENDID chance for investment in suburban property at a low figure; an interest in the Matthews tract, situated at West Pullman. Inquire F. H. DICKEY, 78 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STOP PAYING RENT—6427 ELLIS-av.; new 8-room brick; hardwood finish; open plumbing; monthly payments; only $5,000; see it; open. C. C. LANDT, owner, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT MODERN HOUSES 150 feet east of Grand-blvd. If you want a snap go and see them; they must be sold before May 1. Owner on premises. 690 and 692 48th-st.

FOR SALE—EASY TERMS, IMMEDIATE POSsession; 6016 Langley 9-room frame, with barn; just south Washington Park; open today and Sunday. S. E. MAGILL, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BLDG., No. 57 Plymouth-pl.; will put bldg in good condition and rent it to good party for $100 per month. K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—4434 CHAMplain-av., east front, 2-story brown stone dwelling, 8 rooms, modern, and brick barn, lot 25x125 feet; price $6,500. E. P. BEACH, 17, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK HOUSES, 76TH-st. and French-av.; open today. ERNEST N. SMITH & CO., Cheltenham.

FOR SALE—2-STORY STONE FLATS, 6414 Greenwood-av.; bargain; $6,000.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY FIVE STONE-FRONT RESIdences on Jackson-blvd., near Central Park-av., will be ready for occupancy in a few days; they are modern in every respect and will be sold or rented. Apply on premises or 407 Security Bldg. JOSEPH DOWNEY, Owner.

FOR SALE—BROKERS NEED NOT ANSWER this—Select business lot, Colorado-av., near Albany; any legitimate business will thrive here; improved street; $2,300 and easy terms; street cars by the door. This is worth your inspection. Address J H 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONLY HALF BLOCK FROM NEW 12th-st. electric line—A fine Oak Park building lot worth $500; will take $350 within next ten days; $50 to be cash and balance easy monthly payments. Address J H 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—Six-room brick cottage, Gross-terrace, near Madison-st. cable. Owner will sell at great sacrifice. Investigate. Address R 792, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HUMBOLDT PARK residence site; a bargain at $700; must sell this week; $550; cash $50, remainder monthly payments on your own terms. Address J H 177, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A VERY DESIRABLE LOT, 50x125, on Washington-blvd.; sewer and water and all improvements; we will sell at a great bargain. ROBERT C. GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-BLVD., SOUTH front lot, 100 feet west of Falls-st.; price $3,500 if sold immediately. Address J H 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE 9-ROOM FRAME HOUSE and brick barn; 751 Jackson-blvd. Apply on premises, or WHITE & COLEMAN, 40 Borden Block.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—
$5,000 TO $14,250.
EASY TERMS—DON'T PAY RENT ANOTHER YEAR—EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS. LOTS $40 PER FOOT AND UPWARDS. INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—23-FOOT CORNER ON STATE-ST., opp. Rush-st.; bargain for quick sale. E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 470 LA SALLE-AV, CORNER Goethe; 40x160; choice residence or suitable for club; very cheap. WM. DICKINSON.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 2-STORY 9-ROOM house, 1115 Montana-st., oil finish, hardwood floors; easy terms. E. P. GOODE, 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN SUBURBAN RESIdence property near Cottage Grove-av. and 90th-st.; will close it at $600; small cash payment and balance easy if taken at once. Address J H 103, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—2 OR 3 YEARS—BARgain—House and large grounds on hill, Morgan Park; stable, hennery, orchard, shade trees, choice shrubs, garden, artesian and soft water, paved street; Address Owner, Box 129 Morgan Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LAKE-SHORE PROPerty, improved and vacant. Several great bargains. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN MAYFAIR, WILMETTE, Chicago Lawn, Englewood, and Hyde Park on very favorable terms. CHAS. G. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN OUT AND OUT AVONDALE BARgain; only $550 for fine building lot for home; will accept one-tenth down, balance to suit you. Address J H 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—A SPLENDID MODern house of 15 rooms and large lot, with shade trees, near the lake and university. H. B. HILL, 122 Randolph-st., Room 302.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, $1,250; 7-room cottage, $1,800. Call or send for circular. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—IDEAL PLACE—6 ACRES, 16-ROOM house, large barn, fine trees, native grove, orchard, grapes, small fruit. Box 38, Geneva, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO HEIGHTS—VALUABLE business lot; $500; only $200 down; easy payments; write today. Address O 627, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON VERY easy terms. Send or call for circular. WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NEW HOUSES, 8 ROOMS, STONE FOUNDATIONS, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
IN
MAYWOOD.
$50 CASH, $25 PER MONTH,
including interest.
MAYWOOD
is situated upon the west bank of the Des Plaines River, 4½ miles west of the city limits.
MAYWOOD
is a village of some 4,000 people.
MAYWOOD
HAS TEN CHURCHES,
FIRST-CLASS SCHOOLS,
NUMEROUS SECRET ORDERS,
GOOD STORES,
SPLENDID SOCIETY.
Maywood is reached by the
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY,
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
and the
CICERO AND PROVISO ELECTRIC CARS,
in connection with
LAKE STREET ELEVATED ROAD or
MADISON STREET CABLE.
TEN cent fare.
Water works and complete sewerage system are being built. The land is HIGH, DRY, and HEALTHFUL.
NO SMOKE. NO SOOT.
NO NOISE, BUSTLE, OR CONFUSION, so prevalent in the city.
MAYWOOD
is a PROHIBITION village and is really an IDEAL place in which to live.
We build houses by day labor; there are no contractor's profits. We sell them at very low figures—$1,950 and upwards—and give buyers full value for their money.
YOU CAN PROVIDE YOUR FAMILY WITH A PLEASANT HOME BY PAYING AN AMOUNT MONTHLY that would barely provide you with a CLOSE, STUFFY FLAT.
You must have a roof to cover you. Why not OWN IT YOURSELF?
Write or call for pamphlet giving further facts about Maywood and our property.
Free transportation furnished any time.
Excursion April 21st, on 2 p. m., Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Depot Wells and Kinzie-sts.
The whole family is welcome.
PROVISO LAND ASSOCIATION,
2nd floor, 36 Clark-st., S. W. Cor. Lake-st.
EUGENE H. FISHBURN, Secretary.
WM. H. HULBERT, Manager.
E. A. CUMMINGS,
H. G. FOREMAN,
JAMES DARLOW,
Trustees.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—ONLY BARGAINS OFfered. Every street has water, sewers, electricity, Telford roadways, stone curbs, etc.
MODERN HOUSES.
6-room, $2,850—$350 cash.
7-room, 3,950— 450 cash.
8-room, 3,700— 400 cash.
8-room, 4,500— 500 cash.
9-room, 4,500— 500 cash.
9-room, 4,600— 500 cash.
10-room, 4,700— 500 cash.
10-room, 5,000— 500 cash.
BALANCE MONTHLY.
50 ft., La Vergne-av.; vacant; snap.
ANDREWS & PIPER, 1242 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house: brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner. Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT $400; BETWEEN WEST PULLMAN and PULLMAN; finely improved lots and blocks in GANO, adjoining West Pullman on the north; some GREAT BARGAINS in corner lots; several cottages at extraordinary low prices. At office, corner 117th and Shurtleff-av., Sunday afternoons. THOS. SCANLAN, 97, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SUBURBAN HOME TO be had for the money on the C., B. & Q. railroad near Riverside; price $3,500; 2 minutes from station, 23 minutes from Union Depot; cash $350, balance payable on easy rental basis. Address J H 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOME ON THE Bluffs at Winnetka; over 200 feet frontage on Sheridan-drive; 11-room modern house; small barn; corner lot; cash value $12,000; will take $9,000; land is worth that; call and see photograph and plan of house. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—
Two large elegant homes, with large grounds; all conveniences; best East Side location.
Also several new houses for about $3,000; easy payments. W. E. STARR, 544, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE—A perfect modern home at La Grange; large lot, good barn, grounds well improved; will sell either 50 or 100 feet as wanted at a bargain. For particulars apply at our office. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RIVERSIDE BUILDING lot only $450; cannot be duplicated at the price; must have $75 cash and will make any reasonable terms on remainder; do not fail to see this; am owner. Address J H 152, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots; large list. THOS. H. GALE, R 702, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2,520 ACRES OF GOOD LAND NEAR Chicago in Indiana; fairly good buildings; over 800 acres of black soil, 6 feet deep, 2 very good indications of oil on the farm, considerable heavy timber, and the entire tract capable of the highest development; only $30 per acre; can double your money. E. C. WARE, 517 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS DAIRY FARM—350 acres, near Chicago, at St. Charles; Great Western R. R. passes through the land; can divide into two farms, 150 and 200 acres; now paying good rents; we are authorized to sell at great sacrifice. L. M. BLANTON & CO., 407, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4,586 ACRES OF LAND AT AUCTION May 1, 1895, in small tracts to suit purchasers. The income from this land in 1894 was over $80,000. For further information address GEO. W. PRUTSMAN, Hoopeston, Ill.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—OUT OF OVER A million acres of land a few special bargains will be offered from time to time; write for list. W. M. DURHAM, Momence, Ill.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE LARGEST CITIES of Illinois and the most beautiful residence city in the State outside of Chicago, a fine house of 18 rooms; detached building for laundry and servants; four and one-half acres of land; well shaded by a variety of great trees; barn, carriage house, garden, pasture, etc. For further particulars address D 779, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE BLUFF, ILL. (110 FEET above lake; express trains). A fine residence, 12 large rooms, overlooking lake; 2-acre lawn, wire fence, outbuildings, fine water; on easy terms; also choice 50-ft. lots and a 156-acre piece on R. R., at station with switch; the finest for the price on North Shore. For terms and particulars address HIRAM MILLER, Lake Bluff, or J. G. COZZENS 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMbered real estate—960 acres black walnut and white oak timber land near Grundy, Virginia, on Big Sandy River, near railroad. Address A 59 Greenwich Hall, Valparaiso, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE, 7 OR 8 ROOMS, MODern improvements; stone or brick foundation; located between 39th and 57th-sts.; not over 6 blocks from Illinois Central Depot; state price; best reference given. Address O 630, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—$10,000 TO $100,000 of farm lands, wild or improved, in corn belt, clear of incumbrance; will give clear Chicago vacant ripe for improvement. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69, Major Blk.

WANTED — TO BUY A RESIDENCE ON Prairie-av., between 16th and 22d-sts., or on Calumet-av., between 18th and 24th-sts. Address J P 45, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR MODERN RESIDENCE or flat building south of 47th-st. and east of State a very fine residence in Austin; large grounds, fine stable, etc. Address O 943, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—OR SALE—CHOICE IRRIGATED California fruit land; any amount; take Eastern incumbered. KURTZ & SON, 1224 Stock Exchange.

FINE NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE, MORGAN PARK on Hill; plumbing, furnace; equity $4,000; want vacant. Owner, Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LOANS AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st., make loans at lowest rates on Chicago real estate. First mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES; loans and insurance a specialty. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $2,800 ON GOOD VACANT lots worth $8,000; 7 per cent and com. Address O 937, Tribune office.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 AND OVER; BUILDing loans. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE MAKE LOANS ON lots, both improved and vacant, in subdivisions made by R. C. Givins & Co., E. A. Cummings & Co., Parmly's Normal Park, Armitage-av. addition, Dewey's Moreland, Prairie-av. addition to Austin, and in all thriving subdivisions, in which we are familiar with the title. R. C. GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st., city.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON REAL estate; none too small, none too large; low rates for good security; will divide commission even with brokers. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

A FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CHIcago vacant property; $300 or more. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

CAN LOAN MONEY ON IMPROVED AND choice vacant at 6 per cent. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Chamber Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn.

WANTED—$5,000—3 TO 5 YEARS—ON OAK Park residence property, for which 6 per cent will be paid without commissions. Address J P 41, Tribune office.

ALBERT WAHL, 521 CHICAGO STOCK EXchange Building, loans money on real estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 733 New Stock Exchange.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON choice real estate security. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg., cor. 5th-av. and Madison-st.

E. C. COLE & CO., 92 AND 94 LA SALLE-ST., R. 66, large amounts; 5 and 6 p. c.; bldg. loans; special $2,000 for Jefferson, Irving Park, or Ravensw'd.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19, Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19, OR 185 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., (R. 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO. LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTERest on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. H. BAUMAN & CO., 159 S. Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, seal garments, and any available collaterals at S. HEYMAN & CO'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURIties, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

CASH PAID FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLIcies. Loans on same at lowest rates. No delays. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617.

FOR SALE—$4,500—CENTRAL EVANSTON Income residence property, rented till May, 1896. Address JAMES S. JUDD, 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Bldg.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

WILL RENT LARGE 8-ROOM MODERN HOUSE furnished and board for rent. Address R 770, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS—
Office of the COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, CITY HALL, ROOMS 127-129, Philadelphia, April 10, 1895.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS will be received by the Commissioners of Fairmount Park until 12 m., Oct. 1, 1895, for an ART BUILDING to be erected in Fairmount Park.
The Commissioners of Fairmount Park will award the following prizes for the various successful plans—namely:
1st Prize—Six thousand dollars ($6,000) for the plans and specifications of the building that shall be adopted.
2d Prize—Three thousand dollars ($3,000).
3d Prize—Two thousand dollars ($2,000).
4th Prize—One thousand dollars ($1,000).
Plans and specifications must be complete in all respects, and must comply with the general requirements and specifications that may be obtained by application to the undersigned.
Plans and specifications for which prizes are awarded will become the absolute property of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park.
RUSSELL THAYER,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent,
Fairmount Park.

RECEIVER'S SALE—
Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned for the stock of goods or for any particular class of goods of the stock of the late firm of Titcomb & Pratt, consisting of furniture, carpets, house furnishing goods, horses, wagons, fixtures, and an outfit complete for continuing business, situated at 381 to 385 West Madison-st., Chicago, up to 9 o'clock Monday morning, April 22, 1895, which will be opened by Judge R. S. Tuthill of the Circuit Court at 10 o'clock, April 23, 1895, and the goods will be sold by order of court at that time to the highest bidder for cash by said court. Parties desiring to bid can purchase the entire stock or any particular class of house furnishing goods therein. Examination of said stock can be had at the above named premises and any information will be furnished by the undersigned at said premises.
H. H. STODDARD,
Receiver.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARTFORD Deposit company—Take notice—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford Deposit company will be held at the office of Burnham & Baldwin, Room 89 Hartford Building, at the southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts., Chicago, Cook County, Ill., on Thursday, the 2d day of May, A. D., 1895, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., to hear the reports of the officers for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
HUGH L. BURNHAM,
Secretary.
Dated Chicago, April 20, 1895.

OFFICE OF F. A. HARDY & CO.,
46 and 48 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.,
April, 1895.
Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of F. A. Hardy & Co. will be held on the 15th day of May, 1895, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the capital stock of said corporation so that it shall be $200,000.
F. A. HARDY,
M. P. HARDY,
E. B. MORSE,
Directors.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—
12 elegant millinery wall cases, also carpet and other millinery fixtures; will sell all or part. Apply BENJAMIN J. ROSENTHAL, Frank Bros.' Millinery Department, 138 State-st.

BIG SACRIFICE SALE OF SAFES. THE ENtire stock of new and second hand safes and fixtures must be sold before May 1 regardless of cost at 49 Wabash-av.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, CHEAP; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

WANTED — ABOUT 40-FT. SECOND-HAND OFfice partition; state lowest price and full particulars. Address R 712, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN PUT $8,000 TO $10,000 in an established manufacturing business. The business controls a large number of valuable patents, most of which have not been used for want of capital. This is a splendid chance for a capable man with money; full information furnished. Address J P 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE PARTY IS OFfered interest in established electrical business and to invest $8,000; safe and profitable; under his own management as all-round office man. Address J P 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURING business; reason, cannot alone attend office and factory. Address J P 29, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., BUY AND sell old money and stamps; coin catalogue 10c.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — FINE WHITE ANGORA kittens. 26 Walnut-st., near Ashland-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BEFORE OUR REMOVAL MAY 1 TO THE NEW STEINWAY HALL, we offer at reduced prices two hundred or more high-grade pianos—well-known makes, new, slightly used, and instruments which have been taken in exchange—the prices are below actual values:
1 Chickering, medium size, walnut case ... $225
1 Emerson, cabinet grand ... 160
1 W. W. Kimball, large, rosewood case ... 100
1 Hallet & Davis, medium size, rosewood case ... 125
1 Hallet & Davis, rosewood case ... 150
1 Hallet & Davis, cabinet grand, in fine condition ... 200
1 Hallet & Davis, cabinet grand, mahogany case, looks like new ... 225
1 Julius Bauer, cabinet grand, fancy case, good as ever ... 175
1 Julius Bauer, medium size, in good order ... 125
1 Webster, cabinet grand, walnut case, practically good as new ... 150
1 Marshall & Wendell, small size, in good order ... 125
1 Chickering & Sons, medium size, English oak case, but slightly used ... 250
1 Lyon & Healy, large size, a rare bargain ... 150
1 Knabe, large size ... 275
1 Behning, large size, mahogany ... 275
1 Steinway, small size, tone fine as always ... 325
1 Ernest Gabler, cabinet grand, fine tone and case ... 150
1 Kurtzmann, medium size, walnut case, in perfect order ... 200
1 Kurtzmann, large size, dark case ... 200
1 F. C. Lighte, medium size, rosewood case ... 110
1 J. & C. Fischer, cabinet grand, but slightly used ... 200
1 J. & C. Fischer, small size, almost new ... 175
1 Lester, large size, in perfect order ... 150
1 Lester, large size, fancy case ... 175
1 Boudoir, small size, rosewood case ... 75
1 Graham & Co., large size, fine case ... 125
1 Brambach, medium size, mahogany case, a sample piano ... 175
1 Lyon, small size, rosewood case ... 135
1 Lyon, cabinet grand ... 175
1 Behning & Sons, cabinet grand, but slightly used ... 225
1 A. B. Chase, medium size, walnut case ... 300
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.
After May 1 at the new Steinway Hall, Van Buren-st., bet. Michigan and Wabash.

ADAM SCHAAF—
SPECIAL CLEARING SALE OF
ONE HUNDRED UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Intending buyers will find this a rare opportunity to secure a good piano at a very reasonable price, on terms to suit the purchaser; among our stock can be found instruments of nearly all the various manufacturers of Boston, New York, and Chicago, in casings of rosewood, walnut, oak, and mahogany.
Upright pianos, each ... $85, $115, $125
Upright pianos ... 135
Upright pianos ... 145
Upright pianos ... 155
Upright pianos ... 165
Upright pianos ... 175
Upright pianos ... 185
Every piano is warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
200 new pianos to rent at low rates.
One year's rental allowed if purchased.
Pianos exchanged, tuned, repaired, and stored.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NEW LOCATION.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 258 AND 260 WABASH-AV.
WEBER PIANOS
WEBER PIANOS
WEBER PIANOS
WEBER PIANOS
WHEELOCK PIANOS
WHEELOCK PIANOS
WHEELOCK PIANOS
WHEELOCK PIANOS
LINDEMAN PIANOS
LINDEMAN PIANOS
LINDEMAN PIANOS
LINDEMAN PIANOS
STUYVESANT PIANOS
STUYVESANT PIANOS
STUYVESANT PIANOS
STUYVESANT PIANOS
Many new and elegant styles in all of the most fashionable domestic and imported woods.
WEBER GRAND PIANOS in American and English oak, vermilion, San Domingo and Cuban mahogany, American burl and French walnut, ebony, etc.
Whether you are contemplating the purchase of a piano or not you are cordially invited to visit our new warerooms and examine this magnificent stock. NEW LOCATION.
MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
258 and 260 Wabash-av.

EVERY COMPONENT PART
of a
KIMBALL PIANO
is made in our own factories under the supervision of experts in their respective branches and under the most economical conditions.
RESULT—Every instrument bearing the name of KIMBALL represents the practical realization of the most approved ideas in scientific piano-making.
EASY PAYMENTS. ONE PRICE.
PLAIN FIGURES.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Makers,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.
Announce removal May 1 to the mammoth store
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(opposite Auditorium)
The stock of pianos at their present location,
Chickering-Chase Bros. Co.,
219-221 Wabash-av.,
Will be closed out at prices and terms that will give purchasers an opportunity to buy fine pianos at prices ordinarily paid for cheap goods.
Remember CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.'S new location after May 1,
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.,
(opposite Auditorium).

50 PIANOS— 30 ORGANS—
That have been used more or less at prices that will astonish.
PIANOS from $40 up. ORGANS $20 and up.
On easy terms.
Our new stock includes the
DECKER BROS. pianos,
ESTEY pianos,
CAMP & CO. pianos,
ARION pianos,
ESTEY organs.
Lowest prices. Easy terms.
Renting pianos, $2. Organs, $1.
Tuning, repairing, etc.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP. 49-53 Jackson-st.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERING several GENUINE BARGAINS in second-hand pianos.
CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager, 218 Wabash-av.

A FINE CHANCE TO SECURE A GOOD PIANO at very low price, Bauer & Co. upright, late style, ebony finish, $160; easy terms. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

LYON & HEALY, WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST., have an excellent Hallet & Davis piano, 4 ft. 5 in. high, 7⅓ octaves, ebony finish, at $175 cash or easy terms.

$125 BUYS AN ALMOST NEW UPRIGHT PIano in excellent condition and fine appearance this week at THOMPSON'S, 261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

ONLY $135—A BRIGGS 7 OCTAVES PIANO, MEdium size, ebony finished case, in good condition, at LYON & HEALYS', Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING AND PAPER TRADE—WANTED—AN energetic man (one with some capital preferred) to take charge of and organize the business and selling department of a new company using only new automatic machinery; only thoroughly competent man with best of references need apply. Address J P 39, Tribune office.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS BE sure and investigate a new proposition we have. We can show you there is good money in it, requiring only a small capital with quick and steady returns. DELAMARE, 167 Dearborn-st.

$10 MADE EVERY DAY BY NEW PLAN OF systematic grain speculation; send for free booklet showing how to make money even on wrong side of market; past workings of plan and highest references furnished. VALENTINE & CO., 18 Traders' Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY FOR $1,000 AND A GOOD salary at office work, with option for interest in the business if suited. W. T. COLLINS, 215 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST saloons in the city; business center; will trade for real estate. Apply O'Donnell & Duer's Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW PRINCIPLE "HIGH-LOW" base dental chair patent; simple, perfect, novel. Address EDGAR TATE & CO., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN VALUABLE manufacturing plant, for manufacturing machines which received first award at Columbian Exposition; patented. Address J P 34, Tribune office.

$500 SECURES POSITION AND INTEREST with manufacturer of monopoly; big profit; will increase. Call 1177 W. Madison-st.

UNDERTAKER — CATHOLIC — FINE OPENING in county seat of 25,000 inhabitants near Chicago. Address R 719, Tribune office.

"WHAT HAVE YOU FOR $4,000 EQUITY IN 480 acres best land in Nebraska?" Address J P 22, Tribune office.

WHO WILL MANUFACTURE PATENT CHIMneys on royalty 100 per cent profit. Address R 715, Tribune Office.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

ALL PRINTING CHEAP; BUSINESS CARDS, 1,000, 75c.; bookwork specialty. 79 E. Randolph.

TO RENT—MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY, with fixtures. 1580 Fillmore-st.

WANTED—TO MEET PARTY CAPABLE OF selling coal mining property. R 774, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY DENTIST TO TAKE OFFICE with lady physician. Address R 785, Tribune.

SEWING MACHINES.

REMOVAL SALE AT 248 STATE-ST.
Bogus high arm Singer at $7.50 to $10.50 for 5 drawers and cover.
Five-drawer Bogus New Home, high arm, high grade, $19.50.
Department store New Home machine for $25.
Genuine New Home $35 to $65.
All warranted new; we move May 1 to 335 Wabash-av.; avail yourself of this clearing sale; we undersell everybody; call and be convinced.
New Home Sewing Machine Co. 248 State-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

SECOND-HAND CASES, STANDS, CUT LEADS, galleys, Gordon press, and other material before removal. 175 Monroe-st., second floor.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A 2-HORSE, 110 VOLT Thompson-Houston motor, for a 3 or 4 horse, 220 volt one. CLINTON COLLIER, 79 Fifth-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., REGular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all diseases peculiar to man and woman kind; skin, blood, and nervous diseases; consultation free; medicines furnished at office; hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 10 to 2.

DR. BIGELOW, MANAGER MADISON MEDICAL Institute, established 1860; successful specialists in all chronic blood, skin, and nervous diseases. All diseases of women successfully treated. Call or write Lakeside Building, southwest corner Adams and Clark-sts.

MRS. DR. BROWN, ROOM 20, 201 TO 211 STATE-st., cor. Adams, successful specialist in diseases of womankind. Patients can have room and board at my residence. Hours from 9-8. Sundays 10-12.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSICIAN, Berlin and Paris, 351 Wells; treats tumors and irregularities by new process; no bad results.

DR. KATIE HAAGE, 651 W. TAYLOR, TREATS all female diseases and irregularities.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE—STORAGE packing, shipping, moving. Telephone Harrison 467. CHAS. P. SHERWOOD, Prop. C. A. HARRIS, Mgr. 294-300 Franklin-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO RELIABLE merchants and manufacturers. J P 33, Tribune.

BUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS EFFECTUALLY EXterminated by COMAN, 2936 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXCAVATING DONE AT 122 WARren-av. DOUGLASS, 930 Chicago Opera-House.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Kaiser W. II ... May 4, 2 pm ... Genoa
Werra ... May 18, 10 am ... Genoa
Ems ... June 1, 11 am ... Genoa
Werra ... June 22, 10 am ... Genoa
Kaiser W. II ... July 13, 10 am ... Genoa
Werra ... July 27, 10 am ... Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
WINTER RATES UNTIL APRIL 30.
I. cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $50.
ROUND TRIP, $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), Bremen.
Lahn Tue., Apr. 23, 4 pm | Ems ... Sat., May 4, noon
Fulda Sat. Apr. 27, 11 am | Havel Tue., May 7, 9 am
Trave Tue., Apr. 30, 9 am | Saale, Tue., May 14, 9 am
SPRING SAILINGS 1895.
Lahn ... Tues., May 21 | Fulda ... Sat., June 22
Fulda ... Sat., May 25 | Spree ... Tues., June 25
Trave ... Tues., May 28 | Ems ... Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II. Tue. June 4 | Havel ... Tues., July 2
Havel ... Thurs., June 6 | Trave ... Tues., July 6
Saale ... Tues., June 11 | Trave ... Tues., July 9
Lahn ... Tues., June 18 | Lahn ... Tues., July 16
NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE
Maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with
TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
SPRING SAILINGS, EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Normannia, Ap. 25, 11am | F. Bism'rck, May 30, 11am
Columbia, May 9, 11am | Columbia, June 6, 11am
A. Victoria, May 16, 9am | A. Victoria, June 8, 9am
N'rmannia, May 23, 11am | Normannia, Jne. 20, 11 am
I. CABIN, $60 & UPWARDS. II. CABIN, $45 & $50.
TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY and NORTH CAPE, also to SPITZBERGEN by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE and the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN, 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Pier to pier. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Berlin ... April 24, 11 am | New York, May 1, 11 a.m
AND PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.
Southwark, Apr 27, 11 am | Indiana ... May 4, 6 am

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Rhynland, April 24, 4 pm | Westernland, May 1, 12 m
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:
Majestic ... 24 April, 7 am | Teutonic ... 8 May, 7 am
Adriatic ... 1 May, 10 am | Britannic, 15 May, 10 am
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Ag't., 29 B'way, N.Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
54 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

NORWAY,
THE LAND OF
THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
The Bergenske and the Nordenfjeldske Steamship companies' first-class and elegantly equipped YACHTING STEAMERS leave Newcastle-on-Tyne Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during the season, for the picturesque Norwegian Fjords and the NORTH CAPE.
Fare, including all meals, from Newcastle to the North Cape and return.
For a 17 or 20 days' excursion, $127 to $147.
For ILLUSTRATED PROGRAMS and further information apply to the SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN VICE-CONSULATE, cor. La Salle and Lake-sts., Chicago.

JAPAN-CHINA. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu ... April 23d, 3 p. m.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ... May 4th, 3 p. m.
GAELIC ... May 14th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

GAZE'S TOURS TO EUROPE, 1895 (ESTB. 1844)—Forty-two high class parties to sail semi and tri-monthly; best steamers; spring tours by "S. S. Werra," May 18 and June 22, 101 days, $750; other dates, lower rates, $155 and upwards; programs free; illustrated monthly "Gazette" with maps, 10c. S. S. tickets by all lines. HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), Tourist Agents, 204 S. Clark-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

SAILINGS ON ALL TRANSATLANTIC STEAMers and cabin plans; choicest rooms secured, first and second class; strictly unprejudiced information on everything pertaining to European travel.
S. T. FRENCH,
City Ticket Agent, Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, 103 Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Two Harbors, daily exc. Sunday at 7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Ahnapee, and Sturgeon Bay, twice a week.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st. New location May 1, corner Adams and Dearborn.

Trains	Leave	Arrive
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 2:05 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:55 am
Fast Flyer, Co. Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 2:05 pm
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 6:00 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa & Kan. City	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night. Fast Flyer for Omaha daily at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:35 am.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kan. City, Denver & California	5:15 pm	9:30 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am	8:00 am
St. Louis and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm	7:30 am
Springf'd & St. Louis Day L'cal	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springf'd & St. Louis Night Ex	*12:01 am	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	† 5:00 pm	† 8:45 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days through coaches	8:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Buffet Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	† 6:05 pm *11:30 pm	* 9:20 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:30 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 8:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	* 5:45 pm	*10:45 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN (Continued.)

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave	Arrive
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:20 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minn., Madison, La Crosse, Winona	* 8:15 am *10:30 pm	b8:00 am * 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm † 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	* 1:15 pm ¶ 7:35 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, G n B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Lv., †3 a. m., §4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar., *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., §6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:00 a. m., †2:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m.
Rockford—Lv., †3:00 a. m., *8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8:00 a. m., †11:25 a. m., §10:50 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. §Sunday. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	* 5:15 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:31 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y—ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 pm
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	‡ 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	¶ 1:45 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	†10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Milwaukee		* 6:15 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 2:05 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	10:30 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	* 8:30 am	5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Texas, Colorado and Utah Ex.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	10:12 am
Kas. City & California Limited	†10:00 pm	9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†11:30 pm	10:00 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:09 am	10:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis Kansas City, St. Joseph, DesMoines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	*11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:55 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	*12:45 pm	* 9:30 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:15 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 7:30 am	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st. and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:20 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	*11:50 pm

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, New York & Mont. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, Boston & Canada Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	* 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:38 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	2:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:25 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:15 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:25 pm	10:58 am

SOME SWELL GOWNS.

NEW STYLES SHOWN BY CREATORS OF FRENCH FASHION.

Bright Colors Are the Rage in Paris—Princess Dress as Made by Doucet—Stunning Ball Gown Designed by Rouff—Fashionable Dress for Street Wear—Prettiest Novelties in Mantles and Jackets—Crepons and Glace Taffetas the Swell Materials—Flat Sleeves May Come Soon.

It is somewhat difficult to surmise what surprises fashion may have in store for us, but it seems to me that a taste for the bright and showy is gaining ground daily, says a Parisian writer in the New York Herald. Whether this is a matter for complaint I know not. I only state the fact without expressing an opinion.

The taste for bright colors seems to me to be growing in other things besides ladies' dress. Not only is there a tendency in this direction in the decoration of apartments, where it first appeared, but some attempts, as yet timid, are being made in the painting of carriages.

I noticed a day or two ago a young woman whose bonnet was a veritable flower bed, set down from a stylish coupe, the box and wheels of which were a soft blue, tending to pearl gray. I do not know why, without

BALL DRESS MADE BY ROUFF.

reverting to bodies painted in Martin varnish, the fashion of painting carriages carmine, forget-me-not, or tender green, already adopted in the case of some light vehicles and mail coaches, should not extend to broughams and victorias. But I am wandering from my subject—dress.

Dresses Made by Doucet.

I have just been to Doucet's, Rue de la Paix, where, contrary to the custom of dressmakers who hold the scepter of fashion, I have been privileged to see two of the latest creations. The first is a princess dress of glace taffetas of Parma violet and sun color, shot, of course. The seams of all the pleats in front are bordered with a roll of the same material. The berthe, which covers the shoulders, and also the bottom of the skirt, are trimmed with small Tom Thumb flowers of Parma, violet color. The frillings at the neck are of Bruges lace.

The hat has been copied by Roboux; it is a three-cornered hat of black straw, with a large black satin rosette in front and tufts of black feathers behind.

The second costume is of blue serge with Breton vest, and trimmed with Breton braid in silk embroidery on the front. This vest opens over a broad waistband of orange velvet cut on the cross, forming a corselet, with white pique waistcoat and pearl buttons. The skirt, well formed, is trimmed at the bottom with the same braid as the vest. The folds of the skirt are confined at the waist by a blue steel buckle. The bonnet is a toque from Viot's. It is made of Parma violets and king roses, with a blue aigrette.

The most dressy toilet which I saw at Rouff's is a ball dress of pink satin, with very wide skirt and bell pleats. The body, in the Greek style, has three wide pleats in front and is trimmed with fine silver embroidery. The sleeves, of satin, are covered with lace of a very light pattern and yellowish tint. The waistband, of pink satin, is confined at the back by a large butterfly bow.

The second is a dinner dress of pearl gray peau de soie, shot with pink, a low neck, cut square in front and higher behind. The square edge is trimmed with a large ruching of white satin.

Some Creations of Rouff.

The body is covered with imitation English point of a very yellow tint. This lace forms a blouse in front and a stole behind. The sleeves are of poult de soie shot white and rose and green, of a very delicate tint. The waistband is of white satin with three large strass buckles.

The third is a dress for the streets, of navy blue crepon, skirt with bell pleats and sleeves of the same material as the skirt—namely: glace silk with a small blue and white pattern, trimmed in front with a double frilling of white satin and a small frilling of yellowish Valenciennes lace. The waistband and neck trimming of white satin with a large bow. The bonnet a capote shape with bluish wings.

To complete my story I must not forget to speak of mantles, which are an important feature in dress at every season of the year. The cache-pousslere is very convenient for excursions, traveling, and driving out, but should not be worn in the streets, as it is not graceful and hides the dress too much. It can be made of alpaca, glace taffetas, or pongee, or, better than either, of Silesian. There is nothing new in the shapes this year.

Large mantles with wide sleeves and cape falling to the waists are also worn. They can be made of surah taffetas or droguet. Lastly comes the jacket, which is now worn very short, with undulating basques scarcely twenty-five centimeters broad. The fronts are worn with silk flaps, but the sacque paletot has gone quite out of fashion.

Latest Styles in Wraps.

Capes will also be worn, because they can be so easily put on over balloon sleeves.

There is another style of jacket which I ought not to forget to mention, because it is very convenient to wear over the corsage blouse. The body is of cloth, with flat pleats in the Watteau style falling over an inset of silk. The sleeves are very large. Then there is a cape in the form of a fichu, lightly crossed over the chest.

Another shape is also very pretty. The back and front are formed of two pieces alike, falling below the waist in the form of a herald's dalinatu. These two pieces are joined by barettes which hook under the arms, leaving the body of the sleeve free. They are trimmed round the neck with a large ruche of silk muslin. This mantle can be made in embossed velvet braided with gold or embroidery, or of brocaded damask. Many capes are also made of cloth braided with a small braid set upright. I have seen this style of braiding used for corsages at John Hendry's, Rue Auber. At this establishment I also saw some bright drab dresses slashed with silk, which pleased me much.

As regards materials the fashion appears to have set in for crepons and glace taffetas. Taffetas with printed patterns are also very effective and also certain moires shot with silver.

If, as is said, stage dresses influence fashion, and the Marie Antoinette style comes in, flat sleeves will be worn. This would be a great sacrifice, but I should not be surprised to see our dressmakers, to whom change is everything, shortly adopt the style. Do you remember my prediction? Dear madame, you should remember, at the same time, the advice of an old lady at once elegant and aristocratic: "Il vaut mieux suivre la mode que la preceder."

SOME FAMOUS LITTLE WOMEN.

Cleopatra, Queen Victoria, Rosa Bonheur, and Patti Are in the Category.

It is well not to forget that most of the women who have helped to make history either by their wit, or beauty, or both, have belonged to the diminutive variety of their sex.

There was Cleopatra, who stood less than five feet in her highest-heeled sandals. If you don't believe it all you have to do is to run over to London, where you'll find her mummy carefully preserved, and it's only fifty-four inches long.

If a woman knows how to dress and carry herself she may add inches to her appearance. Before Queen Victoria became rheumatic and a trifle square as to figure she impressed everyone who saw her with such a sense of majesty and stateliness that it was very difficult to believe that she lacked two inches of being five feet tall. In her younger days Queen Victoria was very sensitive about her height, or rather lack of it.

They tell a pretty story about dear little Maria Edgeworth, from whom Walter Scott got the inspiration that led him to immortalize the familiar legends of his native hills. One day she was traveling in a stage coach. Among the passengers was a bright little boy. Presently he missed a package and asked Miss Edgeworth to stand up that he might look for it under the seat. She told him she was standing, and the little fellow looked at her with distended eyes and exclaimed: "Well, you are the very littlest lady I ever did see!"

Nevertheless Maria Edgeworth filled a place in the world of fashion and letters of her time altogether disproportionate to her size.

Most of the blue-stockings of the eighteenth century seem to have had bodies overweighted with brains. There was Mrs. Montague, "the English woman of letters of the eighteenth century," as Boswell ponderously called her. There was Frederika Bremer, the German novelist, a plain little specimen of womanhood. And Lady Morgan, who wrote "The Wild Irish Girl"—nobody thinks of looking at its pages nowadays, but it was popular once—was hardly four feet tall.

Rosa Bonheur is another famous little woman, and one evening in London she met many other famous folk at the salon of short Miss Spence. Miss Spence was not tall, but she was very, very broad, and a rather remarkable character in her way. She seems never to have done anything in particular herself except to draw about her many people of world-wide reputations.

And there was Lola Montez, that famous infamous woman whose influence molded nations. And there is Patti, and the tiny Lotta of the enchanting heels and perpetual youth, and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett and Harriet Prescott Spofford. The list might be continued indefinitely, but it is quite long enough now to show that the little woman is worthy of more consideration than she gets sometimes.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT NAME?

Use of the Hyphen Is Usually a Piece of Snobbery.

Hyphenated names in Europe may be divided into two categories—namely: those wherein the hyphen is a mere piece of snobbery and affectation, and those wherein it is consequent upon a legal obligation. The latter are in the minority and are borne almost invariably by legatees and their descendants, who have inherited property, usually real estate, contingent upon their tacking the name of the testator on to their own. Or else they are men who have married heiresses and been accepted as husbands for the latter on the condition that they should append the family name of their wives to their own patronymic.

People in the other category who use the hyphen merely with the object of creating the impression that they are of more ancient lineage than is really the case invariably prefix, instead of appending, the additional name. And it is this that enables one to distinguish the "bona-fide double-barrel," as Lord Randolph Churchill used to call them, from those who are not. For you have only to ask Mr. Ponsonby-Jones for the name of his paternal grandfather in order to find out that the old gentleman was a simple Jones, devoid of the aristocratic Ponsonby; whereas in the case of surnames adopted in deference to testamentary dispositions one will invariably find on inquiry that the paternal grandfather and ancestors bore the first of the two patronymics.

The persons who make use of hyphenated names without being compelled to do so are usually the owners of patronymics excruciatingly plebeian, who hope, vainly it is true, to redeem the commonplace character of their name by prefixing thereto one calculated, they trust, to create the impression that they are connected with some of the great houses of the nobility. Thus it is quite common to find Montmorency-Smiths, Plantagenet-Robinsons, and Vere de Vere-Browns.

Real, For-Sure Woman Farmer.

Kate Sanborn has just been in New York on her spring shopping trip and says that she has really settled down to be a real farmer. Miss Sanborn's first experiences, which are now almost famous, began with an abandoned farm in Massachusetts. That she gave up and leased another with option of purchase. Lately she has found a third in Metcalfe, Mass., of about eighty acres, and has become its owner. There is no makebelieve about her farming now. She has among other furnishings a good herd of cows, and has already gone into the milk business. Her chief pride is in fine stock, and she proposes to raise prize animals on the new farm. She has not given up writing by any means, and there are no traces of "farm" about the elegant gowns she wears. Miss Sanborn, by the way, is said to be one of the wittiest women in America.

Cannibal Talks of the New Woman.

First Cannibal—"I'm dying! Oh! oh!"

Second Cannibal—"What's the matter?"

First Cannibal—"I've just eaten that friend of the missionary's wife."

Second Cannibal—"Good gracious, man! That woman's a member of Sewrosis. She never agreed with any man in her life."—Harper's Bazar.

Profession and Practice.

"Do any of you women believe in advanced women?" shouted the car conductor, putting his head in at the car door.

"Yes, we do," replied a woman holding on to a strap.

"Well, then, move forward."—Yonkers Statesman.

THE HORRID CHIGNON

FASHION SAYS MILADY WILL SOON WEAR HER HAIR IN A NET.

However It Be, Present Styles of Hair-Dressing Are Becoming—How to Effectively Arrange the Coiffure for Street and for Evening Functions—Care of the Hair Is an Art—Fluffy Effects Are Decidedly Passe—The Hair-Dresser Can Tell You Many Tricks of the Trade.

Hair, woman's crowning glory, is often anything but a glory, and can make a most beautiful woman fairly hideous if it is not becomingly arranged. The care of the hair has always been a very important part of a carefully groomed woman's toilet. Groomed seems an odd word to apply to a human being, yet there is a certain spic-and-span, well-brushed, well-cared-for look about a carefully groomed horse that applies well to a woman who has every detail of herself and her costume in the highest state of perfection.

Brushing, and careful brushing, night and morning produces the most satisfactory results possible. One mother, who has insisted upon herself brushing her children's hair forty times every night before going to bed, has had her patience well rewarded by the superb masses of hair which make her daughters admired by every one. The majority of women are not fortunate enough to be able to afford a maid who is an experienced hair-dresser, neither have they the time to brush their own locks for any length of time morning and evening. Still, a good brushing, even for a few moments, and a thorough shampooing by some experienced hair-dresser once a month, says Harper's Bazar, will keep ordinarily healthy hair in a delightfully smooth and glossy condition.

It is decidedly the fashion now to have smooth hair. Bangs are quite out of style, and even broad waves are losing favor. This is rather a pity, for while good taste never was so abused as in the fashion of banging the hair and waving it at the sides, still, the face remains that soft, full effects about the face and a few curls on the forehead are most universally becoming. A great deal is said about a high forehead and broad brow showing unusual intelligence, but the intelligence is not of the artistic kind when the hair is strained back so tightly from a forehead that reaches nearly to the top of the head that the eyebrows are absolutely pulled out of place.

The Empire style has a great effect upon everything nowadays, and one of the prettiest of its fashions is the arranging of the hair—of course in a very much modified style a la Marie Antoinette; brushed back over a roll and so arranged as to be full at the sides and quite flat at the back of the head is universally becoming; not Pompadour in the sense of a round, hard roll just above the forehead, but with a decided fullness and softness. The latest letters from Paris say that the parting of the hair will soon go entirely out; that the modified Pompadour, with the hair in a soft knot at the crown of the head, will be the next novelty.

The profile effect of the hair should be as much studied as, if not more than, that of the full face, and equally so should be that of the back of the head. The rolling of the hair around and around in a stiff Psyche knot at the crown of the head makes a line from the chin to the top of the knot which looks like nothing in the world more than the line from the tip of the horse's ears to his nose. There are very few women whose heads are so bad a shape that is necessary to build them out at the back with any arrangement of hair, and whether braided or coiled it is best to have it as flat as possible. A parting, when becoming, is an extremely pretty fashion, but the part must extend from the crown of the head to the forehead, and requires thick hair to look well. On most women the prettiest portion almost of the face is about the temples and brow, and it is therefore more becoming to brush the hair off the face there than it is to bring it down across the brow, and even over the top of the ears, which some of the ultra-fashionable are attempting just at present.

For evening dress the hair arranged high has a much smarter effect and besides admits of the wearing of ornaments much better than when arranged low. A great many women now possess diamond crowns, stars, and coronets, but even one ornament, a stiff, perky little bow, will add greatly to the effect of a handsome ball gown. Smooth braids or coils look best under a walking hat, but, alas! rumor tells us that we may have the hideous chignon or waterfall covered with a net before long. Fortunately, like the hoop-skirt, the chignon in these days can be very much modified, if not avoided altogether; and as there is more latitude in hairdressing than ever known before, it is not likely to become an absolutely fixed fact.

While it is not necessary to have a hairdresser every time one goes to a dinner or ball, it is a very good plan to spend money in this way once in awhile. There are many little tricks of the trade of which an amateur is not cognizant, and it is far easier to keep up with the times if occasionally the newest fads are learned. A hand-glass which will tell how the profile and back of the head look is, however, far better than the most skillful hairdresser ever known, and the rule that a woman who is becomingly dressed is well dressed applies more even to hair than to gowns.

REVIVAL OF THE STOCK COLLAR.

The Latest Gowns Have Collars of Satin Frilled with Lace.

The stock collar has a rival. It is made of silk or satin and veiled with mousseline de soie, which is shaped like a turned down collar and trimmed with two narrow frills of yellow Valenciennes lace. This collar is much more dainty than the stock and is a charming and becoming finish to any bodice.

Another new idea is the satin collar, trimmed with rows of Valenciennes lace. Black or mauve satin collars, with yellow lace arranged to form two points in front, are both new and pretty.

To be worn with gingham, or, in fact, any of the cotton dresses, there are deep collars of mull trimmed with embroidery. They are made to form a yoke and epaulets, and are convenient because they launder easily and so freshen up a gown. Some of these broad collars are edged with two rows of braiding, through which narrow ribbons are run. The effect is pretty when the ribbons contrast well with the color of the gown.

Improved.

Her Lenten mood has done her good;
Her headwear she'll display
In churches or on promenades
Instead of at the play.
—Washington Star.

That Omnipresent Problem.

Domestic servants are so scarce in Montreal that housekeepers visit the city prisons on the lookout for candidates.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST SPRING STYLES.

A Tissue Paper Pattern of This Garment May Be Obtained by Filling the Coupon Printed Below and Mailing, with Ten Cents, to the Pattern Department of "The Tribune."

The waist shown here has a fitted lining over which the material is laid in box pleats in the front, the back being smooth at the top with four tiny pleats at the waist line. The lining fastens in the center front, the box-pleated front hooking at the shoulder and under arm seam on the left side. The sleeves are leg-o'-mutton shape and are shown here with a trimming of lace. The same lace is laid over the back at the top in yoke fashion and is placed between the pleats in front to simulate a yoke.

NO. 7563—LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST.

The model is much used for silk waists, with lace trimming, as shown here. A green and black taffeta, with tiny black figure, is exquisite to wear with black skirts, using black lace for trimming.

Violet silk trimmed with black or ecru lace is exceedingly pretty, and blues of the bluet shades are much used in the same way.

Crepon makes up very well after this model, with lace, as illustrated. Or the trimming may consist of a row of buttons on both sides of each pleat, from the neck to the bust, using twelve buttons on the central pleat and fourteen on the side pleats.

This latter mode of trimming makes it appropriate also on the woolens of light weight. A gown of rose and black novelty goods was trimmed in this way with black buttons and black belt and collar.

Thin wash fabrics make up most daintily after this pattern, and the latest fancy is for outlining the pleats with ruffles of yellowish Valenciennes over lace of the narrowest width. The collar of ribbon or material should be adorned with two points of white nainsook edged with the same lace.

Another pretty mode of trimming is to lay a piece of ribbon between the pleats, turning the lower edges up at the bottom to face points. The ribbon is also laid between the side pleats and the arm-size, extending over the shoulders and meeting at the waist line in the back. A bow of ribbon is laid over the end in front at the bust. The pattern is cut in sizes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42, and a medium size requires five and one-quarter yards of 21-inch goods.

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HOME-LIFE OF GYP.

INTERESTING PICTURE OF THE VERSATILE FRENCH WOMAN.

Gyp Is Loved by All Paris—She Is Poet, Painter, True Parisian—Odd, Fantastic Life at the Villa in Neuilly—She Talks Charmingly of Her Work—Society Makes Her Weary—Does Not Care to Come to This Country—Greatly Admires the Independence of American Women.

There are well-known names in Paris that call forth discussion, criticism, or perhaps derision. But mention Gyp and there is a tender smile, a comprehensive shrug, a little pleased exclamation. All Paris knows and loves Gyp, author, painter, playwright, journalist, and caricaturist, just as Gyp loves her Paris and knows it to the letter.

One wild March afternoon I sat waiting for her, says a Paris correspondent in the New York Recorder. The room was pretty, dim, full of fantastic oddities, and one of many in her charming villa mansion in Neuilly, very near and yet beyond hearing the throb of Paris. The room impressed me by the beauty of its coloring, so faint and delicate, with the background of old tapestries lining the wall, against which some exquisite paintings were placed. Gyp has been a favorite subject for the painter's brush, as there were several of her. One, at a summer place, a portrait of her as she sauntered along the quaint Brittany coast. Another picture shows Gyp in a dainty gray toilet, with a soft coloring of roses all about her. The names signed to these are the familiar ones of Louise Abbena and Aublet.

A great jade-green frog of eccentric dimensions lies in front of the open fireplace, and the tables are filled with bits of Sevres and prettily bound books. Bizarre are some of the touches of furnishing, such as the smallest of monkeys climbing a rope near the mantel. Over the whole place is that air of coziness which made me lean back in

GYP.

a comfortable chair near the fire and listen indifferently to the rush of the wind round the corners and gables of the villa.

Gyp as a Hostess.

With the prettiest of gestures Gyp welcomed me, swept her draperies about her, and sank into a low chair, while her slight hands nervously toyed with a scrap of lace on her gown.

"I am quite tired these days," she said, "as I have been so busy with Mlle. Eve. All the rehearsals I have carefully watched, and then there are the thousand and one duties imposed on one when a play is produced."

"Tell me first," I asked, "how you came to take up this life of work, how you gave up the social side for the artistic and literary, and how Gyp became your nom de plume."

"It is rather amusing, but I took Gyp from your English writer, Dickens' story of 'David Copperfield.' Dora's dog's name was Gyp, and it impressed me as the dearest, cutest of names, so about ten years ago, when I wrote my first book, I signed it Gyp because I dislike my own of Sibylle. My first attempt with the pen occurred this way:

"It was at my villa in the country, and I had been entertaining a great many of the people of the place with a large hunt dinner. Among the guests were many of the political leaders of the county. They disagreed as they always do, and, as it neared the end of the dinner, I leaned back, amused at the manner in which these well-bred people contradicted each other and gave vent to bright but rude speeches. Later on, when they had gone, I wrote a skit, a sort of parody, founded on this incident, and sent it, for a joke, to one of the papers. To my surprise it was printed. It was unsigned, so each week I wrote various stories, and all were published, but I never signed anything until the publication of 'Le Petit Bob,' and since then I have used Gyp as my nom de plume for all literary work and painting, with the exception of my caricatures. To these I sign the familiar Bob. I took it from 'Le Petit Bob.' I like these short, amusing names.

"The reason I love my work and have been so faithful to it is because I have seen and thoroughly sifted the social side, and it gives me ennui. I prefer my own way of living to the way which others order that you should live.

Turns Night into Day.

"My hours at my desk are from midnight to 4 o'clock in the morning, or sometimes until the sun is rising. It is the only time I attempt any serious writing, and of course I do not rise until about 11 o'clock in the morning, when my horse is brought round, and I go for a canter through the Bois during all the season possible. Horseback riding is one of my greatest delights, and I may here add that the life in open air is the only one I care for. I adore it so much that I do all my painting right under the sky. My atelier back here near the stables and my other studio in the country I never enter. Every picture I have done has been either in my courtyard or on the Brittany coast. One at the seashore I did of myself. I am now doing illustrations for a book of mine. Would you like to see them?"

It was with no self consciousness that Gyp one minute showed me a pastel of her daughter, and another produced the proofs of some illustrations of a humorous character, while near me she had placed several of her successful books. Her manner was at all times simple, but with the keenest enthusiastic pleasure over her work.

"Do you think of coming to America?" I asked, and her answer was given with a little shrug of her shoulders as she said:

"Cela depend. I am not a great traveler, because many years ago, while I was taking a journey on the railroad, a dreadful accident occurred. It was an explosion, and death came to me through suffocation. I saw them die all about me and escaped myself only in time. To be stifled! O, that horrible sensation!" and here the dainty Countess buried her face in her hands. "Even today the horrible memory is so strong that I cannot talk about it without suffering. I cannot even bear to be in a room which is locked. Not even the Chamber of Deputies. I am afraid. I have tried to control this and I have reasoned that it was a weakness, but the same result I am sure of, and that is I am made ill, both mentally and physically. But America I could go to by boat, and if 'Mademoiselle Eve' is produced—and they are now negotiating for it—I shall probably visit your land. It is so interesting to me and I enjoy the freedom, frankness, and honesty of the American character. Then going there by water of course simplifies matters, because even to my country place I only go by boat."

Fascination of Her Face.

As she talked the face of Gyp fascinated one, not by any special great beauty, but by the interested manner and play of expression which flitted over the face, so alive to every word and so appreciative of humor. For Gyp has a keen sense of the ridiculous and shows that in her dainty raillery and shafts of sarcasm, all done in the kindest possible way, never personally wounding any one, but delighting always in putting aside mock sentiment and showing the vapidness of society.

"I am interested in the progress of the American women because they are so independent, and although I do not know much about the politics of your country I like to think of women who are determined to stand for themselves, and who will free themselves from so many of the trammels and conventionalities of life. Also your women do so much in all the professions, and to me work is more interesting than anything else!

"Let me ask you," continued Gyp, "to correct the mistakes so many American papers have made in speaking of my husband as being a member of the wine firm by the name of Janville, and also to give you my entire name. They have never once published it correctly, perhaps with reason, as I am so well known under my nom de plume. I was born at the Chateau de Coetsal and my name was Sibylle Gabrielle Maria Antoinette Riquette de Mirabeaut. I married the Count de Martel du Janville."

Gyp has a few fads that are interesting. She is seldom seen without a large gold snake twisted around her throat. In gowning Gyp prefers the artistic toilet to the conventional robe of the day. Her house frocks are always made of white velvet or plush, in the princess style, slightly draped round her perfect figure. She always wears white, and for the evening her toilets are of white satin. Gray, white, and yellow are her favorite colors, and she has no liking at all for the violet or reds now so fashionable. Even in flowers she prefers only white and yellow.

Truly the famous Gyp is unique.

PATHETIC STORY FROM REAL LIFE.

Twenty Dollars as a Reward for Years of Weary Toil.

She was a tall, spare woman, sallow of coloring, lusterless of eye, with stooping shoulders and hard, gnarled hands. For forty years she had been the wife of the man who sat beside her in the lawyer's office, and those forty years had been spent in the hard manual labor, the perennial baking and brewing, the almost ceaseless round of toil that belongs to the lot of farmers' wives.

Their joint home had been a small acreage of land in Western Pennsylvania, which had been hardly reclaimed from the wilderness, but which now, in the light of some recent coal findings, had become a valuable and salable property. It was to execute such a deed of sale that the two had come to the attorney's office, and they waited passively and quietly while the lawyer's clerk prepared it.

Presently it was ready, and, true to the custom of their married life, it was "father" who first took the pen and, with much labor and pains, produced his signature.

Then "mother" was asked to put her name on the proper line, and a place was made for her at the office desk. But she did not move. Her hands fumbled nervously and she cleared her throat of some choking emotion.

"Before I sign that paper," she said, and her voice grew steady and firm, "I want to know what my share's to be. I've worked as hard as father all these years on the farm, and I've pinched and managed and earned whatever's to be paid for it as much as he, and I want a set sum that's all mine, and that I can hold in my own hands and have belong to me alone."

Husband and lawyer were both amazed at this outburst, but her manner indicated so much resolution behind it that the legal man proposed at once not to combat her, but to accede to her request. In a conciliatory speech he acknowledged the reasonableness of her demand, and wished to know what she would consider a fair estimate of her share, her husband sitting by dazed and speechless at this most unexpected turn of affairs.

The woman did not hesitate.

"I thought of that too," she said. "It's been forty years, a good forty years, for we took the farm in the fall and this is spring, and it seems to me——" her voice broke a little at this critical moment, "it seems to me," she repeated, "as if I'd ought to have twenty dollars."

This is a true story of a recent happening.

CHICAGO HAS A NEW WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

"The American Jewess" Has Mrs. Rosa Sonneschein as Editor.

"The American Jewess" is the name of a magazine that has just made its initial bow in Chicago. Its purpose is to unite the many interests of Jewish women from the four corners of the country. Its editor is Mrs. Rosa Sonneschein, formerly a prominent figure in literary and philanthropic work of St. Louis.

Mrs. Sonneschein is a native of Hungary and a daughter of Dr. H. B. Fassel, one of the most celebrated rabbis of Europe. His

MRS. ROSA SONNESCHEIN.

scientific works, published by the Academy of Science in Vienna, won decorations from four Emperors. The daughter of this scientist first came into prominence during the Columbian Exposition, when a paper was read before the Press Congress. It was at this time Mrs. Sonneschein conceived the idea of the establishment of a literary organ of the American Jewess. On every side the first number of the magazine has been well received. One feature is to be handsome types of American Jewesses from different parts of the country.

That the time has come for a journal which will adequately reflect the extensive work of the Jewish women is particularly obvious to attendants of the recent Council of Women at Washington. The papers by Jewish women were so comprehensive as to call forth considerable comment. Their far-reaching philanthropies and educational undertakings will be presented from time to time in "The American Jewess."

At Home on a Yacht.

The Princess Marie of Greece, who would possibly have been Czarina of Russia had it not been for the strict rules of the Greek Church against the marriage of first cousins, is passionately fond of yachting, and can handle her own boat with all the skill of an old salt. This taste she doubtless inherits from her mother, who actually passed the examinations for a sailing master's certificate, and was rewarded for her success by the late Czar with the dignity of Admiral of the Russian fleet. She is the only petticoated Admiral in the world.

Excuse Enough.

A teacher in a city school, says Harper's Bazar, received the following note from the mother of a boy who had been absent for a day or two:

"Dere mam; plese eggscuse Willy. He didnt hav but one pare of pants an I kep him home to wash and mend them and Mrs. O'toole's goat come and et them up off the line and that awt to be eggscuse enuff, goodness nose. Yours with respeck,

"MRS. B——."

When She Will, She Will.

Mlle. Lucie Faure, the daughter of the French President, has already been nicknamed Mlle. Lucifer by the quick-tongued Parisians, who, rightly or wrongly, credit her with ruling her father, and, through him, France. She writes verses and recites them to her friends and visitors, has published a book, and is said to be ambitious, determined, and very clever, and to be the virtual head of her family.

An Old, Old Story.

Somebody has discovered the curious fact that the reluctance of woman to tell her age is not due to fin de siecle sensitiveness! It is as old as the hills, for in the Old Testament, although great numbers of women are mentioned, there is said to be but one, Sarah—Abraham's wife—whose age is recorded.

Cruel.

"The first time I heard that played, Miss Ethel, do you know, I was completely carried away."

"Indeed! Why, how delightful! If you'll sit nearer the door, Mr. Berthe, I'll play it over again."—Harper's Bazar.

Helps to Memory.

Mrs. Elephant (after tying a knot in her spouse's trunk)—"There, now! I guess you won't forget again to bring the baby home some of those cocoanuts when you go down to the jungle."—Rochester Union.

Novel Ground for Divorce.

According to Chinese law a wife who is too talkative may be divorced.

VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

Life Is a Day.

Life is a day of sun and shower,
And none can tell how it will end.
A sunny morn may showers send;
A cloudy dawn will often mend;
But man must upward, onward wend,
And do his duty hour by hour.
—Kate Field's Washington.

Memory.

As a perfume doth remain
In the folds where it hath lain,
So the thought of you, remaining
Deeply folded in my brain,
Will not leave me; all things leave me;
You remain.

Other thoughts may come and go,
Other moments I may know
That shall waft me in their going
As a breath blown to and fro.
Fragrant memories; fragrant memories
Come and go.

Only thoughts of you remain
In my heart, where they have lain,
Perfumed thoughts of you, remaining,
A hid sweetness in my brain.
Others leave me; all things leave me;
You remain.
—London Athenæum.

Would You?

Would you ruffle the down of the butterfly?
Or scatter the violet's dew?
Would you rub the soft cheek of the peach awry?
Or rumple the roses? Would you?

And the first loving kiss of an unkissed maid,
The fairest bloom ever that blew,
As sweet and as frail as the flowers that fade—
Whoever would take it? Would you?
—Life.

Again.

Come, gently breathing o'er the eager land,
With fresh green grass that springs to kiss thy feet
With little brooks that sparkle in the sand,
April's faint shining, clouds both soft and fleet,
All the fair things that do thine advent greet,
Flowers with their blue eyes still by snowdrifts wet,
South winds and flying showers; all, all, how sweet,
Let me forget!

Spill from thy white hands till the tender buds
An opal mist in every gray old tree;
Pour from thine urn the rushing silver floods
That leap, and dance, and struggle to be free;
Coax the pink May blooms to look up at thee,
Fearless of stormy wind or frosts that fret;
Enchantress, bring not back the past to me,
Let me forget!

Alas! when all thy spells but hide a sting,
When the wild blossoms in each fragile bell
A lurking drop of bitter honey bring,
When hills and forests one worn story tell,
When through the birds' new warble sounds a knell,
When grief and sweetness are in all things met,
When winds repeat those voices loved too well,
Can I forget?

Poor pangs of earth! I know there comes a day,
Not far nor late, when God's restoring Spring
Shall set aside these miracles of clay,
And his serene immortal Summer bring,
Wherein I shall not pine for anything,
Nor mortal love, nor loss, nor weak regret,
But at his feet my grateful rapture sing,
And so forget!
—Rose Terry Cooke.

The Best of Life.

Not till life's heat is cooled,
The headlong rush slowed to a quiet pace,
And every purblind passion that has ruled
Our noisier years, at last
Spurs us in vain, and, weary of the race,
We care no more who loses or who wins—
Ah! not till all the best of life seems past
The best of life begins.

To toil for only fame,
Handclappings, and the fickle gusts of praise,
For place or power or gold to gild a name
Above the grave whereto
All paths will bring us, were to lose our days,
We, on whose ears youth's passing bell has tolled,
In blowing bubbles, even as children do,
Forgetting we grow old.

But the world widens when
Such hope of trivial gain that ruled us lies
Broken among our childhood's toys, for then
We win to self-control!
And mail ourselves in manhood, and there rise
Upon us from the vast and windless heights
Those clearer thoughts that are unto the soul
What stars are to the night.
—The Spectator.

The Violets.

At first I kissed the violets
Because they came from thee,
And, then, because no storm-wind frets
Where they were plucked for me;

But in a garden green and fair,
Beyond the bitter snow,
Where nightingales at eve repair,
To music they did grow.

But, though they breathe of sun and song,
And rivulets that dance
Adown enchanted slopes, where throng
Sweet ghosts of old romance;

Though fragrant with such dew as wets
The dales of Arcady,
At first I kissed the violets
Because they came from thee.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Other One.

Sweet little maid with winsome eyes
That laugh all day through the tangled hair;
Gazing with baby looks so wise
Over the arm of the oaken chair,
Dearer than you is none to me,
Dearer than you there can be none,
Since in your laughing face I see
Eyes that tell of another one.

Here where the firelight softly glows,
Sheltered and safe, and snug and warm,
What to you is the wind that blows,
Driving the sleet of the winter storm?
Round your head the ruddy light
Glints on the gold from your tresses spun,
But deep is the drifting snow tonight
Over the head of the other one.

Hold me close as you sagely stand,
Watching the dying embers shine;
Then shall I feel another hand
That nestled once in this hand of mine;
Poor little hand, so cold and still,
Shut from the light of stars and sun,
Clasping the withered roses still
That hide the face of the sleeping one.

Laugh, little maid, while laugh you may,
Sorrow comes to us all, I know;
Better perhaps for her to stay
Under the drifting robe of snow.
Sing while you may your baby songs,
Sing till your baby days are done;
But oh, the ache of the heart that longs
Night and day for the other one.
—Harry Thurston Peck, in The Bookman.

Lost.

Lost!
A dimpled baby.
Young.
Scarce 1 year old.
Eyes
Of dawn-star luster.
Hair
Of corn-silk gold.
Seen
Last in a coffin.
Hands
With daisies filled.
Small
Pale mouth was smiling.
Feet
Were strangely stilled.
Search!
The sad earth over.
Search!
The glad sky through.
Lost!
Beneath the clover;
Lost!
Amid the blue.
Leap!
Ye heart of mothers;
Run
The long years' round;
Hear
God's Last Day chorus—
"Found!
All children found!"
—Exchange.

The Letter.

The letter my lady wrote me—
I wish you could see the lines!
There's a flavor of orange blossoms
And a tangle of jessamine vines!

O, the letter my lady wrote me!
I sit in my room and see
The sails of the ships, and her red, sweet lips
In the letter she wrote to me!

O, the letter my lady wrote me!
Here is the word she missed, . . .
And here is the word that was never heard
On the line her lips have kissed!

And the letter my lady wrote me,
Close to my heart shall be
Till the judgment day, when I break away—
O, life of my life! from thee!
—Atlanta Constitution.

The Road to Fortune.

O, he was a poverty-stricken Duke,
Who'd squandered his patrimony,
But he managed to live in very good style
By visiting Yankee-land for a while,
And getting some matrimony.
—Harper's Bazar.